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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

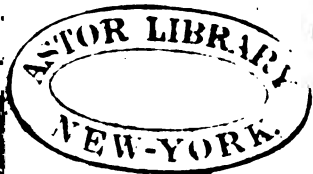
For the YEAR MDCCCV.

VOLUME LXXV.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by and for J. NICHOLS and SON,

at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;

where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID.

And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),

the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1805.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING HIS VOLUME FOR 1805,

AND BEGINNING THAT FOR 1806.

I MUR'D too long to martial news,
And *Buonaparte's* ambitious views,
Delusion and Oppression;
Urbau, let's turn our eyes, and see
What fate attends on Liberty.
Amidst this tribulation.

Wide o'er Germania's ravag'd plains,
Dread Desolation ruthless reigns,
Death sweeps his harvest in;
From Russia's everlasting snow,
To happier climes and lively Po,
The Tyrant seeks to win.

While pale *HELVETIA*, injur'd land!
Long mourns her slaughter'd warlike band,
And captive peasantry;
Her liberty and laws o'erturn'd,
Demolish'd towns and cities burn'd,
Her trade and industry.

Not even venerable Rome,
Long since the World's monastic home,
The Hydra's wrath would spare;
Laws, customs, and religious rites,
Alike contemptuously he slights,
For plunder's all his care.

But, should he venture to our coast,
As long he has made his vaunting boast,
We'll meet him without fear;
For *BRITISH* valour, we can say,
At *ACRE* made him run away,
And stopp'd his mad career.

And then in living verse we'll tell,
How well we fought, how fast they fell,
Despairing and undone;
Then *ENGLAND'S* GENIUS shall be sung,
And prais'd in ev'ry foreign tongue,
For making tyrants run.

Thus, *URBAN*, thus, in Freedom's cause,
The *Muse* will fight and gain applause,
Felling by sturdy blows;
Till boasting *Buonaparte* shall own
The weight of our superior throne,
Or he fall in the close.

Ill-boding fears then far away,
Vanish like shades before the day,
Britons ~~THEMSELVES~~ must be;
Surrounded by a wat'ry waste,
Repose and Liberty we taste,
We'll flourish and die free.

So, *URBAN*, let's prepare the song
Of gratitude, that may prolong
The blessings we enjoy;
Still pray, and may our prayers prevail!
That *ENGLAND'S* blessings ne'er may fail,
But all our powers employ.

Dear *URBAN*, I would finish here,
But, as we've entered a New Year,
And seen the last retire,
The custom of a New Year's verse,
Hope not unwelcome to rehearse,
Tho' not with *DRYDEN'S* fire.

The pen that Flattery disdains,
The Muse that Loyalty maintains,
With well-meant praise shall crown;
Such praise as Candour's self should give,
As modest *URBAN* may receive,
Nor blush the gift to own.

For merit, not to birth confin'd,
Enobles every generous mind,
Thinks much a trifling thing;
Then why should I from this withhold,
Or fear my verses are too bold,
Who only wish to sing?

Jan. 1, 1806.

HENRY LEMMON.

Part II. the Memoirs of the Life of

RT. HON. LORD CUMBERLAND, Esq.

Chorus of Trojan Women,

IS it a truth, or fiction all,
Which only cowards trust;
Shall the soul live beyond the grave,
Or mingle with our dust?

When the last gleam of parting day
Our struggling sight hath blest,
And in the pale array of death,
Our clay-cold limbs are drest,
Did the kind friend, who clos'd our eyes,
Speak peace to us in vain?
Is there no peace, and have we died
To live and weep again?

Or sigh'd we then our souls away,
And was that sigh our last;
Or e'er upon the flaming pile
Our bare remains were cast?

All the Sun sees, the Ocean laves;
Kingdoms and kings shall fall,
Nature and Nature's work shall cease,
And Time be lord of all.

Swift as the monarch of the skies
Impels the rolling year,
Swift as the gliding orb of night
Pursues her prone career;
So swift, so sure we all descend
Down life's continual tide,
Till in the void of Fate profound
We sink with worlds beside.

As in the flame's restless glare
The envelop'd smoke is lost,
Or as before the driving North
The scatter'd clouds are tost;

So this proud vapour shall expire,
This all-dissolving soul;
Nothing is after death; you've run
Your race, and reach'd the goal.
Dare not to wish, nor dread to meet
A life beyond the grave;
You'll meet no other life than now
The unborn ages have.

Time whirls us in the vast insane,
A gulph without a shore;
Death gives th' exterminating blow,
We fall, to rise no more.

Hell, and its triple-headed guard,
And Lethe's fabled stream,
Are tales that lying gossips tell,
And moon-struck Sybils dream."

L I N E S

*On the Death of Lord Nelson
and Mr. Pitt.*

AS Hell exulted o'er the fall of Man,
And Satan gazed with rapture on
his plan,

Gazet. Mar. 1805. Part II.

So modern Hell may rear her gory crest,
And her Arch-Devil approve himself us
blest;

Yet may the Pow'r that views the impet
soul
Descend in lightnings, and in thunders roll,
'Gainst Him usurping, with all sov'reign
might,

The throne of Virtue and of injur'd right;
And Ye, by Heav'n approv'd, the ope to
ride

O'er Seas triumphant, and our Nav
And Thou, Colossus-like, to stride the
State,

Or, like another Atlas, bear its weight;
May Ye speak favour for a world like this,
And plead for mercy in the realms of bliss;
Then may that Upstart, whose ambitious
mind

Nor Oaths can fetter, nor Religion bind,
Loose the fierce couriers from his blood-
stain'd car, [war;
And bind the hell-bounds of the raging
Sheath midnight daggers, break the poi-
sonous bowl,

And whisper comfort to his aching soul;
Give back the treasures which He calls his
own, [gain'd throne;

Sad scourge of Men! give back his ill-
Then last—resign his awful chaf'n'ing rod,
And hope for mercy at the throne of God!

But now He gladdens, when all Britons
mourn,

To see the fairest gems from Britain torn;
And first—Thou Chieftain of the briny
tides— [glides;

As when a comet through light æther
Now marks his fiery round, now mounts
on high, [bled sky;

And glitters streaming through the trou-
Now bids men tremble, lest his burning
tail [fall;

Should sink from æther and o'er Terra
Should heap in vast annihilation, raze
All earthly mansions by his glowing blaze.
So the bold Hero, in his wand'ring course,
Hurl'd dread of desolation by his force;
Bade navies tremble, bade the cannon's
roar

Send Fame re-echoing from shore to shore;
Glow'd most terrific in his latest fire,
Shone but to radiate, and more bright
expire.

And Thou, fair lustre of the British
court, [port;

Whose force magnetic gave our sole sup-
Great Star, by which our vessel kept her
course, [a force

Sail'd dauntless through the storm, against
Most hostile ever—for thy glowing rays
Have shone most vivid, but with steady
blaze;

O may they ever, tho' in realms above,
On Britain beam complacency and love;

a 2

Such

To love as erst they patriotic gave
 unto the Nation and their Country
 save.

Then rouse, ye torpid, and provoke
 desire

To rake the embers of a patriot fire ;
 Rouse, rouse, ye torpid, and there yet
 may stand

Some energetic who shall save the land.
 Yet Britain mourns, and droops her anxious
 head ;

Her Warrior fallen, and her Statesman
 dead.

L. H. T.

Bell' immortale Lord NELSON, SONETTO
Di LEUCIPPO EGINEO, P. A. ec.

Dalce et decorum est pro Patriâ mori.

LASSI noi! oia già te, NELSON;
 ch'or sei

Devo in ciel nesso splendor eterno,
 Lattù noi, cui dolore acuto, interno
 Rode 'l cor, senza te, fra' quei trofei!

Sublimi e' sono, degni degli Dei,
 Che ti dotaro di valor superno.
 Per la PATRIA 'l morir predesti a scherno;
 Verasti 'l sangue, SOMMO EROE, per lei!

Chiamata dal tuo fulmine tremendo,
 Drizzò VITTORIA a te l'usato volo,
 E Morte irata 'l fiero colpo orrendo!

Voce immortal le disse: 'l corpo solo
 Fia tuo: ma la sua GLORIA risurgendô
 Rimbombi ognor, qual tuon, da polo a
 polo.

HENRY JAMES PYE, *Esq.* the Poet Laureat, has had the goodness to honour the foregoing Sonnet with the following spirited and elegant Translation; for which the Author (MR. SASTRES) feels great obligation.

WE mourn, but not for thee, illustrious
 Chief,

To realms of bliss in light eternal borne;
 NELSON, our hearts are pierced with
 poignant grief, [mourn.

And, rest of thee, thy widowed trophies
 Trophies sublime, worthy the heavenly
 host, [endowed.

With matchless courage who thy breast
 Despising death—thy proudest, dearest
 boast [blood.

To shed in Britain's cause thy patriot
 Blood by thy thunderbolts tremendous
 pen, [sight—

To thee VICTORIA wing'd her wanted
 Death beard, and vengeful shook the fatal
 steel!

When thus a voice immortal;—Thine
 the right

To triumph o'er his dust—His fame shall
 rise, [skies.
 And shake from pole to pole the echoing

VERSES

ON THE GLORIOUS BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

ECHOING from th' Atlantic main
 Shouts of battle rend the sky;
 Britain's Hero once again
 Weaves the warp of Victory.

Madly urg'd by wild despair,
 Gaul again his fury braves;
 Sulph'rous clouds pollute the air,
 Heaps of carnage tinge the waves.

See, sublime, the Hero stands;
 Proud defiance in his eye:
 "On," he cries, "ye gen'rous Bands,
 "On to Death, or Victory."

Now the deep-mouth'd thunders roar;
 Britain's foes the billows whelm;
 Bought with floods of Gallic gore,
 Glory sits on NELSON's helm.

Low the daring Chief is laid.
 Vengeance on th' insulting foe!
 Never shall his glories fade;
 Cheek, oh cheek the tide of woe.

Now they "drive the storm amain"—
 Hark! Britannia's warriors cry,
 Vengeance for a Hero slain;
 NELSON, GEORGE, and VICTORY.

OXONIANUS.

AN IMPROMPTU

ON LORD NELSON'S BURIAL UNDER THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.

BENEATH this Dome brave Nelson's
 body lies!

His spirit's flown triumphant to the skies!
 His deeds his Sov'reign praise'd: he held
 him dear;

And, on his Tomb, a Nation drops a tear.
 Honor'd while living! honor'd soon a'ce
 here!

What nobler trophy could his Country rear?
 A tomb well-chosen; tending to combine,
 With reverent awe, thought human and
 divine.

Henceforth shall all this spot reverently
 tread,

And pay a tribute to the honor'd dead!
 Distinguish'd thus the Hero and the Dome,
 Their name shall last for ages yet to come!
 His Country's pride! most glorious when
 he fell. [can tell.

Whence came the stroke? th' insidious Foe
 But—'mongst her bravest sons consign'd
 to Fame,

Britain will ever count her Nelson's
 Name.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dri. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advertiser
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle—Chatter
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchester. Derb
Exeter, Gloucest
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID 1805.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1805.
June	o	o	o		
27	52	65	58	29,80	showery
28	54	56	51	,80	thun. & hail,
29	52	61	54	30,01	fair [showery
30	53	70	57	,13	fair
J. 1	57	69	61	,21	fair
2	62	68	60	29,98	cloudy
3	63	68	61	,50	rain
4	65	76	68	,63	fair
5	65	68	60	,68	cloudy
6	60	66	56	,71	showery
7	60	67	58	,88	showery
8	55	59	56	,90	showery
9	57	68	58	30,00	fair
10	58	71	55	29,90	fair
11	55	58	53	30,02	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July 1805.
July	o	o	o		
12	55	64	55	30,01	fair
13	56	66	56	29,98	fair
14	58	68	57	,98	cloudy
15	56	61	56	,99	cloudy
16	57	66	57	30,03	fair
17	55	61	55	,08	cloudy
18	55	64	53	,06	fair
19	54	64	58	,02	fair
20	58	74	62	29,90	fair
21	64	69	58	,68	showery
22	58	71	59	,73	fair, rain at ni.
23	60	70	60	,28	showery
24	61	66	59	,65	fair
25	60	64	57	,96	cloudy
26	58	70	58	30,01	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 20, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	91 10 50	0 38	1 38	7 47	10
Surrey	101 8 46	0 41	0 34	6 50	0
Hertford	88 0 40	6 47	0 27	2 42	6
Bedford	90 5 70	4 45	6 29	10 48	7
Huntingd.	89 2 00	0 42	0 25	0 41	2
Northam.	92 8 63	8 46	10 27	7 44	6
Rutland	89 0 00	0 50	0 28	0 47	0
Leicester	89 6 06	0 47	2 26	1 46	1
Nottingh.	94 8 65	6 48	0 30	4 47	0
Derby	91 0 00	0 52	0 33	4 50	0
Stafford	85 10 00	0 45	4 32	0 47	0
Salop	91 11 62	2 49	4 29	8 00	0
Hereford	95 4 53	4 44	9 29	5 47	5
Worcester	91 6 00	0 48	8 31	7 52	1
Warwick	100 10 00	0 52	9 29	2 58	0
Wilts	94 0 00	0 44	8 31	6 56	0
Berks	95 8 00	0 40	4 31	11 49	10
Oxford	88 0 00	0 42	8 20	2 48	0
Bucks	87 4 00	0 43	6 29	10 48	3
Bacon	94 4 60	9 50	8 24	0 00	6
Montgom.	87 11 00	0 48	0 22	10 00	0
Radnor	88 7 00	0 43	11 26	8 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

99 1 57 11 45 8 29 0 46 9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

77 9 38 8 26 0 34 1 34 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Effex	93 2 48	0 38	6 36	0 45	3
Kent	96 10 00	0 35	10 33	4 45	0
Suffex	100 8 00	0 00	0 34	10 00	0
Suffolk	87 6 00	0 38	8 26	8 43	2
Cambrid.	89 0 56	6 00	0 23	2 42	1
Norfolk	92 7 00	0 38	4 27	6 40	0
Lincoln	88 8 60	6 46	7 36	4 45	2
York	81 0 77	4 00	0 26	10 44	2
Durham	92 1 00	0 00	0 27	6 00	0
Northum.	84 11 56	0 40	5 27	9 26	0
Camberl.	84 0 58	6 41	1 27	10 00	0
Westmor.	96 0 63	4 38	10 30	11 46	2
Lancaster	89 6 00	0 38	8 26	4 48	3
Chester	86 6 00	0 00	0 30	3 00	0
Flint	00 0 00	0 53	8 00	0 00	0
Denbigh	95 4 00	0 60	9 30	4 00	0
Anglesea	00 0 00	0 00	0 28	0 00	0
Carnarvon	82 8 00	0 44	0 19	9 00	0
Merionesh	97 4 00	0 58	10 26	6 00	0
Cardigan	85 0 00	0 44	0 20	4 00	0
Pembroke	81 8 00	0 53	6 00	0 00	0
Carmarth.	86 6 00	0 52	0 00	0 00	0
Glamorg.	98 8 00	0 53	8 26	8 00	0
Gloucestr.	91 3 00	0 43	9 26	6 52	1
Somerset	96 9 00	0 43	10 27	3 00	0
Monmo.	105 10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Devon	97 8 00	0 43	5 32	6 00	0
Cornwall	104 5 00	0 48	9 28	11 00	0
Dorset	91 10 00	0 41	10 35	1 50	0
Hants	97 7 00	0 42	0 33	7 50	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	89 0 50	0 39	10 32	3 65	1
2	87 11 56	6 38	6 24	2 42	9
3	92 7 57	11 38	4 27	6 40	0
4	84 7 60	6 46	7 26	5 44	1
5	88 10 56	0 40	5 27	8 26	0
6	88 0 56	0 40	7 26	11 46	2
7	88 7 57	11 38	8 27	1 48	3
8	91 9 57	11 54	0 25	2 46	9
9	86 5 57	11 52	0 22	5 46	9
10	96 0 57	11 43	10 26	11 52	1
11	100 6 57	11 46	11 29	11 46	9
12	95 6 57	11 41	11 24	8 50	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1805.

LETTER XX. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sumbrook Court,*
July 22.

AINFUL would it prove to me longer to postpone my acknowledgments to the publick, in allowing me so frequently to offer to their perusal the Letters on Prisons; and particularly to *Sylvanus Urban*, for the sacrifice of so many of his valuable pages, while Essays much more interesting are before him. The approbation, or at least the patience, with which mine have been read, may doubtless be ascribed to the useful information afforded by my friend NEILD; information which no other individual is enabled to convey. I know, indeed, from the best sources, that ample is the catalogue of benevolent persons who feel as he does, and who, like him, have devoted an helping hand to remove or mitigate human infelicity; and with *Ogilvie*, the Poet, on *Providence*,

"Say, weeps not Pity o'er yon mournful scene
In softened anguish? Let the copious
Burst from the feeling heart. The manly
tear

Belongs to Virtue. Be the wretch accus'd,
Whole bosom melts not at another's woe!"
Book III. l. 717.

I am aware, however, that I ought not to presume too long upon indulgences I may not have merited, or to engage pages that might have been more usefully occupied. The publick, henceforth, shall not be so frequently troubled with Prison Letters, lest indifference may succeed to approbation, or disgust

to repetition. The same frequency of appeal to public feeling and judgment is now indeed less requisite; for, enquiry and energy have been very generally excited, and important improvements respecting Prisons and Prisoners recently executed. Before this happy revolution in public sentiment, every principle of humanity, justice, and true policy demanded active succession and quick remonstrance, that the salutary impression once made should not soon expire, nor action once exercised long protracted; and that whatever HOWARD left, NEILD might complete,—sentiments of this kind, which *Chevreau* might have felt, and has happily elucidated:

*"Qui veut faire le bien, doit le faire en secret,
Sans intérêt, sans faste, sans regret,
Sans le faire valoir, et sans en rien prétendre.
Celui qui le fait promptement,
Sans le faire long-temps attendre
Oblige toujours doublement.
L'espoir qu'on fait languir s'inquiète, se
lasse,
Se relente facilement.
Et la grace, en un mot, ne passe point pour
grace,
Quand elle vient trop lentement."*

To turn to the subsequent statement of some of the prisons in Yorkshire, truly ungrateful to my

* Kind smiles in secret to dispense,
Is thy fond wish, Munificence!
Stranger to interest and pride,
Alone to selfish minds allied,
No cold nor lingering delay
Shall e'er thy ready favour stay;
But thy prompt hand shall soon impart
The warm intentions of thine heart.
Unknown to thee the sick'ning mien
That marks of dying Hope the scene;
When the pale wretch, with languid sigh,
With feeble hand and thankless eye,
The long-protracted gift surveys,
The favourite wish of earlier days.

feelings is the frequent recurrence of "no chaplain, no religious attention," to reform the Prisoner by his counsels, nor exhortation to revive the latent fire which vicious habits might not have totally extinguished. Even where chaplains have been appointed, I fear that the religious services are less frequently exercised than they ought to be; for the land watered in one week may become arid before the next, and the good seed that began to vegetate may be dried up, if not often refreshed with the dew of pious instruction.

If no Chaplain be engaged to enter the walls of incarceration, the best substitute appears to be the admission of religious books; and I cannot but repeat a former proposition, that suitable ones might be pointed out by the Clergy for the benefit of the Prisoners, among whom prayers should be read twice a day, either by the Keeper, or by one of the more orderly Prisoners, or by rotation among others of them, who are capable of reading; by which habits of piety might gradually be formed, and vicious propensities be corrected. They would thus feel themselves rational and accountable beings, a sense of which is a good guard against vice; but, let it be a most serious injunction, that whoever addresses the Supreme Being in prayer, should do it with the utmost solemnity; as the most awful station, next to final judgment, in which a finite can appear before an infinite adorable Being; with

"——— Sighs now breath'd
Inutterable, which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd." MILTON.

Without this solemnity, no prayer indeed should be offered up by any individual. In addressing a man of superior rank, some emotion is produced; of what degree then should be the humility of devotion in addressing Him who dwelleth in unsearchable light with the attribute of incomprehensible purity!

I cannot well conclude without hinting at that important mean of improving the mind of the Prisoner, of conferring such kindnesses and indulgences as good behaviour might encourage: but, as this letter has, I fear, been extended beyond the suffrages of a patient reader, the subject shall be renewed in a subsequent letter by

J. C. LETTSOM.

BEVERLEY TOWN and LIBERTY-GAOL. Timothy Lundie, gaoler and serjeant at mace; salary 14l. 4s. Fees, debtors, 4s. 4d. Garnish, 1s. Chaplain, none Surgeon, none appointed; when one is wanted he is sent by the Mayor. Allowance to debtors, none, except certificated as paupers, and then they have the same allowance as felons, viz. 6d. a day. For debtors there are three rooms; one below well furnished, for which the gaoler charges 2s. 6d. per week, and a small one, where, if the debtor finds his own bed he pays 6d. a week; the third room is up-stairs, where the keeper furnishes a bed at 1s. 3d. per week. One small court-yard for all description of prisoners, with a work-shed in it, but no water; the gaoler fetches it from over the way. Men and women felons have each a separate day-room up-stairs, and the women's sleeping-room adjoins, all very offensive for want of sewers, a half tub being substituted for that purpose. Men criminals sleep in two dirty cells below, about four yards square, with each a privy in it, badly ventilated, having only a small iron-grated window in each. The Town allows straw in ticking, two blankets, and a rug. Employment, pounding tile-sherds, for which they receive 6d. a bushel. A table of fees payable to the attorneys and clerk of the Court, and signed by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, is hung up, and likewise a table of the ancient customs. Debtors are committed to this prison by the Court of Requests, as well as those by actions in the Court of King's Bench, and in the Town-court. Neither the Act for the preservation of health, or the clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. Three years since the gaol had been whitewashed. Prisoners, 25th August 1802, debtors none; felons three.

BEVERLEY-HALL GARTH, for Debtors, in the liberty of St. John of Beverley,

werley, is a Manor-gaol, or Court Baron, held by Lord Yarborough, has over the hall five rooms (16 feet by 10) two of which have fire places, some of these have brick, and others boarded floors. Chaplain none, or any religious attentions. Surgeon, none. Allowance, none whatever. Debtors pay 1s. 3d. each per week for a bed furnished by the keeper, William Lundie, who has no salary; fees 2s. 1d.; garnish 1s. No court. No water accessible to prisoners. Neither the Act for preservation of health, or clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. There are said to be 113 towns or parts of towns, that are within the liberty of St. John of Beverley, or Beverley-Hall Garth. Prisoners, 25th August 1802, none. The keeper of Hall Garth has, together with the prison, about three acres of ground, for which he pays 12l. a year. He told me he was going to leave it, as all he had to depend upon was selling a little ale, and that, being in a bye place out of the town, he was a great loser by it. The reason, he said, that he had no prisoners was, that the steward of the Court was only an attorney, and that he could not act without a barrister, which was too expensive, so that his gaol was neglected. Then when he first came here, Mr. Beattiff, barrister, was chief steward, and Mr. Ramsay, attorney at law, deputy-steward; that at that time he had many prisoners, and was doing very well, but Mr. Beattiff being dead, and Mr. Hall, the present chief-steward, not being a barrister, he very seldom had any prisoners.

BEVERLEY HOUSE OF CORRECTION; George Plummer, gaoler; salary, 84l., fees and garnish abolished. Chaplain, none. Surgeon, Mr. Gill; salary none; makes a bill. Allowance, 6d. a day. This prison adjoins the Town-hall; has on the ground-floor three sleeping-cells, about 9 feet by 6, and a dark room used by the military for the confinement of soldiers. On the two upper stories there are four sleeping cells about the same size; with a lobby of 9 yards long, and 7 feet wide, for the prisoners occasionally to walk in. Three cells below for vagrants. A small court-yard, with a privy in it. No water accessible to prisoners. Two work-rooms, one for men, the other for women. Two rooms set apart for infirmaries. The East Riding allows straw on plank-bedsteads, and firechal-

dron of coals yearly. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up, but not the act for preservation of health. Employment, spinning, and picking oakum, and pounding tile-sherds; but these two last articles, though so near Hull, being difficult to procure, only one woman was at work, and she was spinning. Prisoners have the whole of their earnings, and it were to be wished the magistrates would not suffer a half tub or uncovered pail to be in each room, as it keeps them constantly offensive, and for which there can be little occasion as there is a sewer in the court-yard. Prisoners, 25th August, 1802, one felon; five for petty offences.

HULL TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL. Robert Raines Baines, gaoler; salary, 100l. out of which he provides a turnkey; fees for debtors and felons, 7s. 6d. each, and to the under-sheriff, 1s.; garnish abolished. Chaplain, none; but the reverend Mr. Bromley, Vicar of Holy Trinity, frequently attends. Surgeon, Mr. Clarke; salary 8l. 8s. Allowance for conveying transports, 1s. per mile. Allowance to felons, 4d. a day, and those debtors who are certificated as paupers have the same allowance. This gaol is in a fine situation, just out of the town; and would be a good one, if the turnkey's lodge was rebuilt, and in front of the prison, and the boundary wall (at present only 13 feet 6 inches) raised 6 feet higher. Under the same roof with the turnkey's apartments there is an oven and a bath, and a work-room for debtors; which are most injudiciously built in the court-yard, and near the prison wall, obstructing the keeper's view, and seeming to invite escapes; hence four have been effected in ten years; felons are therefore prohibited the use of it. The ground-floor of the gaol is occupied by the keeper, except one room for women convicts, which looks to the garden, where they can see and converse with the debtors. This might easily be prevented by sloping boards before the windows. On the East side of the building is a court 48 feet by 17, and arcades, where the men felons pound tile-sherds, and on their discharge (if they have behaved well) receive a proportion of their earnings, which is regularly entered in a book. The women spin, and receive the whole they earn. The first story has a day room for felons, 22 feet by 16, with

with a fire-place, and five sleeping-cells at the East end, 14 feet by 6, with arched roofs, lofty and well-ventilated, warm by the tube of a German-stove passing through each. In the centre is a square room (too small) with a reading desk in one corner, used as a chapel, where all prisoners indiscriminately mix when divine service is performed. The West end has a day-room for debtors, 22 feet 8 inches by 14 feet 4 inches, and a room for women felons before trial. The second story, East, has a day-room 14 feet and a half square, and five sleeping-cells, the size of those below, for felons before trial. In the centre is a day-room 17 feet 9 inches by 18 feet 6 inches, where those committed for assaults are frequently confined to prevent their mixing with common felons; and the West end has three sleeping-rooms for debtors, who pay for a single bed 1s. 6d. *per week*; if two sleep together, 1s. 8d. each. The third story consists of a day-room, 21 feet 9 by 17 feet 6 inches, and four sleeping-rooms for debtors, for three of which they pay as on the second story, and the fourth is for those who furnish their own beds, and pay 6d. *per week*. Water is at all times accessible to the debtors. Felons have their tubs or buckets filled with fresh water twice or three times a day, as occasion requires, as well as to cleanse the covered tubs which serve the purposes of sewer. Every criminal is allowed a plank-bedstead, a straw-mattress, two blankets, and a rug. County cloathing is likewise provided for prisoners before trial; and their own ticketed, hung up, and delivered to them on discharge. Every prisoner is washed in the bath before trial. Debtors, male and female, have one spacious court, 60 yards by 20, and many conveniences to work at their own trades, and looms are provided for the manufactory of garters, laces, &c. for those who are of no trades and willing to work. In the depth of Winter the magistrates humanely order a bushel and half of coals *per week* to every room which is occupied and has a fire-place. I found the prison clean in every part, well-ventilated and healthy; the Act for preservation of health, and clause against spirits conspicuously hung up. Number of debtors, 1802, January 25th, seven. Felons, ten; August 25th, debtors, fifteen. Felons, seventeen.

From the quantity of junk I saw in this town, I am of opinion that con-

stant employ in picking oakum might be furnished for every prisoner, if convenient work-rooms were built.

HULL BRIDEWELL. John Dunn, gaoler; salary 40l. a chaldron of coals, and a fine of soap. Chaplain, none, or any religious attention whatever. Surgeon, Mr Clarke, salary, 2l. 2s. and makes a bill. Three cells below ground, two of them dark and ill-ventilated by a small iron-grating, which looks to the narrow passage, the third has an iron-grated window to the open air; in this four boys were pounding tile-sherds, for which they receive 4d. *per bushel*. Each cell is about 10 feet by 9, to which the Corporation allows a plank bedstead, straw mattresses, two blankets and a rug. The first floor has three cells, the same size; the upper story has one cell, a work-room for spinning, and a room for debtors. By the Act 2nd Geo. III. cap. 38. debtors from the Court of Conscience are sent hither or the common gaol for three Calendar months. A half tub in each room serves the purpose of a necessary. The whole prison very dirty, and no water accessible to the prisoners. A court-yard might be made from the waste-ground adjoining. Act for preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, both hung up. Debtors, 26th August, 1802, none. Criminals, eleven.

My dear Friend, *Kingslon upon Hull,*
August 26, 1802.

I LEAVE this place to-morrow for Scarborough, where I propose spending a few days, in hopes that sea-bathing may brace and strengthen my nerves and debilitated frame, and of which both stand in much need. You must not expect to hear from me till (by a circuitous route) I reach Harrogate, where I shall have ample leisure to continue my journal. I propose breakfasting at Great Driffield, a place famous for Trout, and where I should like to try my skill; the weather, warm and cloudy, is peculiarly favourable; but having neither tackle or acquaintance, must walk down the banks, survey the stream with many a longing, lingering look, and converse with my landlord, who, I am told, is an adept in the science, and will entertain me with his piscatorial exploits. Adieu,

My dear Sir; and believe me ever
cordially yours, JAMES NEILD.
To Dr. Lefson.

Mr.

Mr. URRAN, July 17.
 IN the *Archæologia*, vol. I. p. 39,
 Dr. Stukeley gives an account of
 going to view, Nov. 4, 1750, the Clo-
 chard or belfry in the Sanctuary, West-
 minster, built by Edward III. which
 was then pulling down in order to erect
 a new Market-house, with some remarks
 upon the structure. Two plans of the
 basement and upper story, an elevation
 and section, accompany his narrative.
 It is now nearly 55 years since the de-
 struction of this most curious and ex-
 traordinary erection took place, and
 we are now witnessing the demolition
 of that said Market-house for which
 the Clochard fell. On this occasion
 there is brought out to our astonished
 view the principal masses of walls com-
 posing the basement story of the
 Clochard, that had been left undis-
 turbed in order to support the pave-
 ment in the area of the Market, and
 to give opportunity to make cellars
 around them. The Doctor's plans in
 some measure agree with the remains
 before us. These remains consist of four
 prodigious walls, each about 24 feet
 square, and 9 or 10 feet high, and are de-
 tached in a manner from each other by
 four spaces, 23 feet each. The different
 fronts stand nearly with the four points
 of the compass; and the centre of the
 work bears on a line with the third
 window (North side) from the West
 Tower of the Abbey Church. On the
 West face of the North-west mass ap-
 pears an arch-way stopped up with
 brick-work. On the South face of the
 same is a small opening, one foot by
 two feet, with a flat arched head. The
 other three masses have not any parti-
 culars to mark them. Between the
 two Eastern masses the ground has
 been dug some three or four feet,
 shewing the foundation line. The face
 of the wall thus opened to sight, in
 point of fine-wrought masonry is equal
 to the facing stones of the masses above
 ground. In this part thus dug into
 was a quantity of water, with an ac-
 cumulation of sand, which suggested
 an idea among the lookers-on that the
 Thames had originally flowed on this
 Eastern side of the building. The
 North side stands on a line with the
 avenue leading from the remnant co-
 lumns of the gateway giving entrance
 into this part of the Sanctuary.

As I did not attend until much
 of these remains had been demolished,
 what information I received on the spot

of their state before the hammer was
 lifted for their overthrow I shall here
 insert. On the West face of the North-
 east mass was another small opening,
 like the one above described; and, be-
 tween this mass and the mass to the
 South-east, were jambs on either hand,
 making part of a large arch way. On
 the South-west angle of the South-east
 mass was a flight of steps. At the same
 time I was given to understand a medal
 had been found, on which one of the
 labours of Hercules was represented,
 with a coin of Edward III. a skull,
 and various bones, &c.

It was remarked by some one pre-
 sent that the ingenious Architect who
 so lately improved St. Margaret's Church,
 and who is now giving directions for
 the annihilation of these wonderful re-
 lies of the masonic skill of our ancestors,
 had no turn for Antiquities, as he had
 shewn but little attention to some cu-
 riosities dug up among the ruins in
 New Palace-Yard, or to the medal or
 coin found as above; and a long string
 of other the like counts, to arraign him
 as no Antiquary. To this I gave it as
 my opinion, that he was a man pro-
 perly qualified to sweep away those
 vestiges of the glory of Edward's Ar-
 chitectural day; for, had he been of an
 enthusiastic description, as favouring
 our old works, like a certain "Architect"
 whom we all know, it might
 have come to pass that his plan for the
 new Sessions-house to be erected on this
 spot could have been so contrived as
 still to have preserved these four masses
 of wall for another 50 years, provided his
 projected fabrick stands so long as the late
 Market Quadrangle has done, the theme
 of professional admiration. If these
 masses had been thus protected, what
 an excellent school of Masonry they
 would have proved, to instruct young
 students in the art of laying foundations
 and basement stories, against they came
 forth to practice in an age when a de-
 sire to build for futurity might set them
 to work, and with some prospect of
 success! As it is, beholding with
 astonishment this gigantic overthrow
 of Edward's walls by all the excessive
 force that mortal strength can accom-
 plish, as gunpowder, wedges, and every
 kind of rending instrument, and at the
 same time daily noticing with con-
 tempt modern stone-work uncramped,
 and taken asunder by the simple labour
 of the hand only, is it possible but to
 repine on drawing comparisons between

the skill of former times, and the want of it in the passing hour?

When I ponder on these four *solid* masses of stone-work, 24 feet diameter each, whereon was raised an antient square Tower, and on the foundations now laying in O a Palace Yard of brick-work, with *superficial* walls of two bricks and a half thick, in order to support a modern octangular Tower, by way of specimen for a portion of a new House of Lords, I stand amazed at the mutability of human art. Edward's Tower, that would have stood for centuries to come, falls by the force of man; and that Tower which is about to adorn Old Palace Yard, and which may last, no doubt, from the nature of its construction, our term of observation, will fall by the tooth of Time, even, perchance, before the eyes of those who now breathe are closed!

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr URBAN, *Issington, July 16.*
LOOKING the other day into Young's translations from Anacreon, &c. I was surpris'd at a curious oversight occasioned by that gentleman's unacquaintance with the *antient mode of bird-catching*. It is in a note on that passage of the second Idyl of Bion, where the young fowler is represented as *joining all his reeds* to catch Cupid:

Τὴς καλάμης ἅμα παύλας ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι
συνάψας.—

which the Translator supposed to mean that he joined them *all* together to form a *cage large enough* to hold Cupid when caught.

But the fact is, that the reeds were used in former times for the purpose, *not* of encaging, but of *catching* the birds; and the mode appears to have been this: The fowler, having concealed himself among bushes or otherwise, rubbed bird-line on the end of one reed, then added another and another reed to lengthen his rod, as our modern anglers do with their jointed fishing-rods, and so continued adding until it was of sufficient length to reach a bird at some distance from him, when he suddenly struck and caught the creature with the end which was smeared with bird-line.

Many passages might be quoted from the Antients to prove this: a few will suffice.

Τὴς καλάμης ἀλλήλοισι ΕΠΙ ΜΗΚΟΣ
συνάψας. ÆSOP, fab. 31.

Non tantum *calamis*, sed cantu, fallitur
ales,

Callida dum tacita *crescit arundo manu*.

MARTIAL, xiv. 218.

Sublimem sequitur *calamo crescentem* volucrem. SILIUS ITALICUS, vii. 677.

Propertius (iv. 2) and Apuleius (Met. xi.) mention the joined reeds as a single rod, in the same manner as we do an angling-rod, though composed of many pieces.

J. CAREY.

P. S. I avail myself of this opportunity, to observe (in answer to numerous enquiries), that I am *not* the person who has recently advertised certain "*drops*" and "*ointment*;" and that I neither have nor ever had any concern, directly or indirectly, in the preparation, sale, or profits, of any quack-medicine whatever.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

July 16.

IN answer to D. H. p. 216, certainly "*prift Feme*" is, took a wife: but as an explanation that is, of the necessity for the use and meaning of that seemingly odd expression, not a mere literal translation, was requested, it is hoped some correspondent (perhaps the learned Author of one or other of the two late Treatises on Copyholds, neither of whom takes the least notice of that Report) will oblige your Law readers. It should seem not at all necessary that the Executor should *really* take a wife, the better to enable him to surrender to "I. S.," and it cannot but be supposed that the expression has no meaning.

I. H. p. 318, will please to understand, that the letters "I. S." introduced into the Report, did not mean any particular person: the executors were to sell the land to "I. S." that is, to any one that would purchase; or, as we say now, to A. B.—to any body: for by the letters "I. S." we are only to suppose a person, and they are constantly made use of in all old Reports, and even of late years in the Chancery Reports.

The mode chalked out by J. H. must be a round-about-way, as the copyholder (testator) could have devised immediately to "I. S." (when he would have more properly been called the devisee) instead of devising to his executors to sell and surrender to the purchaser.

E. G. I.

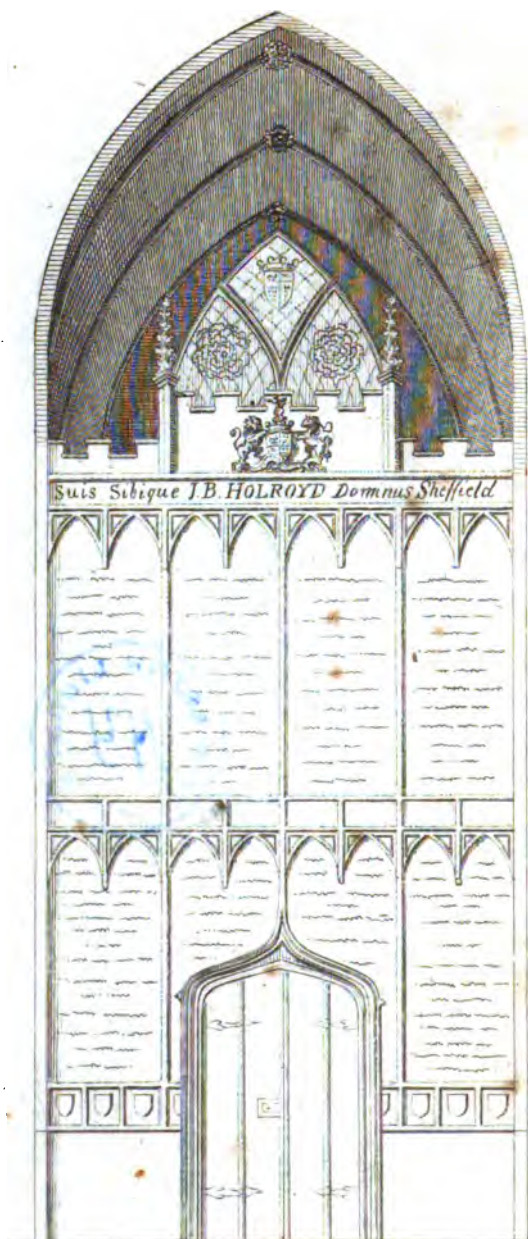
Mr.





FLETCHING CHURCH, where GIBBON, the Historian, is buried, & one of the Entrances to SHEPPFIELD PLACE, SUSSEX.





MAUSOLEUM in FLETCHING CHURCH,
the Burial-place of GIBBON.

Mr. URBAN, July 1.
THE parish of Fletching, in the county of Suffex, midway between East Grinstead and Lewes, is very extensive, and its church (*which is here engraved in Plate I.*) is proportionably large; the time of the structure is not known; it is very antient, and parts of the finishing which remain are in a good Gothic taste. There is a very antient monument in the church without an inscription, but it appears from the arms that it belonged to the family of *Dalyngrige*, which was very considerable, and frequently represented the count in Parliament. This family built Bodiam Castle, near Battle, of which there are noble remains, and also possessed Sheffield-place in this parish, now the property of Lord Sheffield, the most antient and considerable seat in this part of the county, having belonged to Earl Godwin, the father of King Harold, before the Conquest; it was granted by the Conqueror to his half brother the Earl of Mortaigne and of Cornwall, and has since belonged to the Dukes of Lancaster and Norfolk, the Earls of Dorset, Abergavenny, and Delaware. There is also a handsome monument to the family of Leach; but the principal ornament of this church is a beautiful Gothic Mausoleum belonging to Lord Sheffield's family (*Pl. II.*) in which the remains of the celebrated Historian, Mr. Gibbon, are deposited; and in memory of whom the following elegant inscription was written by that very distinguished scholar Dr. Parr:

"EDWARDUS GIBSON,
 Criticus acri ingenio et multiplici
 doctrinâ ornatus,
 idemque historicorum qui fortunam
 Imperii Romani [sus]deleti
 vel labentis et inclinati vel everſi et fundi-
 lteris mandaverint
 omnium faciliſ princeps;
 cujus in moribus erat moderatio animi
 cum liberali quadam specie conjuncta,
 in sermone
 multæ gravitati comitas suaviter adſperſa,
 in ſcriptis
 copioſum, ſplendidum,
 concinnum orbe verborum
 et ſummo artificio diſtinctum
 orationis genus
 reconditæ exquisitæque ſententiæ,
 et in momentis rerum politicarum
 obſervandis
 acuta et perſpicax prudentiâ.
 GENT. MAG. July, 1805.

Vixit annos LVI mens. VII dies XXVIII
 decessit XVII cal. Feb. anno ſacro
 MDCCLXXXIV.

Et in hoc maſoleo ſepultus eſt
 ex voluntate Johannis domini Sheffield,
 Qui amico bene merenti et convictori
 humaniſſimo
 H. Tab. P. C."

There are ſeveral other Latin Inſcriptions to Lord Sheffield's family; the following to his lordſhip's father:

"H. S. E.

Iſaacus

Johannis et Saræ Holroyd filius
 literis humanioribus
 à pueritiâ uſque imbutus,
 iis excolendis unicè vacavit;
 et qui ad reipublicæ negotia
 ſcientiæ copiam et ingenii ubertatem
 faciliſ converſiſſet,
 tranquillitati et vitæ umbratilis otio
 omnia poſſebat,
 Minimè tamen officiorum oblitum
 teſtantur ſervi, amici, liberi;
 honeſti rigidus ſectator,
 benevolentia necnon comitate inſignis,
 optimi cujuſque laudibus cumulatus,
 nemini non deſideratus
 è vitâ exceſſit.

Natus 1708, vixit annos 70.

Familia unde oriundus
 quæ in villâ ejuſdem cognominis agrâ
 Eboracenſis,
 ſub tempora Edwardi Primi confederat;
 regnante Georgio Secundo
 in hæc demum viciniâ
 ſedem ſibi ſtabilivit."

The following is in memory of his lordſhip's brother, who, being of the Forlorn Hope, was killed in the deſperate aſſault on the Moro caſtle at the Havannah, the 30th July, 1762:

"M. S.

Danielis

Iſaaci et Dorotheæ Holroyd filii natu tertii,
 qui militiæ deditus
 animum ſtrenuum et fortem
 lepidâ urbanitate ita temperavit,
 ut nihil illi arduum,
 ille nemini non jucundiſſimus.
 Rei bellicæ ſic obivit munia
 ut veterani nominis
 adoleſcens exæquaret gloriam.
 Annum viceſimum quartum nondum
 egreſſus,
 paucis ſelectis extra ordinem præpoſitus eſt
 ad arcis Moro oppugnationem in inſulâ
 Cubâ;
 ſuperatis audeſter munitionibus
 occubuit victor.

Tumulum egregio juveni

ipſo

ipso in vallo ubi honos partus
mœrentes posuere commilitones."

Fletching is a vicarage in the patronage of Lord Sheffield. The present incumbent is the Reverend George Woodward. M.

THE HISTORY OF ALPHONSO AND ISABELLA.

(Concluded from p. 529.)

WE will now return to Alphonso, who lay for some time insensible at the house of the curate of the parish where the action was fought. His first intention, on recovering the use of his recollection, was to write to Isabella, and inform her of his condition. But this his physician would by no means permit; neither would he suffer him to dictate a letter to another, until his health should be more firmly re-established. As soon as he could, with safety, be allowed to write, he dispatched a letter to Isabella, informing her of his recovery, and promising to return home, and be united to her. He addressed his letter to Aranjuez, and begged that she would take the earliest opportunity of informing his father of his safety, and approaching return.

It is impossible to express with what mixed emotions of joy and disappointment, this letter was received at Aranjuez. Don Ambrose now saw, in glowing colours, the fatal precipitancy of his daughter's conduct, in suffering the anxious forebodings of her mind, to co-operate with a false report, in plunging her into the depths of monastic retirement; as things however now stood, he conceived he should best consult the happiness of all parties, by permitting the report of her death to remain uncontradicted. He therefore wrote to the curate, at whose house Alphonso was confined, begging that he would communicate to his guest, with such precautions as discretion might suggest, the distressing news of Isabella's decease.

This service the curate soon found an opportunity to perform; and Alphonso, considering that by this accident his happiness was sacrificed for ever, hastened his return home, that he might indulge the melancholy pleasure of sequestering himself from the world. On his journey he learned that his father was dead; and that he was now master of his castle, and large estate.

This accession of fortune added but little to his views of happiness; "For what," said he, "is money, if we have lost those who are necessary to its enjoyment?"

His first care, upon his arrival in Spain, was to perform the obsequies of his father, to whom he had ever been a dutiful, and affectionate son. He then endeavoured to dispel the gloom that hung upon his mind, by reading, and the sports of the field. But he soon found, that retirement is a bad remedy, for the pains incident to reflection; and that even the hurry of the chase could not secure him against the intrusion of unwelcome thoughts.

His friends perceived the melancholy that oppressed him, and they advised him to travel, in hopes to shake it off. Of the propriety of this advice he seemed himself to be fully sensible, and determined immediately to comply with it. He proposed to make the tour of Italy; but as that part of it, which had lately been the scene of such important transactions, between the Imperialists and the French, was naturally the most interesting to his mind, he resolved to commence his travels by the way of Lombardy.

At this time, the roads in Lombardy were infested by parties of disbanded soldiers, who, being without employment, and without bread, committed great atrocities upon travellers. Alphonso therefore armed himself, and a couple of servants, upon whose courage he could rely; and, in this state, travelled for some time without interruption.

One evening about sun-set, as they were passing over a country more than commonly mountainous, the attention of Alphonso was attracted from an eminence which he was then descending, to the turrets of a convent seated in the valley beneath. There was something particularly interesting in the scene now before him. The convent stood near the bottom of a hill, at a small distance from which, a river glided gently along; a rich extent of meadow-ground presented itself in front; and the white walls of the edifice, beaming through the foliage of the trees, and playing upon the water, brought to his recollection the description of "Paraclete's white walls, and silver springs," so celebrated in the 12th century.

As he was devouring this prospect with his eyes, and contrasting the beauty of it, with the rudeness of the adjoining country, four horsemen, armed with sabres, came suddenly upon him from an hollow road, with an intent to rob him.

Alphonso was naturally brave; and as both himself and his servants were well-armed, they made a resolute resistance. In a short time he laid the Captain of the banditti dead at his feet, and would certainly have put the rest to flight, had not one of his servants unfortunately been killed, and himself, at the same moment, brought to the ground by a dangerous wound. In this state he was easily overpowered by the robbers, who, after having rifled him of every thing valuable, made the best of their retreat.

Alphonso observing that the neighbourhood afforded but little chance of relief, dispatched his surviving servant to the convent in the valley, to solicit assistance. The messenger arrived at this place as the evening was beginning to close, and informed the sister who kept the gate, that a Spanish traveller of rank, had been robbed, and wounded on the mountains above, and that he then lay in a dangerous state, a short distance from the convent.

This information was speedily imparted to the Abbess, who immediately consulted with Father Benedick, her confessor, upon the measures to be pursued on this occasion. It was agreed between them, that the Father, taking proper assistance with him, should wait upon the wounded gentleman, and, if he found the case urgent, have him conveyed into the convent; at least, for that night. Upon examination it appeared necessary to execute this benevolent design to the full extent, and Alphonso, supported upon a litter, was removed to the convent, under the direction of Father Benedick.

It so happened, that in this convent, into which Alphonso was now received, wounded, and a stranger; Isabella herself had taken shelter from the storms of an adverse fortune. As it was not unusual with the Religious of that Order to which she belonged, upon forsaking the world, and entering upon a new life, to enter also upon a new name, our beautiful heroine had adopted the same practice; and the blooming Isabella, was now converted into the devout Sister Agatha, whose serene

charity, and unaffected piety, excited the admiration of the whole community.

Father Benedick having provided every thing necessary for the accommodation of Alphonso, left him for the night. In the morning he waited upon the Superior, and solicited permission to take Sister Agatha to the apartment of the stranger, that he might avail himself of that skill in medicine, which she was known to have acquired, by her charitable attendance on the poor of Aranjuez; until more regular assistance could be obtained.

The Abbess consented; and Isabella having veiled herself, attended the confessor to the chamber of Alphonso.

Alphonso was so changed by ill-health, and Isabella so concealed by a long veil, that neither party recognized the other; and yet Alphonso thought he distinguished something particularly pleasing in her voice, and had a general recollection that he had heard it before. This induced him, after Isabella had retired, to ask Father Benedick of what country the charitable Recluse were a native? The confessor informed him that she was of Spain; and of a noble family. Her voice, and manner, replied Alphonso, with a sigh, are like those of a most amiable young lady of Catalonia, whose death I shall ever anxiously deplore.

Alphonso then, at Father Benedick's request, gave him, in few words, the history of his life; from which the Father collected (but without venturing to mention his discovery) that Sister Agatha was that very Isabella, whom Alphonso supposed to be dead.

Soon after this, Alphonso's wound was declared to be mortal; and Father Benedick lost no time in communicating to the Abbess the discovery he had made. It was by them judged advisable, that the knowledge of this affair should be imparted to Alphonso only, as he might have something of importance to say upon the subject, previous to his decease; but that no notice should be taken of it to Isabella, during the short period of his life; because, by the rules of the Order, she could not now be permitted either to see him, or to hold any intercourse with him.

In a short time after Alphonso's wound was pronounced to be mortal; he was brought, in the progress of his disease, into that state of mental tranquillity, in which the passions are sub-

dued,

died, without injury to the reason. Father Benedick availed himself of this moment, to inform him, that Isabella was still living, and a member of that community. He received the intelligence with gratitude, and mild surprise; and calling for the implements of writing, addressed a few lines to Isabella, since he could not be permitted to see her, which he requested the confessor to deliver to her after his decease.

That event took place in a few hours; and Father Benedick, in the presence of the Abbess, presented to Isabella the following letter:

"WHEN you receive this letter, the hand that writes it will be no more; but the affection that inspires it, can never die. Father Benedick will relate to you the circumstances of my death, and by what accident I came into this place. The intelligence which that Father has imparted to me, with respect to you, impresses my mind with religious awe. I approve of the life in which you are engaged, and as a mark of my approbation, bequeath my estate to found a convent of Nuns, in this neighbourhood, of your own Order; over which I would have you preside, as the first Abbess. I am urgent in this request; and, in the confidence that it will not be denied, take leave of you affectionately.

Your faithful, ALPHONSO."

I pass over the feelings of Isabella upon receiving this letter, as circumstances that cannot be described. The hand-writing, with which she was well acquainted; and some particulars mentioned by Father Benedick, and known only to Alphonso, and herself; left no doubt upon her mind, but Alphonso was the author; and she promised scrupulously to comply with his instructions.

The remainder of this story may be comprised within a narrow compass.

Father Benedick now prepared to carry into execution the last wishes of Alphonso. He informed the Bishop of the diocese of the intention of the deceased to erect a convent, and of the funds he had bequeathed to raise, and endow it. The Bishop obtained a Bull from Clement VII, to found a convent of Nuns, of the Order of St. Bridget; and a Dispensation enabling Isabella to quit her own community, and to take the direction of this.

A spot of ground about a mile dis-

tant from the old convent, romantick, and beautiful in the extreme, was selected for the new one. It was soon finished under the inspection of Father Benedick, and filled with ladies of distinction, principally from Spain.

Isabella, now Abbess of St. Claire, lived many years, respected for her adherence to the rules of her Order; and beloved for her engaging manners. She often declared, she experienced, she had no doubt, more real happiness from the life she then led, than she could possibly have done from the most prosperous condition in the world at large; and desired the Sisters, whom she called her children, to take notice of the ways, by which Providence had drawn her to himself; and made her misfortunes, and those of Alphonso, the instrument of much good to others.

Within the precincts of the convent was a spring remarkable for the clearness of its waters. Here, under the shade of some Elm-trees, which afforded a shelter from the Sun, Isabella used frequently to retire, attended by her ladies. On these occasions she would discourse to them of Providence, and a future state; and expressed her firm persuasion, that those connexions which were virtuous in this life, would be continued in the next.

The father of Isabella having now no children to succeed him, bequeathed his fortune to the convent of which his daughter was the head. This benefaction was considered as a second foundation, and the convent of St. Claire became the most celebrated Religious Retreat in that part of Italy.

After a life well spent, Isabella died. On her death-bed she desired that she might be buried in the same tomb with Alphonso. This favour, in consideration of the obligations the Society owed to each party, was readily conceded.

His remains were therefore taken from a neighbouring church where they had been deposited, and interred, together with those of Isabella, in the chapel belonging to the convent. A magnificent monument was erected to their memory, which is still in being, and often visited by the Religious. In their epitaph they are entitled, "The Pious and munificent Founders of that House," and their history was written by Father Benedick, and is preserved in the convent.

When a proper interval had elapsed, Isabella for her exemplary piety, was canonized.

canonized. The spring, to which she used frequently to resort, became a favourite with the ladies of the convent. It was denominated *St. Agatha's Well*; and the waters of it, are said, by the ignorant, to work miracles.

AUSONIUS.

MR. URBAN, June 6.
IN vol. LXXIV. p. 1116, W. B. I says, that he has publicly declared his disapprobation of using the Liturgy at home; and I think I have some slight recollection of it in a former Number of your Miscellany*, but not of his reasons for such disapprobation: however, though I will not dispute the propriety of his objections in general, yet I believe it will be allowed by many, that justifiable, if not laudable, exceptions, may be found, and I will exemplify one in my own case. I have, Mr. Urban, in conjunction with the female branches of my family, been many years engaged in a school, for the tuition of young ladies, where the pupils are numerous; and, as the parish church is situated at a considerable distance from the school, it would be extremely imprudent, in very bad weather, to send so many young people, especially if of tender constitutions, to a place where they must sit long in wet clothes, and thereby have their health, and even their lives, endangered. The only prudent resource, therefore, thus circumstanced, is to keep the family at home, and to spend the Sabbath there in the most Christian manner that can be contrived; and how, I ask, can a large family, professing the Established Religion, pass that sacred portion of their time in so suitable a manner as by an exact conformity to that form of religious worship which they would all have joined in at the Church, had they not been unavoidably prevented by bad weather? What devotional formulary, except that of the Church of England, can be used by such a family, with strict propriety, according to their profession of faith and practice? And, in what form of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving, can they express their adoration of the Bountiful Giver of all good, their gratitude for blessings already bestowed on them, and their humble requests for future benefits, as in the beautiful, comprehensive Liturgy of the Church

* See our vol. LXXIII. pp. 25, 206, 212, 204. EDIT.

of England? Under a full conviction of the justice of these ideas, the regular Church Service, as ordered in the Book of Common Prayer, is constantly used in the school on wet Sundays; myself performing the part of the Minister, and my young auditors making the responses: A Psalm or Hymn is sung at proper intervals, and the service is closed by an appropriate Sermon from Dr. Napleton, Mr. Clapham, Dr. Stennet, or some other divine, adapted to the comprehensions, and treating on the relative duties, of young people.

I cannot conceive, Mr. Urban, that your Westerham Correspondent will condemn the use I have made of the Liturgy at home; but, whether he approve, or disapprove it, I shall continue the same practice, unless he can produce some very cogent arguments to convince my mind of its impropriety. I hold it a positive duty to make the whole of Sunday sabbatical, especially in schools. The momentous business of education, unless it have Religion for its basis, will fail of producing the desired effect, in fitting the rising generation for future active life, creditable to themselves, and useful to the community; and therefore it is to be hoped that all managers of schools will make their occupation, as much as possible, a religious business, and not confine that consideration to Sunday only, but let it be the grand leading principle throughout the week. I am not an advocate for a gloomy, austere observation of the Sabbath; but I think every person's deportment on that day should be serious, sedate, and steady, and no employment should be engaged in which may be as well executed on other days of the week.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to add, that every Sunday evening throughout the year, a Lecture is read to the pupils from two volumes of a little work, the title of which is, "A Course of Lectures for Sunday Evenings." And it is much to be lamented, that the two additional volumes, long since promised, have not yet been published.

By an admission of this letter into your valuable Miscellany, you will very essentially oblige

Yours, &c.

SUSSEXIANENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

July 5.

IN addition to what is inserted in pp. 492 and 3, from Shays's Staffordshire, the following subjects will be early
form

form a complete list of the late Mr. Eginton's Works:

At Settrington, the seat of Lady Mafterman Sikes, an historical window, his own design; Abraham's Servant presenting the Jewels to Rebecca, at the Well; the figures as large as life.

At Shuekborough, Staflordshire, the feat of Thomas Aclon, esq., a large stair-case window; arms and mosaic ornaments; and four windows in the dairy.

In the cathedral church of St. Asaph, the great East window filled with coats of arms under Gothic canopies, except the three centre compartments, which are filled with a beautiful selection from Albinus' famous picture at Christ Church, Oxford, of an Infant Christ contemplating his future Sufferings.

At Malvern, Warwickshire, the seat of Henry Grefwold Lewis, esq., a stair-case window; Heraldry and ornaments.

At Lord Dudley's, in Park-lane, the Four Elements; after Cipriani.

At Walter Fowkes, esq., Otley, near Leeds, a cabinet picture; after Cipriani.

In All Souls Chapel, Oxford, a large window in light and shade.

In the chapel of Corbey Castle, the seat of Henry Howard, esq., a Portrait of the late Mrs. Howard.

At the seat of Lord Charlevill in Tullimore Forest, a large window; Heraldry and Ornaments.

At Stourhead, Wilts, the seat of Sir Richard Hoare, bart. a selection from Raphael's celebrated picture of the School of Athens, to fill up a window in the library, 27 feet wide, which was executed during Mr. Eginton's long and severe illness, by his successors, Mr. William Raphael Eginton, and Mr. Samuel Lowe (his son-in-law) who has been his assistant upwards of 27 years.

They are now completing, for his Grace the Duke of Norfolk (one of the earliest and most munificent of Mr. Eginton's patrons) fourteen figures, portraits, seven feet high, representing the Barons who were instrumental in procuring Magna Charta.

They are also finishing a window for Shalford Church, near Guilford, representing the Resurrection of our Saviour.

As a man Mr. Eginton was singularly respected and beloved. His understanding was clear, quick, sound, and comprehensive; his heart warm, benevolent, and affectionate. His man-

ners simple, courteous and unassuming. He raised to himself a monument of esteem and veneration, perishable only with his name!

Mr. URBAN,

June 21.

IN past ages of ignorance and superstition, a total eclipse of the Sun or Moon was looked upon as the harbinger of divine vengeance; foreboding the downfall of princes, bloodshed, pestilence and famine; but, when men began to apply themselves to observations, and the celestial motions were better understood, these phenomena were no longer considered by them as ominous, but were found to depend on a regular cause, which admitted of a natural and easy solution. Though Europe can boast of learned men that cultivate Astronomy, yet by far the greater number of the distant inhabitants of our globe are perfectly ignorant of the science, and still look with horror, when the Sun

“——— from behind the Moon
In dim eclipse disastrous twilight sheds.”

Although a *total obscuration* of the Sun must strike the inhabitants of an uncivilized country with greater consternation than that of the Moon, but nevertheless, the latter, I apprehend, when perfectly veiled in darkness, is sufficient to produce surprise in the untutored Indian. What will a native of Madagascar think, when at the next opposition of the Sun and Moon he observe her ascend and pass his zenith, not in her usual silvery brightness, which was wont to cheer his longest nights, but in the deepest nocturnal darkness, not admitting a single ray of light to the benighted traveller? In this eclipse, which will be total during one hour and a half, the Moon will travel the zenith of more than 1230 geographical, or 1425 statute miles: for, at the beginning of total darkness, she will be vertical to lat. $21^{\circ} 59' 55''$ S. and long. $56^{\circ} 15' 21''$ E. from London, which is no great distance from the island of Bourbon. At the middle the Moon passes the vertical meridian of lat. $21^{\circ} 54'$, long. $45^{\circ} 21' 55''$ of that fruitful and pleasant island *Madagascar*, and when in the Zenith of lat. $21^{\circ} 49' 2''$ S. long. $34^{\circ} 27' 51''$ E. she will just begin to quit part of the Earth's shadow, and the total darkness will be at an end.

At the time of the Moon's rising at London, that part of the circumference of

of the Earth's *umbra* which is on the Moon, is an extent of more than 2000 geographical miles, viz. from *St. Jago* on the Cape de Verd islands, to that part of the *Bay of Biscay* which lies in a line with the isle of *Teneriffe* with the above extent. And was the *umbra* well defined, and our horizon free from vapours, it is little doubt but that the shadow of the Pike might be perceived, if a telescope of a high power was made use of, and its exact place previously ascertained, which I trust is no hard matter to perform. The altitude of its shadow will make but a small \angle at the Moon, not quite $2''$ of a degree; it will fall a little beneath the bisecting point of the periphery of the *umbra* at the above time and place, with the parts adjacent. The Moon will be first observed by the Eastern inhabitants of the globe, at the time she is under our horizon, to touch the umbragious tangent of that part of *Negroland*, which lies about 5 degrees S. S. W. of the town of *Tegaza* in Africa, and in the desert of *Zuhara*; at the same time she will be in the zenith of that part of the *Indian Ocean* lying in lat. $22^{\circ} 6' 51''$ S. long. $73^{\circ} 11' 44''$ E. and she will be observed to quit the Earth's *umbra* in zenith Glory over lat. $21^{\circ} 40' 48''$ S. long. $17^{\circ} 31' 58''$ E. last touching the shadow in that part of the *Bay of Siam* which is about lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$ N. and long. 108° E.

I hope, Mr. Urban, to be excused remarking the error of our Almanack writers in determining the longitude of those places to which the Moon is vertical at the beginning, middle, and end; it seems to have arisen from misapplying the difference of meridians between Greenwich and London, in changing the longitude from the former place to that of the latter, and not in the Moon's A. R.

It is to be hoped some of your contributors will pay attention to this phenomenon (the-eclipse), and communicate their remarks. T. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.

I AM not sure that your correspondent *Clericus Londinensis* did me the honour of meaning my letter as the simple tale ushered in with so formal an exordium. I have waited some time in hopes some of your other humane correspondents would have noticed that letter in respect of the fees demanded at the hospitals, or would have proved

that all the chaplains to those institutions did not neglect their duty. But, as no such wished-for reply has appeared, will you permit me again, Mr. Urban, to trouble your readers on the subject, in hopes that *unvarnished tale* may induce some who are governors of hospitals to inspect a little into the various abuses. I probably move in an humbler sphere than *Clericus Londinensis*, so have more opportunities of hearing the *simple annals of the poor*; and I repeat that the fees to the sifter or nurse, and beadle, the purchase, it may be, of a plate, tin-pot, knife, fork, spoon, which are in general required; the expence of a coach, if weakness or distance does not permit them to walk, is a heavy charge on themselves or relatives, and, if they are near death, when even these fees are expected, a greater charge than they would be at in their own habitations. I speak only of the *necessitous* poor. I know casualties are taken in without all these demands; but the parish to which the pauper belongs is often called upon for them. I have also seen, too, many who accept of charities of this kind, yet appear as if they could afford themselves every comfort. Here too I wish the governors to discriminate, by seeing with their own eyes the objects they recommend.

I wish to clear myself from the charge of disrespect to the Clergy, whom I have been in the habit of reverencing from my childhood. It were devoutly to be wished they would *revere themselves*, not act below their sacred character. A trifling chattering coxcomb excites contempt in private life; but a trifling clergyman excites more than contempt, as it brings a disgrace on their whole profession, from both Sectaries and Infidels, even on Religion itself from the latter! The profligacy your Correspondent Melancthon speaks of is not, I hope, to be found so generally in the Clergy. The lesser errors are too sufficient to cause desertion from our excellent church. And I must repeat again, that inattention to the souls of the poor sufferers in those otherwise charitable asylums is a grievous omission of duty. In some measure they are more neglected as to spiritual concerns than the prisoners in most of the gaols, who, I grant, are still greater objects of compassion as more *notorious* sinners. But are there any in the hospitals who have not broken the law

of their God, if they have not broken the law of their country? and are not the majority ignorant of what is good?

I believe most of the Clergy do attend the workhouses of their parishes when the poor are not farmed out. Then, I fear, they would have little spiritual instruction, if the Methodists did not step in; and they *must* think higher of that man's piety and zeal who *freely* comes to instruct and pray with them, than of their own pastor who entirely neglects them. It is undoubtedly one of the characteristics which our Saviour himself has given of his mission, and which is certainly to continue though miracles have ceased, that "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them." I should be sorry to be esteemed a declaimer against the ministers of our Establishment. I repeat, I respect and reverence those who fulfil their duties; and will take up the time of your readers a little longer to express my satisfaction at hearing of general catechizing being performed in several parishes in Lent. I gratified myself with visiting two Eastward of the Metropolis, Whitechapel and St. Dunstan's Stepney. I might, and should undoubtedly, be entertained with Young Roscius, if I could go through the fatigue of getting into the theatre; but I received a superior gratification (without difficulty or hazard) in seeing and hearing a large assembly of young Christians just entering on the theatre of real life, instructed in their duty, giving "answers of the reason of the hope that is in them," in the words of our excellent Catechism, some with as proper inflections of voice as Young Roscius, which proved they understood the meaning. In respect of the mode of performing this duty, I give the preference to Stepney, as there were assembled children of the higher as well as the lower order, which encourages the latter sort both of children and parents. Nor is it amiss that the higher order of parents, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, should be reminded that piety is not to be neglected. For, as the worthy Bishop of Llandaff said in his excellent sermon at St. George's, Hanover-square, before the Society for the Suppression of Vice, "every accomplishment was taught but the most important." I give my approbation too more particularly to the lectures delivered at Stepney, being adapted to the

capacities of their young auditors; as I have not a doubt but many of them will retain a portion at least in their memories. I have been accustomed to children; and I am sure they both remember and understand more than is generally imagined. Not but I admire the lectures at Whitechapel, only that they are directed to the more advanced Christian. I was particularly pleased at Stepney to see the children from the workhouse, especially a groupe of little boys in petticoats, who answered so correctly, that, as the good rector remarked, they might be a pattern to those who were older and richer. Their healthy and clean appearance testified that due care was taken of them in all respects. Happy for them that they are in such an asylum, as their parents, if living, are probably some of the unworthiest members of society. I was told that at Stepney this catechizing is continued all the year on the first Wednesday in every month. EUSEBIA.

P. S. I recollect, since finishing my letter, that I have heard at *some* of the farm-houses for the poor, the several parishes do subscribe for a clergyman of the Establishment to pray with them.

Mr. URBAN, July 6.

I PERCEIVE in your Obituary, p. 378, a very gross mistake respecting the family of Dundas of Dundas. It is there asserted in the article Dr. Buchan, that Lord Dundas is the representative of Dundas of Dundas; it so happens, however, that Mr. Dundas of Dundas, chief of the name, is in good health, and in full possession of the family estate handed down to him from father to son, for three or four centuries. Lord Dundas is very distantly, if at all related to him: I believe not at all. Lord Dundas was born in Edinburgh about the year 1738, or 9, where his father, the late Sir Lawrence, at that time kept a cloth-shop, or a shop for the retail of broad-cloth (woollen-draper). When the Duke of Cumberland came to Scotland to suppress the rebellion in 1746, he obtained a place in the commissariat for forage, by which he gained some thousand pounds; he afterwards obtained the contract for furnishing the army of Prince Ferdinand in Germany with horses, during the seven years war. and there acquired that immense fortune (supposed 800,000*l.*) with which he purchased those great estates in Eng-
land

land and Scotland, which, with the parliamentary interest annexed to them, secured to his son the peerage. The passage relating to Dundas of Dundas, at least, should be corrected.

A CONSTANT READER.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(Continued from p. 508.)

MATLOCK presents a rich group of natural and picturesque objects. It lies under an immense rock, whose perpendicular sides are beautifully softened by a variety of luxuriant foliage. In the bottom glides the Derwent, clear as a mirror, and washing many a broad-spread bough as it passes. We walked upon its still banks till twilight.

Matlock Bath, famous for its medicinal properties, draws the invalids chiefly of the Northern counties, to its salubrious mount. There are three spacious Hotels, each providing a *Table d'Hôte*. This delightful retirement is therefore profaned by all that insipidity of conversation and amusement, which forms the disgusting characteristic of a modern Watering-place.

There is a bath here that possesses the property of petrification. Common quick lime exposed to this furnishes an useful material for building. The common kinds of spar are also found in the lead mines of the neighbourhood, and the little shops are prettily decorated with its varieties.

August 15. Bade farewell to Matlock, its rocks and hanging woods! Crossed the Derwent on our road to Bakewell; and after a few miles of poor country, entered Darley Dale, in which the majestic battlements of Haddon House, the residence of the Earls of Rutland, frowned upon us, but has been long since consecrated to the mooping Owl. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it was the family estate of the Vernons, who represented the county in several successive Parliaments. Higher in the dale, which is by no means eminent, we glanced hastily at the house of Mr. B—, of most unhappy memory, who passed many years of his life in criminal retirement with an amiable woman, whose attachment to an object so unworthy was the distressful cause of all their mutual misfortunes. This tale of woe is probably fresh in the recollection of my readers. The conduct of this

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wretched female presents a memorable picture of the writhings of a naturally strong mind, and an exquisite feeling, under all the accumulated tortures of insult and neglect.

The small river Wye, which is a branch of the Derwent, ran very playfully by the side of us, through the remainder of the dale. The poverty and dullness of the small towns, which are built of a dirty white stone, defy all power of description. I had hoped such a seeming want of comfort as their streets betray, was a distinction peculiar to France.

Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is distant about three miles from Bakewell. On the road from Bakewell to Castleton is a little spot, the most enchanting I ever beheld. It approached nearer to a picture, which is the creature of the fancy, and perhaps too perfect to be natural, than any I remember to have seen. On the left of the road sinks a deep glen, the banks of which are disposed in Nature's best taste, and strewed with her most captivating ornaments. At either end it is narrowed by lofty silken downs, and the river finds an easy entrance through the villa. In its course it is elegantly tortuous, and is contented to hurry onward with a soft murmur, which is a rare modesty in the waters of Derbyshire. The fields are so mellowed with verdure and cultivation, and the few milk-white cottages are so pleasingly grouped, as to produce an effect literally *magical*. Its beauties are as little allied to the wildness of uncultivated Nature, as to the tame and redundant symmetry of Art. All is chaste and simple, unoffending by any feature of inconsistent meaniness, or extravagant profusion. Such are the sweets of *Mensal Lale*! The magic of distance perhaps contributed to the interest I felt in viewing this little Paradise, a *charm*, which if not indispen- sible, is at least infinitely propitious to the effect of every human prospect.

At Castleton, which is inhabited chiefly by dealers in spar and petrification works, the wonders of the Peak arrested our progress. Of these, which (like the wonders of the World) are *seven*, we were contented to visit two. The famous Peak Cavern is distant about 200 yards from the village, on its N. E. side. The clefted front of a stupendous rock, 78 yards in height,

presents a noble arch, of a form almost Gothic; *primisque in faucibus* are the mud cottages of some poor labourers employed in winding cotton; and from a chink on the left of the vault gushes a hasty stream. The first area is 80 feet in width, and 40 high; and as we proceeded hence, the goodly light of heaven vanished from our eyes. Our guide accounted for the chilling damp of the cave by remarking that in heavy rains it was invariably flooded to the roof, a circumstance which had actually occurred only three days before. We had advanced but a few paces when we were accosted by two old women, scowling like the Witches in Macbeth, and folding some candles in paper. The guide presenting each of us with one, exposed to us, with all the sagacity and precision of the *Cumean Oracle*, the perils of the journey:

"*Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est*

Dis Stygios innare lacus, his nigra videre Tartara!

Accipe qua peragenda prius!

After travelling some yards, bent nearly double, we consigned ourselves in supine tranquillity to the creaking bark, and crossed the infernal Styx. Peeping from a nook of the dark reefs at this curious embarkation, you would have seen us stretched side by side like the effigies of the Knights Templars upon their tombs. It was just 14 yards across. On alighting we resumed our march, frequently doubling to avoid the rock, from the crevices of which the water in some parts dribbled, and in others rushed in torrents. These, accumulating earth in their passage, petrify, and the projecting stalactites give a fantastic variety of shape to the roof. The stream that hurries through the floor of the vault is so beautifully transparent as to appear only two or three feet, where it literally is 10 or 12 yards in depth. At various distances from the mouth we passed hollows and excavations, which have received names from their supposed analogy to bells, chancels, &c. When nearly half way down, we made a sudden descent into a vault called *The Devil's Cellar*. Not far distant from this is a second spacious hall, 40 feet high by 70 wide, and 90 long. But the most striking effect is that produced by six regular, but natural arches in the roof, three rising at

either extremity of the cave, which, when the lights are placed at the opposite point to that occupied by the spectator, afford a fine Cathedral-perspective.

The same appearance is observable here as in the famous *Pool's* hole near Buxton, which is said formerly to have been the resort of robbers; viz. a *water mirror*; for the globules suspended from the ceiling reflect the rays of the lights from every side, and glitter like dew-drops beneath a morning Sun. The pale gleam of light diffused over the sepulchral gloom of the dungeon, the faint and hollow sounds of the voices, broken by the incessant dashing of the torrents, impart horrors that would beggar the description of a *Radcliff*. A very pleasing effect is produced in re-approaching the light after an inhumation of near an hour; the light grey tints playing on the outer walls of the cavern are first perceived, and the eye is by nice and imperceptible gradations prepared to receive the garish rays of day.

The whole length is 760 yards, and its depth 207 from the surface of the earth. Much of the rock has been blown away where it lies in contact with the water, to discover, if possible, another chamber, but hitherto without success.

Man Tor, or *Mother Hill*, is a mountain remarkable only for its size, being one mile and a quarter in height, and surrounded by numerous smaller hills, the progeny of its crumbling sides. *Tree-cliff* is a smaller mount adjoining it; the only known bed of that species of *fluor spar*, called by the miners *Blitzy John*. It was discovered 36 years ago by a Mr. Harris, who refused the offer of a lease of 99 years at 40s. a year! The spar now sells at no less a sum than 40l. per ton. This estate was formerly in the possession of the late Earl of Massareene, who was long a prisoner in France, and only liberated on the destruction of the Bastille.

Leaving the dreary region of the Peak, we bent our steps towards the West-Riding of that immense tract of country which extends from the Humber to the Teese. On the sides of the road to and from Castleton yawned some tremendous gulphs. The drivers, notwithstanding the bad repair of the roads, which are strewed with large loose stones, whisk along the very verge of the precipice with the most perfect nonchalance. At every turn we looked across

across an immense expanse of variegated country, glowing with cultivation. Then, towards evening, we exchanged for dreary wolds and barren moors. The few fields were no longer green, and vegetation seemed every where stagnant: nothing was to be seen on either side but flames bursting from the furnaces, and wreaths of black smoke momentarily emitted from the forge of the manufacturer, whose sooty and miserable aspect was equalled only by that of his wretched dwelling.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, July 7.

I AM always very sorry to see any inaccuracy in your Magazine, particularly so when any person, under the pretence of adding to or correcting what you have said, leads you into an error. It is not, perhaps, of much consequence whether a person who does not have a family was married or not; but, seeing in p. 297, that the late Sir Cecil Wray died *unmarried*, it may not be amiss to set you right, by telling that his widow is now living at Summer Castle in Lincolnshire, which, I understand, is settled upon her for life.

A friend of mine was lately observing upon the contradictory behaviour of the University of Oxford. A Bill has been brought into Parliament to enable the Universities to purchase Admiration, that all the fellows of Colleges may be provided for. A Bill was afterwards brought forward to compel residence, or to provide in a more decent and becoming manner for those who perform the duties of the Church. The University of Oxford immediately disavows its very respectable Member to oppose it. I do not remember that any reasons were given for this proceeding; they must, I think, be extremely curious. It is earnestly hoped my good Lords the Bishops will look a little more to their duty, and oblige the benighted Clergy to reside, themselves setting the example; for, there would be no great difficulty in pointing out their scandalous neglect in this important matter.—The pious Bishop of London has at last condescended to take up the shameful breach of the Sabbath, but contents himself with hopping musick and dancing at the time he is snug in bed, and unable to enjoy them; but he shuts his eyes and goes to the perpetual motion and noise occasioned by the stage coaches

and their horns during the time of Divine Service, as well as the bellowing of Sunday Gazettes, &c. &c. Reformation is a work of time, and I am not without hope his Lordship will in time become a pattern of residence also in his diocese. Can you inform me, Mr. Urban, if my Lord Bishop of Landaff resides upon any part of his multifarious preferment? I incline to think he is tired of being so long at Landaff, or of his old Alma Mater (where, however, he has serious duties to perform); and that may account for his almost constant residence in Westmoreland, to the decay of piety and learning in two places, and the neglect of his parliamentary duty also; the privileges of which his Lordship would be one of the first to object to. I do not like nets that catch little fish, and let the great escape.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

Directions for managing Strawberries, continued from p. 504.

WHEN the fruit is nearly all gathered, examine them again, and cut off all the runners; but, if you want to make a fresh plantation, leave some of the two first, and cut off all the rest. Then stir up the ground with a trowel, or small three-tined fork, and in August they will be fit to transplant.

If you have omitted in July, do not fail in August, that the runners may make good roots to be transplanted in September, for, if later, the worms will draw them out of the ground, and the frost afterwards will prevent them from striking root; the consequence of which is, their not flowering the next spring; and you will lose a year.

To cause Hautbois Strawberries to be fruitful.

Hautbois strawberries produce their flowers on two separate plants, male on one, female on the other; all the rest are hermaphrodites, except the real Chilis, which are females.

Examine the beds of Hautbois strawberries; if you perceive any plants to produce male flowers, pull them up, and to be convinced of the propriety of the caution, mark some with a stick, and you will soon see the centre of the flower to turn black and wither, instead of swelling into a fruit.

To have Fruit from Alpine Strawberries in Winter.

In July, place some pots in the ground, and layer the first runners into them.

them; they then can be removed at any time under shelter, and you will have ripe fruit in winter, by putting them into a frame, or placing them in a window fronting the South. R. W.

MR. URBAN, July 7.

NOT being sufficiently versed in medallie history, or sufficiently conversant in the style of the design of the Fourteenth century, I can not adduce any farther argument in favour of the supposed marriage medal of John of Ghent and the Queen of Castile, Leon, except the simple circumstances I shall here mention, and what has been lately hinted at by Ducarel. Evelyn, in his "Numismata," mentions a gold medal, which he attributes to Henry VII. and his queen. They are joining their hands, with this legend, "*Jungimus optatos sub amico fœdere dextras*;" and is it not very probable that this legend might be a copy of the one alluded to before? Added to which, the above medal has been in the possession of my family for two centuries, and was always understood to have been found at Tetbury, the residence of the above prince, and within a mile of the place where the family of the possessor of the medal resided above two centuries since. This latter circumstance was not mentioned in my former letter, as little doubt seemed to have been entertained by Dr. Ducarel with regard to its origin; and the circumstance I have stated above so fully confirmed it, that, until the medal of Henry VIII. was observed as being the earliest medal of a British prince, the owner entertained not the smallest doubt of being possessed of one of the most valuable medals of this country now extant. If your correspondent will favour me with his reasons for differing from Ducarel, I shall be very much obliged to him.

G. M.

Biographical Sketch of the Life of the late FRANCIS BRAY, Surgeon.

IF there is a recess in the Temple of Fame, where to the sons of distinguished merit perpetuation affords protection from the common progress of oblivion, the qualities of a character like the present will certainly justify admittance.

Francis Bray was born Sept. 30, 1727, at the New House, in the parish of St. Margaret, in the county of Salop. His father died early, leaving him an

infant under the care of his mother, who soon after married again, and, with her husband and son, settled at a small farm called Nornegott, one of the most forlorn and sequestered places in the county. Notwithstanding the seeming disadvantages of a situation so remote from every opportunity of obtaining the slightest ground-work of literary or scientific knowledge, a passion for research in the son soon manifested itself in so determined a manner, that, by the mere dint of almost unassisted ability, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Navigation, Music, and the Mathematics. The unremitting assiduity with which he engaged in these pursuits can only account for his being able to make the smallest proficiency in them, considering the scantiness of the assistance he could receive, and the trifling vacancies to be gained from the continually occurring duties of the rural occupations he was employed in, which, however deeply involved in abstract speculations, his inherent care at the same time never suffered him to neglect. But strength of ability supplied the place of instruction, and unremitting perseverance the want of time. A chance-procured book was often his companion to plough, and every spare hour was husbanded with the most strenuous attention; added to these efforts of industry, an extreme shyness of disposition to enter into any other than useful society and rational conversation, united to a strict sobriety and stern abstraction from the lighter pleasures of life, rendered as little waste of time in many common methods as possible. But these pursuits, as in his situation they could answer no other purpose than that of present gratification, gave way by degrees to the dawnings of the profession by which he afterwards rendered himself essentially serviceable to the community of the surrounding vicinity. At the death of his father-in-law and mother, he succeeded to their little farm and property, and soon after married. It was now that, from a small but successful practice in farriery, the disorders and accidents incident to cattle, &c. he was induced upon application to venture a few trials in surgery; succeeding to the utmost of expectation, his inclinations still prompted him to proceed; and, being situated in the midst of a neighbourhood rather distant from any practical professor, his house became crowded with patients. For

Some

time his attention to them was entirely gratuitous; but, from his constant success, finding his patients continually increase, he was at length determined to take upon himself to blend authority with profit, to which as a proficient his abilities so well entitled him. It would be needless to expatiate upon the long, uncommonly laborious, and salutary exertions, which followed this unusual, but merited, introduction into business; suffice it to say, that attestations might be produced from some of the then most eminent physicians in an extensive adjoining district (the late Dr. Owen of Shrewsbury, and Dr. Johnson of Worcester) of the truly commendable care, capacity, and discrimination, with which they were carried on. But were there no other testimonies of the benefits resulting from his unwearied application and practice, they would not for many years be forgotten in the gratitude of a populous and extensive neighbourhood; nor were these benefits confined exclusively to the good of the present, but extended to that of the future: as, by his indefatigable industry, he had the heartfelt pleasure of giving permanence to the comforts of a large family, and of initiating a part of it to follow him with acknowledged reputation in the same useful employment. But not only will he deserve to be remembered in the sphere of his profession; he has still a greater claim upon the memory of his acquaintance and posterity. His character constituted at once the man of principle and genius: Integrity unbiased by the most plausible motives; Honesty and punctuality unsullied in the slightest degree; Religion enlightened by reason, the self-yielded gratitude of a warm heart, unbounded by system, and unprejudiced by party. He united the liveliest susceptibility of feeling with the deepest discrimination of thought. At once tender and rational, benevolent and careful, conscientious and reflective, perhaps it was not in the power of observation to tax his existence with one moral impropriety. Towards the latter end of his life, those feelings, the general concomitants of many possessed of superabundant strength of intellect, influenced his mind almost too much for that strength of reason, which had been often exerted in their regulation. His whole life he had been the victim of severe nervous depression, but he never owned the

effect of them until age and infirmity rendered him incapable of following his profession; and now, as business could no longer answer the purpose of opposing their dispiriting influence, his chief remedy was in employing his imagination on the objects of incessant reading. Fanciful reading he was never fond of; and therefore, as approaching nearest to that Truth which he loved, his chief entertainment was derived from History, Geography, Voyages, Travels, &c. But as age and weakness increased, he found it less possible to make head against the intensity of those sufferings which preyed upon his paralysed constitution, and bore upon his agitated spirits; and for some months before his death, his faculties were disordered, and his conversation at times incoherent. In this deplorable situation, the writer of this memoir one day paid him a visit, having been attached to him from a respect to his worthy qualities, benefited by his precepts, and perhaps many times indebted to him for existence itself, from the years of earliest infancy. At first his discourse was broken and inconsistent; but, on hearing him at an interval lament the loss of his memory and knowledge, and the accumulated miseries attending his unhappy existence, among other things in the way of commiseration, his visitor replied: "But you have a consolation superior to many in such cases. You, sir, can certainly meet the common fate of all with that best of human comforts, the consciousness of having done well." He instantly clasped the hand of his friend with a fervour of enthusiasm; his scattered ideas specifically concentrated themselves; he perfectly recognized him, and in broken accents pronounced an eulogy on the sympathy of his feelings so high, as only to be sanctioned in comparison with that apathy, the effect of tired attendance, by which persons in his situation are too commonly surrounded. "I have," said he, agitated with ecstatic consciousness, "I have endeavoured to do my best, and this ought to be consolation indeed!" He died Sept. 8, 1804, in the 77th year of his age.

To the memory of his mother and her first husband he had, as his last tribute, placed a small stone, with the following epitaph, which, as it is rather out of the common way, and in some measure

measure exhibits the morality of his manner, seems worthy of preservation :

" Francis Bray died July 14, 1780, aged 31 years.

Sarah his wife died Sept. 6, 1772, aged 80.

The great disproportion of age that appears between these two, once young happy lovers, at the time of their decease, may serve as a lesson to remind the giddy world of the uncertainty of human existence, and consequently of the necessity there is of being always prepared for death."

MR. URBAN, Bath, July 8.

NOTHING is so great a barrier to candid investigation as the uniting personal feelings with what ought to be the cool and abstracted research of philosophical enquiry ; it is owing to this unhappy connexion that the publick will probably still remain in uncertainty on a point of the utmost importance ; for the mode by which Dr. Lettson proposes to satisfy the publick cannot be considered as a decisive step toward ascertaining the truth. It is true, every individual in London will have an opportunity of pronouncing his own decision, but the decision of an individual, or of any number of individuals, will be far from satisfying the public mind, unless those individuals are formed into a society to exercise their collective judgments. Without this, the point still remains unascertained. Mr. Forsyth's assertions, attested by Dr. Lettson, will still remain on record ; Mr. Knight's contradiction of those assertions will also stand recorded ; and the only difference that will take place in the state of the question will be, that by the inspection proposed, each of these gentlemen will gain a certain number of proselytes to their respective opinions ; but to whom are the publick at large to look for a decision ? which of the two opinions is it to espouse, when both come recommended by the same test without any means of ascertaining the preponderance to this or that opinion ? The decision of any Society competent to judge of the merits of Forsyth's assertions, though not absolutely infallible, would form a respectable foundation whereon the publick at large might form its opinion. The proposed exhibitions of sections of timber, on the contrary, must be confined to those in or near the Metropolis, while the country at large is denied the advantage.

I have taken the liberty of stating this objection to the means proposed for satisfying the publick, upon a supposition that Dr. Lettson really wishes to pay that respectful attention which he states in his letter to be due to it. As the same letter appears to preclude any farther co-operation with Mr. Knight in investigating the truth, may I ask whether this prevents the adoption of the same mode of investigation previously agreed on by the two gentlemen ? I wish to consider Dr. Lettson not in the contemptible situation of a man striving to screen himself from public scrutiny, but as a man of science and honour, desirous of unveiling the truth be it whose it may. Mr. Knight I wish to regard in the same light. With all due deference, therefore, Mr. Urban, would not the most satisfactory mode of determining the controversy be this : That any Society competent to the business (of which there are many) be requested, at the sole instigation of Dr. Lettson, to take the matter under their consideration, the necessary specimens and a copy of Mr. Forsyth's publication being laid before them ? The first act of a truly philosophical man, on being told his assertions are false, is to doubt the infallibility of his own judgment : his second step is to promote a close investigation of the truth by the most unequivocal means in his power ; if his opinion be then pronounced just, it is a duty he owes to himself to let all men know that it is found to be so ; if it be pronounced wrong, it is a duty he owes the publick to retract it. I do not mean to apply this observation to either of the gentlemen in question ; but, interested as I feel, among many others, in the dispute between them, I cannot avoid expressing a wish that some more unobjectionable method of determining it may be resorted to, so that not only the publick in London, but the publick at large, may be acquainted with the truth. It may be objected, that various associations of gentlemen, and several committees, have already laid their opinions before the publick ; these opinions, if I am rightly informed by what has appeared in your Magazine, have been formed from the inspection of living trees in Kensington Gardens, where their internal structure could not be examined. These opinions, therefore, however repeated, can be considered merely as presumptu-

give evidence. The engraved sections you have favoured us with, however faithfully the Artist may have copied Nature, are not sufficient in themselves to establish it as a fact, that trees once reduced to mere bark may be restored to sound timber.

Yours, &c.

J. REDWOL.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. N^o XXIII.

VITRUVIUS having established the essential symmetries of the Corinthian column and capital, subjoins as follows: "Now there are certain kinds of capitals assigned to these columns bearing various names, whereof we can neither call the symmetries their own, nor their columns a different kind; but we see their names are assumed and borrowed from Corinthian, Ionic, and Doric terms, the symmetries whereof are translated into new invented niceties of carving." So far Vitruvius.

There exists a controversy concerning what is commonly called the *Composite Order*, which might long since have been decided, had due attention been paid to the above passage in Vitruvius, who did not allow any such compounded capitals and columns to be called any other than Corinthian. They, therefore, who, contending that it is a fourth style of Architecture, call it the Roman or Italian Order, may be classed with those who would have the Norman Style called English Architecture. It is evident that this Composite capital, without the decision of Vitruvius, when set up for a fourth style of Grecian Architecture, had nothing but plagiarism for its support. Hence it is fair to infer, that the most irrefragable argument in support of the superiority of the ancient Greeks in taste and invention over the moderns, is that no genius since their epoch has discovered even a fourth style as distinct in character as the *Grecian three*, and as surpassing in beauty to them all; as they are gradually to each other. It is not, however, pretended that human genius, like wisdom in Solomon, had its *ne plus ultra* in the brains of the Ancients; but, until its exertions have produced the desired paragon, common modesty should compel respect for those excellent productions of beauty that command the admiration of Artists even in this nineteenth century. All the weak efforts hitherto strained in proposals of this kind have subsided together with

the memory of the projectors, and the samples they have left courted patronage in vain; no intrinsic excellence to call the attention of the learned, no striking beauty to arrest the versatile minds even of the multitude. Such inventions have repeatedly been presented, and, like the delusive meteor of the night, have been gazed on for the moment, have passed by, and are heard of no more. One cause of this sterility of invention in ages succeeding the Greeks, perhaps, has been a too great propensity to compound the beauties of the three Grecian styles, instead of seeking, as they did, originals from natural incidents. Imagination is captivated, genius circumscribed, and judgment biased, by the first impressions of these Attic fascinating perfections of Art. The Achæians, free from such preventions, made out a Doric capital from the form of bands or iron cinctures that secured the tops of the bodies of trees used as supports to the roof of their homely buildings; and at length improved the first hint into a regular capital. The Ionians borrowed not this form; but, observing that the green trunks of trees cut into lengths had the bark at top separated from the wood, and curled in rings as it dried, took hence the hint of scrolls, which by taste and art they improved into regular volutes. The Corinthian, again, altogether unlike the two former, sprang from a very natural though casual event, which, improved by a Callimachus, has left a Challenge as it were to succeeding Artists. The natural simplicity of these three distinct sources seems to forbid the blending of their appropriate productions; and we need seek no other cause of the bad success of those who have injudiciously attempted such compounds. Yet surely the bands of a tree, the curling of bark, the natural decking a tile-covered basket with leaves, are no such extraordinary phenomena as to discourage the hope of something equal arising from natural effects or accident, on which to form as happy an invention; the only thing surprising is, that nothing of the kind has ever from that time been noticed.

These observations, Mr. Urban, are not foreign to the subject which Vitruvius treats of, viz. the origin of the ornaments that decorate entablatures, which he shews to be as appropriate as those of capitals. "In all structures," says he, "timber-work of various denomination

nominations is used, and its purposes as various as its names. For girders have place on columns, and *parastrata* and *ante*. In framed work come rafters and joists and floorings. Inside, under the roof, in very wide spans, a king-post from the ridge (*columen in summo fastigio culminis*), whence columns took their name; and collar-beams and braces (*et transra et capreoli*); in moderate spans, a king-post and principals (*columen et canterii*), reaching down to the eaves." There is no ambiguity in any of these terms except *transra* and *capreoli*, herein rendered collar-beams and braces. It must be kept in mind that the roof here described is for temples, of course very flat. In a small span the principals, called *canterii*, require not braces, called *capreoli*, from the bottom shoulders of the king-post, as in very large spans, because their bearings are short. But as we are to imagine the girder to extend from one side-row of columns to the other, it is not so easy to discover the use and place of the *transra*, which mean cross-beams. There is reason to believe that Vitruvius and the ancients understood the method of trussing roofs and timber partitions, and these collar-beams in such very flat roofs seem unnecessary, but not so the *capreoli* or braces. Perrault, who knew nothing of trussed roofs, has strangely puzzled the cause in his attempt to reconcile Vitruvius with French carpenters, who are at least 200 years behind us in this art; and after all he acknowledges that the roof described by Vitruvius bears no resemblance with French roofs, wherein the pitch, in the explanatory design he gives, is in the enormous height of 57 degrees at the ridge, much sharper than the equilateral triangle; whereas in large spans, as octastyle temples on an extensive scale, the pitch is so flat in the pediment, which determines the roof, as to measure above 150 degrees at the ridge. Nor have the French yet adopted either the trussing or accommodating the pitch of their roofs to the quality of the covering. The design of a roof given under the direction of Mons. Durand, intendant of the royal works in Flanders, only 40 years ago, for a span of 50 feet, the covering small thin slate, has the pitch full as sharp as Perrault's design: your correspondent, Mr. Urban, keeps possession of this design, as a curious specimen of the awkward French method of framing timber.

But in reality, Vitruvius, in this cited passage, is not teaching either the method of framing or designing roofs, but only describing such ornaments as take their origin from the disposition of carpentry. "On the principals" (*canterii*), goes on Vitruvius, "come the purlins (*templa*), and on them the spars or small rafters (*asseres*) under the tiles, which shew their ends beyond the masonry . . . and filling up the spaces between joists, they cut their ends off flush, and to make them more sightly, affixed to them tablets carved, as we see triglyphs, and painted with red wax. Hence arose the forms of triglyphs and methops in Doric work. Other Artists invented mutiles from the projecting ends of the principal rafters, under-cutting them to imitate the drip in their stone coronas. It was this that gave rise to Doric mutiles, triglyphs and methops, and not, as erroneously thought, the openings for windows, for found building admits not such apertures in the quoins. Besides, there would be the same reason for fancying the spaces between denticules originated from windows, since both they and those between triglyphs are called *metopæ*, for the Greeks called the bedings of spars as well as of joists *στρα*; and the space between two *στρα* they called *μετρη*, which cavities our workmen (Italians) call pigeon-holes." So far Vitruvius, who in the sequel of this 2nd chap. book 4th, shows, that according to these origins, denticules should not have place beneath mutiles, because spars, the ends whereof they imitate, are over, not under, principal rafters, whereof mutiles represent the ends; nor should denticules be transferred into pediments, because spars cannot shew their ends there.

Now, whether the ancient Greeks strictly adhered to these prescriptions in their entablatures cannot be ascertained; but Vitruvius himself has not governed his design by these rigid principles, for he orders not the soffits of his denticules to be undercut, to represent the sloping direction of the spars, in the manner he directs mutiles, to follow the declivity of the principal rafters, both lying in the same angle. And as our master declined this rule in the one, we may venture to do the same in the other, and avoid a great deformity in the soffits of mutiles, by making them also horizontal. However, it seems decided by the nature of the

the origins of Architectural ornaments in entablatures, that when there are mutilations there must not appear denticles, and *vice versa*. Hence Vitruvius assigned but one entablature both for the Ionic and Corinthian works. In the Roman antique we see both; but it has not been demonstrated that this mixture and profusion of ornaments is to be preferred to the distinct and chaste simplicity of that which Vitruvius has taught, and, we may presume, was practised by the Grecian Architects in the purest ages of this art. Some farther considerations on this subject of Entablatures in next Number, before we proceed to the Doric manner.

PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

IT is with every possible degree of diffidence I submit to the consideration of the curious the following facts, relative to the diseases which infect the leaves of various annual, herbaceous, and deciduous plants, and which are supposed to be the same which occasion the blight in corn. The leaves and fruit of the Gooseberry are subject to a disease similar in every respect to that with which the Barberry is infected. It is produced by a number of small tubercles within the outer cuticle of the leaves and fruit, which open by degrees, and appear filled with an orange-coloured dust, and, when fully expanded, have the semblance of a minute species of fungus. I placed some Gooseberries, covered with tubercles, under a glass in my window, and watched them with unremitting attention for three days, making use of a common pocket microscope with three lenses: my patience was almost exhausted, when I perceived two or three of the tubercles newly opened, and the dust lifted above the edges of the tubercles, and soon after a small orange-coloured larva or grub make its appearance, working its way completely out of the middle of the tubercle. This was conviction, and my eye being fatigued with continued exertion, I laid aside this method of investigation, and adopted the following: having procured some fresh Gooseberries, I placed them in a like situation with the former, taking great care by a diligent examination with the microscope, that no insects of any description were on their exterior. After re-

maining undisturbed two or three days I uncovered them, and found many of the tubercles newly burst, and a number of the before-mentioned larvæ or grubs lying amidst the orange-coloured dust with which the surfaces of the Gooseberries were overspread. The Gooseberry and the Barberry are not the only plants infected with this disease; the Rose, the Raspberry, the Stinging Nettle, and the Dock are alike subject to it: these I have carefully and very frequently scrutinized, and always found the result the same. But, if this disease is at all connected with the one which infects the corn, the most formidable of the tribe is yet to be mentioned: the *Carduus arvensis*, Way or Creeping Thistle, a weed but too common in all soils and situations, is, at times, so covered with tubercles as almost to exceed belief: but they put on a different face from those of the preceding plants, and in their more advanced state resemble the fructification of a fern; yet the insects vary not from those of the former plants, but in colour, size, and shape, exactly resemble them. To what genus the insects belong I cannot say, as I have not seen them undergo any transformation: but I trust the above facts will excite some abler Naturalist to farther researches, and that a short period will clear up the difficulties which at present attend the investigation of the origin of the Blight in corn.

Yours, &c.

D. S. B. E.

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

FOR the consolation of Clericus, p. 312, I have had similar appearances in my eyes to those he complains of, near 40 years: I am now in my 70th year, and they continue much the same as they were at the first. I mentioned them to the late Drs. Darwin and Kirkland, who recommended to me not to meddle with them, assuring me they frequently took place during a long life, without any bad consequence.

AN OLD CLERICAL CORRESPONDENT.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER points out another "Companion to the Altar" (see p. 530), which is neither obsolete in its language, nor bordering upon Methodism; but is "chiefly selected from the writings of Hugh Blair, D. D."; printed on a large type, and of a convenient size for the pocket.

Antipode is unattainable.

GENT. MAG. July, 1805.

A TABLE of the Monthly and Annual Means of the Barometer, &c. from the Journal kept at HULL, for the Year 1804. Lat. $53^{\circ} 55'$ Long. $14^{\circ} W$.

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THE above table will on inspection, I apprehend, be found sufficiently explicit: I shall, therefore, without farther elucidation, proceed briefly to observe, that the highest Barometer at Hull this year, was on December 19th; and the lowest on January 28th; the hottest day was July 16th; and the coldest December 30th; and lastly, the strongest wind was on the 9th of January, of which see an account in vol. LXXIV. p. 116. The following abstract of the weather may not be wholly uninteresting to some of your intelligent readers.

for your intelligent readers.
January. The beginning of this month was very cold and frosty; on the 10th the wind, which had been in the North, veered round to the South, when

when the weather underwent a total alteration, and continued very mild the rest of the month. 24th, Thermometer without was as high as $54^{\circ} 29'$. In the evening, repeated vivid flashes of lightning. An extraordinary high wind on the 19th did considerable damage; for a farther account of which see vol. LXXIV. page 117.

February. From the 1st to the 15th, very fine mild weather, excepting a sharp frost on the 6th and 7th. On the 24th a very heavy storm of rain, hail, and snow, accompanied by a very high wind. 25th, the upper regions of the atmosphere were very finely and unusually striated with thin and almost transparent clouds, moving at a most prodigious rate in a Southerly direction; a prognostic of rain, which came on with snow and sleet, and continued the rest of the month: some short intervals of fair weather.

March. From the 1st to the 9th was wet and rainy; excepting some little hazy weather and a few light showers, the rest of the month was mostly very fine and mild. On the 14th a very fine day; the Thermometer without was as high as 2 P. M. as 64° . 24th, the atmosphere just before Sun-set assumed for a short time a florid appearance, preceding a heavy gale of wind the next morning, 25th.

April. From the 1st to the 16th was fine; some hail and a little rain; snow on the 19th, 20th and 23d, but it did not lie. Latter end of the month damp, wet and rainy. The corn-fields and meadows seemed now to be putting forward a display of new beauties, having been very backward hitherto.

May. On the 10th, at 10 P. M. a very fine Aurora was visible; the flames at times were grand. 26th, at 4 P. M. blew a heavy gale with torrents of rain for about only a quarter of an hour, when it ceased and was fine the rest of the evening. This month was upon the whole fine, with some warm showers, which had a wonderful effect in hastening the now quite bristly productions of Nature.

June was throughout very fine and warm; but little or no rain. 22d the Thermometer without stood at 81° at 2 P. M. On the 12th the clouds were fully charged with the electric fluid, and moved by their motions, &c. to indicate a thunder storm; they, however, cleared off after only threatening. July was for the most part overcast,

hazy and rainy, so much so that the farmers, who were now cutting their most exuberant crops of hay-grass, had the greatest difficulty in getting it up dry.

August. During the whole night of the 3d, repeated vivid flashes of lightning were observed, but no thunder heard till 6 A. M. on the 4th, when it began, and continued till 8 A. M. during which time the rain fell in torrents. There were in particular two surprizingly loud claps of thunder. At 6 P. M. very heavy rain for half an hour; no evident signs of Electricity. 12th, 2 1/2 P. M. a smart thunder storm with hail, the stones were many of them two inches in circumference; evening, a slight storm; preceding which, the Barometer fell .26 inch. This month was mostly dark and gloomy, yet very warm, with a few fine bright days at intervals. On the 2nd the Thermometer without was as high as 82° , on the 30th, as 83° . How fallacious are all human expectations! The corn, which in the Spring appeared to promise a most abundant crop, is found now when cut to be scarcely worth the labour of thrashing.

September set in with fine weather, but which soon changed to dark and gloomy, and continued with thick mists to the end of the month; it was however, on the whole, a fine time for agricultural operations.

Till the 18th, October was fine and mild; the Thermometer without, on the 2nd, as high as 70° ; on the 14th the weather broke up, and was dark and rainy the remainder of the month. On Monday the 22nd, the most awfully grand Aurora Borealis that ever was witnessed, for some account of which see vol. LXXIV. p. 1020, and 1209.

November was an unusually dark and gloomy month, with great quantities of rain, and but little fine weather. Auroræ were frequent, and in general most beautifully defined.

December began with fine frosty weather, during which Auroræ were often seen. Towards the latter end of the month rain, hail, and snow, but very little frost. PHYSICIEN.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o XLVI.
ALTHOUGH I have carried on my labours for the good of the publick above three years, my readers will, I hope, do me the justice to say that

that I have seldom obtruded upon them my personal concerns. I have as yet given them no account of my life, in imitation of some of my predecessors, nor have I thrown out many hints by which they can guess at my relative situation. Perhaps these particulars may be reserved for some future opportunity, when they may appear with propriety; as, for example, when the publick shall express a general desire to adopt one or other of the many projects I have contrived; or, when I shall think, from age and infirmities, of retiring from *this life*, and passing the remainder of my time in some snug villa near one of the London turnpikes, where I may have daily opportunities of contemplating the good I have done, in the passing and re-passing of my former readers. But these are distant considerations, and I should have said nothing of my personal concerns and views, unless to introduce the following letter from a gentleman who claims relationship, as belonging to the family of the SPECULATORS. Now, although I admit his letter because he evidently has some *projecting* blood in his veins, yet I would have him and all correspondents to take notice that they are not to bribe me with insinuations of being nearly related, or being first or second cousin. Such partialities are beneath the consideration of Projectors, who, of all men, it is well known, are so free from them, that they seldom pay much attention to the interest of their families, considering all such connexions as things to be sacrificed for the public good. In the mean time, however, I would not be thought too proud to acknowledge a poor relation, and I have therefore admitted my present correspondent's letter. The SPECULATORS, I do not deny, are related to us, although not having our genealogical tree at hand, I am not quite certain in what degree. Some of them have even been more fortunate in life than our family, and much less exposed to public sneer and contempt. It is notorious that the very name of a *project* is thought to bring with it a certain portion of ridicule, of doubt, and of danger, while the wisest men in the city have no objection to what they call *speculation*. There is also another family, who, I have no doubt, will be claiming kindred with us, I mean the SCHEMERS; and I think upon the whole they are more nearly

related; but the fact is, and I do not wish to conceal it, some of our relations, despising the regular rites of matrimony, have taken concubines to themselves, and have begotten a race of *Plotters*, a squalid breed, with whom we are often confounded. These are circumstances which I hope will excuse my being a little shy in admitting family claims.

For the reasons, however, already stated, I submit my correspondent's plan to the opinion of my readers, but must beg leave to decline giving it the sanction of my approbation until I shall have made good and sufficient trial thereof. In the mean time let him speak for himself.

To the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

BEFORE I presume to lay before you a Project which I have in view, I will endeavour to prove, that, although I cannot claim the dignity of being one of the illustrious family of Projectors, I bear some affinity to them, being myself of the family of Speculators, who are able, in their pedigree, to claim alliance to your ancestors through a female branch. You will believe that I have not degenerated from my ancestors when I inform you that about three years since I had formed a scheme for publishing a Periodical Paper, which I intended to rival the Spectator, and to which I purposed giving my family name Speculator, for a title. But, before its public appearance (I am almost ashamed to confess such a departure from the family characteristics), I was prudent enough to resolve on writing several numbers for the purpose of trying my abilities. With this view I composed my first number, in which I largely disanted on the importance of such publications, and took for the motto,

"Dimidium facti, qui cepit, habet."

I now thought myself proceeding in a most prosperous style, and commenced my second number with the motto,

"Perge quo cepisti,"

and the following sentence: "It is the peculiar privilege and characteristic of a Speculator, to begin his undertakings with confidence and clamour; and having raised his own expectations and those of the world, to the highest pitch, to end his schemes abruptly in disappointment and confusion." I was myself

self an instance of the truth of this remark, for here ended my rivalry with Addison and Steele. Having thus exhibited my affinity to you, and my claim to your notice, I will, cousin Projector, with your leave, submit to you a Project, which will, I think, be found worthy of your powerful approbation, as a thing which promises to be of most extensive utility.

You have, I doubt not, frequently been in parties where the conversation has been very ill apportioned among the company. You have heard how my Lady Jingle's eloquence predominates at the tea-table, and rings in the ears and silences the tongues of the rest of the company. You must oftentimes have been fatigued with the harangues of that insipid demagogue, Mr. Simon Addlepat, who will declaim for a whole hour on the diameter of his teacup, and at last prove, in the most pompous inanity of language, no more than that it must contain more than the tea-spoon, because—it is more capacious. When rapt in meditation, or hastening on some important errand, you have, perhaps, frequently been delayed by that buttonhole orator, Timothy Trifle, Doctor in Medicine, who, thrusting his fore finger into the upper button-hole of your coat, has detained you with the information, which he is a quarter of an hour in telling, that you may expect to hear very soon of some most important event, as his corns vexed him the last night just as they did the evening preceding the landing of the French in Egypt. If you have ever spent an evening in listening to the orations in St. Stephen's chapel, you have, doubtless, lamented that the oily emptiness which pervades the long speeches of certain persons should, by provoking the soporific propensities of the hearers, produce in the great Statesmen of the House, an inattention to the concerns of the Nation, and render them unfit or unable to assist in the public deliberations but by the sonorous nasal drone, which is the appropriate eloquence of the pillow.

All these, and many more similar vexations, which you as well as all other contemplative men, must have experienced from a badly-regulated use of the organ of speech, have, I should think, led you to perceive the great benefit which may be derived from any means of putting the tongue under better direction, and rendering the

use of it more conducive to peace and the general interests of mankind. For these laudable purposes I have projected an instrument of double power, to measure the space which the tongue runs over, even during the shortest speech, and the weight of the words which it utters, and by the means of this, and the help of an Act of Parliament, and a watch, I think I can promise to bring that member, which has so long been called unruly, under very good rule and restraint.

I have named my instrument a logometer, or glossamer, or, to please the sesquipedalians, glossiadastemabrometer. Parliament, in its wisdom, I am credibly informed, never rewards or assists any invention, unless it be well recommended. I therefore send you, good cousin, a model of this incomparable instrument, and will now explain its powers of action, with the hope of inducing you to speak a good word for me, and by a certificate under your hand, assure the Honourable the House of Commons that if I had chosen to procure a patent I might have made thousands and tens of thousands of pounds by my invention, and that, I having most nobly (for this is my patriotic intention) made the mechanism and use of my instruments public, no reward which that Honourable House can bestow will be too great for my merit. Doubtless, the accustomed liberality, justice, and discrimination of the House, will amply compensate the loss which I shall sustain by my laudable public spirit.

My glossamer is extremely simple, and will not need much explanation. As I have sent you a model, which you are at liberty to retain for one month, to show to all curious enquirers, I have no occasion to explain its mechanism, and will therefore confine myself to a relation of the mode of its action. It is a double, or duplex instrument, and is used by holding it in the hand and simply touching a spring when it is to be employed. It will, with this simple preparation, measure the distance from many miles (the length of a counsellor's speech) to the 16th part of an inch (the length of the follen No). And it will at the same time, exhibit the degree of weight and solidity, or levity and obscurity, which the words uttered contain. When employed by the curious or the contemptive, it cannot fail to afford great

and rational amusement. But I aim at more than this. I wish to see it so used as to be a thing of public importance. I shall, by a present of a glossanometer, bribe some silent Member of Parliament (for this is laudable bribery) who never can open his humble lips on account of the tedious harangues of more daring members, to move for leave to bring in a bill to constrain the tongues of all his Majesty's loving subjects to move by rule, and regulate their speeches by my logometer, and the time-piece. The preamble of which bill shall run thus: "Whereas, it is expedient that some restraint should be laid on the tongues of many of his Majesty's loving subjects, that encouragement may be thereby given to others of his Majesty's loving subjects, who are now frequently unable so make use of their tongues, to the great detriment of his Majesty and his united kingdom, and the peace and good order of public deliberation, and private societies."

It shall therefore be enacted, That the newly invented logometer be used by all his Majesty's aforesaid loving subjects, that their discourses may be duly regulated by that inestimable instrument, with the assistance of a watch. And these shall be some of the other enactments. The penalty for disobedience to any part of the Act shall be, for the first offence, a confinement to *yes* and *no* for one week; for the second offence, total silence for one month; and for the third, the tongue to be slit. All, or any of these penalties to be inflicted by any one or more of his Majesty's trusty and well-beloved justices of the peace, on the oath of one witness.

At the tea-table *not more* than one third of the company present to speak at the same time; and when any lady's tongue is fatigued by the velocity of its course, the said lady shall desist from speaking, and not be permitted to take breath and proceed for the space of three minutes, under the penalties aforesaid. But, as every lady will take care not to be deprived of her turn, no lady shall be compelled to desist before her breath be spent, which, it is calculated, will, from her rapidity, be in about seven minutes from her first movement, during which time it is conceived her tongue will have travelled about one mile and a half. Nevertheless, no lady *who is disposed to silence*, to be compelled to speak.

No counsellor, learned in the law, shall exceed, in his speech, two hours and 45 minutes, in which time his tongue can travel about seven miles. Nevertheless, if he cannot so much compress the matter which he may have to deliver, nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent his delivering the remainder to his clerks, or the benches in the Temple-gardens, provided he molest no one but the clerks and benches aforesaid, thereby.

No reverend Doctor shall, before his congregation, travel over more than one mile, which, as he proceeds but slowly, will take about 48 minutes. And whereas, the reverend Dr. Morpheus is a most composing preacher, nothing, therefore, in this Act contained, or to be contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent him from travelling as fast as he chooses during the said 48 minutes; so far as his audience, after the first seven minutes, is generally so wholly wrapt in sleep as to be insensible to his reverence's eloquence. And no pious, sensible, and exemplary (and consequently poor) curate shall be hereby prevented from preaching as long as he pleases for the benefit of his congregation.

All surgeons, apothecaries, country doctors, and attorneys at law, to speak with much greater celerity, and not flammer their words out as if not sufficiently paid for, and therefore unwilling to part from them, or, as if fearful of wearing out their tongues.

All reserved and silent men to apply oil to the hinges and springs of the organs of speech, and keep them in better practice. All great men, courtiers and placemen, to be more sparing in the uses of the same relaxing liquid, and to learn to employ more weighty words, and not light things called promises, and to make their tongues move with more judgment and sense.

And whereas the discourse of the officers of his Majesty's land forces, and many others of his Majesty's loving subjects, usually called ladies' men, never exceeds the weight of one scruple by measurement with the logometer, even though their tongues may travel many miles and hours: Nothing, therefore, shall extend to prevent the ladies' men aforesaid, from having full liberty to talk as long and as fast as they please, provided they molest no one but the ladies thereby, and so as the officers aforesaid do not forget that soldiers fight with swords and firelocks, and not parafols

parasols and fans; so far as it might, perhaps, provoke the mirth, and thereby disturb the discipline of his Majesty's army, if any of his officers should give the words "shoulder fans" instead of "arms," or salute a General Officer with a parasol instead of a sword.

All officers of his Majesty's Navy, and others, who accustom themselves to use weighty words, usually called swearing, hereafter shall employ less ponderous expressions, inasmuch as such heavy ones may perchance overpower them, and bend them down so low, that they may ever afterwards crooked, and perhaps fall into a well called the bottomless pit.

You will perceive, good cousin, that I have only stated the substance of a very few of the intended clauses. All necessary words and forms directing the application of my glossemeter, will, of course, be inferred, and many more clauses added, and the Act rendered in every respect complete. Let me therefore beseech you to favour me with a recommendation. And, in order to interest you in my behalf, I will shortly, if no unforeseen circumstance prevents me, give you, in another letter, the history of my life. It is, however, not improbable that I may be prevented. In the mean time, believe me, dearest cousin Projector,

Your very loving cousin,

SCIPIO SPECULATOR.

P. S. *Entre nous*, if by your recommendation the generous Parliament gives me a few thousands, you shall not be forgotten by me. But this is only between ourselves:—Snug is the word on this subject. And I am perfectly disinterested, and in doing this patriotic action I am not *for*aid enough to want a reward.

Mr. URBAN, July 12.

THE objection raised by Infidels to the want of MEDALS to illustrate the Christian history defeats itself. For how could its facts be recorded on Pagan memorials? The strongest memorial is to be found on the coins of the sons and successors of Constantine the Great, who first made the subjects of his empire Christians. The Labarum, with the Monogram of Christ, a P with a transverse stroke, or with a X crossing it (the two first letters of the name of Christ according to the Greek orthography), occurs on his coins D. H.

Mr. URBAN, July 9.
THE Critical Reviewers, in their Review of the Transactions of the Irish Academy, vol. IX. (which we reviewed, vol. LXXIV. p. 537), censuring Mr. Swift for surmising that "Lastau mistook the rhyme of the Huron and Iroquois languages for want of a thorough and perfect knowledge of the language of those savages," and arguing that "rhyme formed a very strong feature in the venerable face of Hebrew poetry," yet confessing himself to have but a slender knowledge of the Hebrew text, forgot that the writer was an *Irishman* as well as those who adjudged to him the gold prize medal. For Fourmontius in his Essay, or their Review, we should read Fourmont; and as to Psalmanazar's Hebrew knowledge, unless to *frign* one language be synonymous with a knowledge of another, we must beg leave to demur to his skill. Suffice it, that we adopt the idea of the Reviewers, that, if *rhyme* was of so early origin as to be coeval with language, it would have been used by polished as well as barbarous nations. Another of their sentiments we shall also take the liberty to borrow, respecting the monumental stone in the church-yard of Killeummin: "If the Academy have no better papers to produce upon *Antiquities*, they might as well leave the subject alone. How the *progress* of the arts in the filter kingdom in the middle ages can be evinced by so rude and unintelligible an inscription, it is impossible to see."

P. 505. One is concerned to see how superficially Belbroughton is treated in Nash's History of Worcestershire, vol. I. p. 56; no school is noticed, and very few epitaphs.

P. 519. It must ever be thought that Mr. John Hollis certainly met with hard treatment from his family for three generations; and the cruel caprice of the last can only be exceeded by the tender apology made for an *unfortunate* and *not despicable* old election business by Æacus, who in one might almost conjecture to be some person who derives more benefit than happiness or comfort from the property derived to him by a *detour* from the right channel.

P. 539, b. l. 23, read *thy* life.

P. 544. The habits of our over-righteous men and evangelical preachers may be learned from the pamphlet there reviewed.

P. 556, a, l. 13. read *meed*.

P. 582. The marriage, June 3, should have been stated Charles *Vigne*, esq. to Miss Blackburne. J. Steers, esq. was married about the same time to Miss Snell of Tottenham. P. Q.

MR. URBAN, M—e, Dec. 28.

THE new church of Berriew* in Montgomeryshire (see p. 321) is a plain but respectable Grecian building, constructed with the coarse stone of the country, having the angles, window-frames, &c. of Shropshire free-stone. The tower adorns the fertile and beautiful vale in which the village stands, on the banks of its rapid river Riew, and makes a conspicuous appearance in a country where steeples are rare, and ecclesiastical architecture is in the simplest, if not rudest dress. The interior of the church is unadorned, but neat and commodious. Two altartombs, in the style of queen Elizabeth's days, belonging to the antient family of Price of Vaynor, the heirs of which married into the noble house of Hereford early in the last century, were removed from the ruins of the old church by the present possessor of that property, and are now in the courtyard of the mansion.

I entirely concur with S A in his strictures on burying-grounds†, exemplified in the present neglected state of the antient cemetery of St. Chad's, in the large and opulent town of Shrewsbury; and am sorry to add, that, during a late visit there, I learned that a shameful havoc had been made of the monuments, and their memorials of the dead, once in the venerable church of St. Alkmund, which was unnecessarily destroyed eleven years ago. The grave-stones, many of which had formerly brasses, and were very antient, have either been demolished, or placed round the outside of the new church, forming a moley pavement of broken inscriptions and mutilated coats of arms, the very traces of which will quickly be effaced by the effects of constant attrition. A few relics of the tombs have been collected lately, and placed in the neighbouring church of St. Mary. One of them is of considerable antiquity; and, as it is unlike any other that I have met with, I shall be much gratified if your antiquarian

correspondents can inform me to what class of persons it belonged. It consists of two cumbent figures, each with the hands elevated on the breast in prayer, and the feet resting on lions. One of the figures is habited in a cloak, which covers the head in the manner of a hood, and is buttoned close down to the feet. The other is clad in the same kind of garment, and is exactly similar in size, dress, and even countenance, excepting that the cloak is thrown aside about the middle of the body, and discovers plated armour under it, and a sword girt round the loins. In their original situations, these figures rested each on an altartomb, placed contiguous, the sides adorned with quaterfoils and shields, but without any armorial bearings. The tombs were precisely alike as to dimensions, architecture, and embellishment, and, though different monuments, seem to have been the work of the same artist, and were certainly intended for persons of the same profession, who lived nearly at the same time. It is but justice due to "the proud Salopians" to remark, that, if the state of the old church-yard of St. Chad is worthy of blame, the cemetery of the new church exhibits every mark of strict attention to decency; and that the parishioners of St. Mary's have lately, at a great expence, inclosed the burying-ground attached to their stately collegiate church, with a handsome railing of cast iron, which effectually secures it from the profanation of thoughtless or vicious idlers. I viewed with concern the ravages which, by long neglect, time had wrought on the outside of that venerable structure, especially on the beautiful steeple. The late instance of attention to the church-yard induces a hope that, by a timely and necessary repair, the ruin of one of the loftiest and most ornamental spires in the kingdom may no longer be apprehended. Whilst in this town, I could not behold without respect the excellent state of the interiors of the five large parish churches; and, though it must be confessed that the new structures of St. Chad and St. Alkmund are completely in those styles which your ingenious correspondent J. C. so justly has denominated the *fantastic* (the first imitating the Grecian at, I am told, an expence of full 18,000l. the other the pointed architecture), they are all handsomely fitted up, and extremely well

* This letter was unluckily mislaid at the time the Plate was published. EDIT.

† See vol. LXXIV. p. 1000.

kept. St. Chad's, St. Mary's, and St. Julian's, are furnished with good organs, and the latter was last year adorned with an East window of beautiful painted glass, consisting of a figure of St. James as large as life. It came from Rouen, and was purchased from the collection of ancient stained glass brought from the Continent during the French revolutionary rage by Mr. Stevenson, of Norwich, and exhibited in Pall Mall. A very handsome window by Eginton embellishes the new church of St. Alkmund, for which he had 200 guineas. This window consists of a large female figure, emblematical of Evangelical Faith, kneeling on a cross, with the eyes fixed on a celestial crown. Mr. Shaw, in his list of Mr. Eginton's works*, inserted in the History of Staffordshire, has omitted to mention this fine window. The noble and spacious old market-house, perhaps one of the first buildings of its kind in this country, I found well repaired, and its pinnacles and mouldering ornaments restored, with the strictest attention to the style of the architecture. Thus, though it cannot be denied that, in the above instances, and in some others (as the grievous neglect of cleanliness in their streets, the badness of the pavement, and the disregard to a proper accommodation in their markets), considerable reproach attaches to the inhabitants of this ancient and respectable town, yet surely much just praise is due to their public spirit in the examples now produced, and on very many other far more splendid and important occasions that might easily be cited. AMBULATOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 22.

I BELIEVE it is a general opinion that Inclosures which have taken place in various parts of the country have diminished the growth of timber, particularly as there is no provisional clause in any Act of Inclosure to replant; there is another cause which I have experienced, and to which, very few, I believe, have given that consideration it is entitled to; and that is the turning out the swine into the woods and hedge-rows in Autumn; the quantity of acorns they eat, and the grubbing up the young shoots of the preceding years, not only of the Oak, but every other wood, besides the great injury done to the lands adjoining.

It is a general practice with jobbers

(and they, in general, have no right of common) to purchase a great number of hogs the latter end of August, and turn them out until the latter end of October without ever seeing them during that period; consequently the injury done must be of no small consideration to the growth of timber and other trees. The industrious cottager might still (as it is usual) be permitted to gather the acorns for his pig. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Warwick-street, July 26.*

I SHOULD be obliged to any of your correspondents who could give me an account of the families of Henshaw and Halfey, of Great Gaddeleden, Herts, as I have in my possession the portraits of Benj. and Nath. Henshaw; likewise Col. Crosby, Col. Gibson, and Sir Wm. Franklin. Any account of them would be acceptable. They seem to be about the time of Charles I.

A picture-dealer near me has several original portraits of the two families; likewise the Duchess of Massareene, Duchess of Cleveland, Countess of Shrewsbury, Nell Gwyn, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Davies, &c. I have also an original portrait of James Good, M.D. of whom Hutchinson in his *Biographia Medica* makes no mention, and I should be glad of an account of him. He lies buried at Drayton in Middlesex, where is a monument for him, with his and his wives' effigies, and children, in brass. Wood, in his *Athena*, says he was imprisoned for holding correspondence with Mary Queen of Scots.

Can any person give information of an original portrait of F. Blountfield, Author of the History of Norfolk?

Brixworth church, in Northamptonshire, on the road to Market Harborough from Northampton, is a curious structure: the side-walls are full of arches of Roman bricks, and by the side of the tower, on which is a spire, is a round tower, seemingly Roman; the roof is lofty, and singular from other churches. Bridges, in his History, makes no mention about it. Can any of your correspondents give me any history of it? The church of Barton, near Kettering, is also a curious Saxon structure, of which he makes no mention. There is a vault where he and his family lie buried, for whom there are several monuments with Latin inscriptions. The vault is like a room, round which are ovens wherein the coffins are put with the name on a stone in front.

JOHN SIMON.
Meteorolo-

* See pp. 422, 608. EDIT.

Meteorological Diary for June, 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2. Long. 5° W.

At 8 A.M.

At 2 P.M.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the <i>Nautical Ephemeris</i> of 1805, as took place this month.
					N.	E.	S.	W.						N.	E.	S.	W.		
1	30.10	R	40	50	4				L.	30.12	R	55	56	4				L.	
2	30.11	S	46	47	4				V.L.	30.10	S	57	54	3	1			L.	
3	29.93	S	50	54	1			3	V.L.	29.93	St	63	65					R.B.	♂ ♀
4	29.82	R	54	49	1	3			L.	29.82	St	56	55.5	1	3			V.L.	♂ ♀ in Eq. D.
5	29.80	St	40	47	2	2			V.L.	29.80	St	55	55	2	2			V.L.	
6	29.64	S	51	54			2	2	L.	29.64	St	56	60			4		V.L.	♂ ♀ ♀, ♀ gr.
7	29.78	R	48	48			2	4	V.L.	29.78	St	61	66			2	2	R.B.	[L.S.]
8	29.83	R	55	58		1	3		R.B.	29.83	R	61	67			2	2	V.L.	
9	29.65	S	57	61		2	2		V.L.	29.65	S	63	68.5			4		V.L.	
10	29.45	S	60	61			4		V.L.	29.45	S	62	64			3	1	L.	♂ ♀ ♀
11	29.20	S	58	57			4		L.	29.20	R	62	62			2	2	R.B.	♂ gr. Dec. 8.
12	29.64	R	53	52		1	3		R.B.	29.64	R	61	62			2	2	R.B.	♂ in apogee
13	29.91	R	54	57		2	2		V.L.	29.91	St	60	64			3	1	L.	
14	29.84	S	56	54.5		2	2		No.	29.84	S	57	55		3	1		V.L.	♂ in ♀
15	29.61	R	52	49		3	1		L.	29.61	R	56	55		4			L.	
16	29.81	R	53	54.5		1	3		V.L.	29.81	St	60	62					L.	
17	29.77	S	57	59			4		L.	29.77	S	61	63.5					L.	
18	29.52	St	57	57		1	3		R.B.	29.52	R	66	59.5		2			L.	
19	29.70	R	54	54		2	2		L.	29.70	St	59	60		1		3	V.L.	♂ in eq. A.
20	29.74	R	53	51		4			L.	29.74	R	56	54		4			L.	♂
21	29.86	R	52	50		4			L.	29.86	R	54	54		4			L.	♂ gr. Lat. N.
22	29.90	R	52	50		2	2		V.L.	29.90	R	55	57		2	2		L.	
23	29.97	R	53	52		2	2		V.L.	29.97	St	60	64		2	2		V.L.	
24	29.77	S	56	60			4		V.L.	29.77	S	67	71			2		L.	
25	29.59	S	58	51			4		L.	29.59	S	59	60					V.L.	♂ ♀ ♀, ♀ gr. N.
26	29.61	R	50	47		3	1		V.L.	29.61	R	58	62			2	2	V.L.	♂, ♀ in perigee
27	29.64	S	53	54			3	1	V.L.	29.64	S	58	64			3	1	L.	♂ ♀ ♀, ♀ in ♀
28	29.58	S	57	58			3		V.L.	29.58	R	59	61		4			V.L.	
29	29.78	R	52	51		2	2		V.L.	29.78	R	61	62		3	1		V.L.	
30	29.95	R	54	55		2	2		V.L.	29.95	St	63	65		2		2	R.B.	
	29.75		53.43	53.40	39	13	21	47		29.75		59.17	61.07	44	12	23	43		

JUNE this year has afforded very few *maculae*, and those scarcely visible with a power of 30; excepting one which traversed the disk about the second week of the month; it was well-defined, and had a *penumbra* surrounding it; there was some *fecula* visible at the same time. With such a paucity of *maculae* and *feculae* the weather has been, as might be expected, cold, wet, and unseasonable for vegetation: Indeed the *temperature* of the atmosphere this June has been lower than *that* of the same month for at least these seven years past, and on the longest day this year, the Thermometer was more than three degrees below what it reached on the shortest of 1800, and 1803. Hence, some causes independent of the Sun's altitude, must operate to produce this approximation of temperature at these opposite seasons of the year.

On the Lunar eclipse of the 11th inst. and from the time of the Moon's rising till about the time of emersion, a dark and dense *cumulus* (☉) extended itself for a considerable way along the horizon, and with an altitude which totally hid the Moon from our sight at Baldock. But from the time of emersion to the end of the eclipse, she was visible at intervals; yet, from the rapid motion of the clouds and small openings, there was very little opportunity of using the Telescope to any advantage; I could nevertheless observe more distinctly than might be expected the line of separation of the *umbra* and *penumbra*; and while this was passing (or more properly, while that part of the Moon was passing the periphery of the *umbra*) *mare serenitatis* and *mare tranquillitatis*, there appeared to the naked eye a very great indentation in the Earth's shadow; and the circumference of the *umbra* seemed much broken, but through the Telescope the continuity was evidently shown to be perfect. Hence, this optical delusion arose from the colour of these seas being so much like that of the *umbra*. The

end I could not well see for clouds, but I believe the time agreed very near with calculation *. I judge from the position of the clouds at the time, that they saw more of this eclipse in the N. W. part of England than we did. T. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN,

July 13.

IF you have no objection to borrowing from your Brother-critics, the following extract from the Monthly Review for May may serve both for a biographical memoir and a review of the life and writings of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, M. A. They are the composition of his own pen as far down as the year 1782; from which period they are continued by the filial care of his son.

"The subject of this account was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, June 9, 1705. He received his education at different provincial schools, and afterward at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he was admitted pensioner in May 1722. He was ordained deacon in 1728. His political principles, which were those of Locke and Hoadly, having prevented his election to a foundation fellowship in his college, he quitted Cambridge, and went to reside with a relation, a clergyman, in his own county; where he remained till he was presented in 1739 to the living of Richmond, his native place.

"The ensuing account of a celebrated work, and of its author, must be allowed to be highly curious, whatever may be thought of the observations which accompany it:

"In the year 1749 appeared for the first time *Free and Candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of England*, containing many sensible observations on the defects and improprieties in the liturgical forms of faith and worship of the Established Church, and proposals of amendments and alterations of such passages as were liable to reasonable objections. This work was a compilation of authorities taken from the writings of some eminent Divines of the Church of England, tending to shew the necessity, or at least the expedience, of revising our public Liturgy, and of extracts of letters sent, or supposed to be sent, to the compiler from his correspondents in different parts of the kingdom, approving of his design, and signifying their disposition to promote and encourage it, as there should be occasion.

"The compiler, the Rev. Mr. John Jones, vicar of Alconbury, near Huntingdon, was a man of very singular character, pious and regular in his deportment, diligent in his clerical functions,

and indefatigable in his studies, which were chiefly employed in promoting this scheme of reformation, conceived and digested long before his *Disquisitions* were made public, but withal affecting a mysterious secrecy even in trifles, and excessively cautious of giving offence to the higher powers.

"With Mr. Blackburne this gentleman, on the recommendation of Dr. Edmund Law, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, held a correspondence; and to him Mr. Jones sent the greatest part of his work in manuscript, which was returned to him without so much as the correction of a single slip of the writer's pen; nor was there a single line or word in the *Free and Candid Disquisitions* written or suggested by Mr. B. notwithstanding many confident reports to the contrary.

"The truth is, Mr. B. whatever desire he might have to forward the work of ecclesiastical reformation (which was as earnest at least as Mr. Jones's), could not possibly conform his style to the milky phraseology of the *Disquisitions*; nor could he be content to have his sentiments mollified by the gentle qualifications of Mr. Jones's lenient pen. He was rather (perhaps too much) inclined to look upon those who had in their hands the means and the power of reforming the errors, defects, and abuses, in the government, forms of worship, faith and discipline, of the Established Church, as guilty of a criminal negligence, from which they should have been roused by sharp and spirited expostulations. He thought it became Disquisitors, with a cause in hand of such high importance to the influence of vital Christianity, rather to have boldly faced the utmost resentment of the class of men to which they addressed their work, than, by meanly truckling to their arrogance, to derive upon themselves their ridicule and contempt, which all the world saw was the case of these gentle suggesters, and all the return they had for the civility of their application."

"A pamphlet in defence of the above work was the first specimen of M. B.'s talents as a polemical writer.

"On the 18th of July, 1750, Mr. B. was collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and on the 1st of August following to the prebend of Bilton, by Dr. Matthew Hutton, then archbishop of York, to whom he had been for some years titular chaplain *. Such of Mr. B.'s friends as judged

"* I heartily wish you joy of that accumulation of preferment which you have been so long entitled to, and which though it cannot add either to the real merit, or to the interior respectableness, of the person who must dignify it, yet, as it will give him frequent opportunity of inco-

* See before, p. 606.

of his disposition by the influence that fear and hope have upon the majority of mankind, concluded that, upon this promotion, he would write no more *Apologies* for such books as the *Free and Candid Disquisitions*; and some of them were a little pleasant with him upon that subject; to whom he only answered, with a cool indifference, that he had made no bargain with the Archbishop for his liberty. He had good reason indeed to believe that his Grace was not unacquainted with his sentiments; nor was he a stranger to the Archbishop's liberal notions on ecclesiastical affairs. When he first went to Bishopthorpe to be collated to the archdeaconry, he was shewn into the chaplain's room, where the first thing he saw was the above-mentioned *Apology* lying upon the table; and he had reason to believe, from some conversation he had with his Grace before he left him, that he was suspected to be the author of it. But there was a candour and generosity in Archbishop Hutton rarely to be met with in men of his Grace's station. Mr. B. had been warmly recommended to his Grace when he was Bishop of Bangor, by his steady friend John Yorke, esq.; and Mr. B. himself having lived in the neighbourhood of his Grace's family at Marke [near Richmond, E.] for more than ten years, his Grace had some personal knowledge of the man, and of his general character in that neighbourhood; and the Archbishop was known to say on a certain occasion, that his own knowledge of Mr. B. had as great a share in his preferment as the solicitation of his friends.

"Archdeacon Blackburne lived in habits of intimate friendship with Dr. Law, afterward Bishop of Carlisle; in vindication of whole opinions on the state of the soul between death and the resurrection; he drew forth his pen with great zeal, and finally produced his celebrated *Historical View* of the controversy on the same subject, which first appeared in 1765. This is certainly a very able performance; yet we own that it does not appear to us to be so satisfactory and conclusive as it is deemed by the editor. It is creditable to the industry and information of the writer, but in our judgment it leaves several topics untouched which have materially affected the question. Though the author is here speaking of the first edition, we mean our ob-

trinating his brethren in those parts, and may add somewhat to his authority in promoting the good work of reformation in which he is so happily engaged, I therein do and will again rejoice." Dr. Edmund Law to F. B. August 1760."

servations to apply to the second. The disquisition of Bishop Law is more complete in its kind.

'Mr. B. had, not without some scruples, prevailed upon himself to subscribe to the XXXIX Articles, in order to qualify himself to hold the archdeaconry of Cleveland and prebend of Bilton. His chief inducements at that time were the reasonings of Dr. Clarke, in his Introduction to the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, a manuscript half sheet drawn up by Dr. Edmund Law, and the liberal concession in the sixth Article of the Church of England.

'Some time afterwards, upon a prospect of farther advancement to a considerable preferment, he took occasion to reconsider these several arguments; and thought they fell short of giving that satisfaction which an honest man would wish to have, whom he pledges his good faith to society in so solemn a form as that prescribed by the 36th canon, enjoining subscription to the Articles and Liturgical forms of the Church of England.

'In this situation of mind, he set himself to examine into the rise and progress of this requisition in Protestant Churches, and into the arguments brought in defence, or rather in excuse, of it; the result of which was the compilation since known by the name of *The Confessional, or a full and free Inquiry into the Right, Utility, and Success, of establishing Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in Protestant Churches.*

"This work remained in manuscript for some years, and was not published till 1766.

'It appeared, from the clamour that was raised against it, that grievous offence was taken at it by that part of the Clergy who affect to call themselves orthodox. The indignation of Archbishop Secker was excessive. His mask of moderation fell off at once. He employed all his emissaries to find out the author; and, by the industry of Rivington, and the communicative disposition of Millar, he succeeded.

'Dr. Edmund Keene was then Bishop of Chester, and Mr. B's diocesan; and had expressed, and indeed shewn in several instances, his friendship and benevolence to Mr. B. He wrote a letter to an intimate friend of Mr. B. mentioning the resentment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other bishops, against the reputed author; and intimated that, if the suspicion which fell upon Mr. B. was groundless, he would do well to silence the imputation, by publicly disavowing the work in print; for, that every door of access to farther preferment would otherwise be shut against him. The answer of

Mr,

Mr. B.'s friend was, that he had no right to ask Mr. B. any questions of that kind; and that, as he himself should think it uncivil and improper to be interrogated upon such a subject, he hoped his lordship would excuse him for declining to intermeddle in a matter of that delicacy.

'Mr. B. however, on the other hand, had the consolation to find that his book was approved and commended by several worthy persons, whose esteem he valued at a very high rate. Numbers of letters still remain among his papers, testifying the satisfaction the writers had received in perusing *The Confessional*; among which none are written in a higher strain of panegyric than a number from Dr. Edmund Law, since promoted to the bishoprick of Carlisle.'

'When Dr. Warburton's book of Alliance between Church and State first appeared, the old orthodox phalanx was highly scandalized that the author should desert the old posture of defence, and subject the Church to such a humiliating dependence on the State. Dr. Rutherford led the way in an attack upon *The Confessional*, and skirmished in the old posture prescribed in the antient system of Church authority. It was found, by the several answers to the Doctor's *Charge and Vindication*, that this method would not do. Accordingly, Dr. Rotherham, in his *Essay on Episcopates*, &c. took a different route. Warburton's system was Hobbism, trimmed and decorated with various distinctions and subterfuges, which were by no means intelligible to common apprehensions, and very apt to mislead the superficial or inattentive reader into an approbation of the more plausible parts which lay more open to their understandings.

'Dr. Balguy was the only one who seems to be fully apprised of the latent meaning of his master Warburton, to whose "little senate" he is said to have belonged. But he entered late into the controversy; and Dr. Rotherham, not having the advantage of his sneezes, adopts in his *Essay* a system of Hobbism almost as crude and undisguised as that of the Malmesburian philosopher in his *Leviathan*.'

'The resignation of Mr. Lindsey is here noticed; and we are informed that

'He had married a daughter of Mrs. Blackburne by her former husband. The friendship between Mr. Lindsey and Mr. B. was not nearly so much cemented by this family connexion, as by a similarity of sentiments in the cause of Christian Liberty, and their aversion to ecclesiastical impositions in matters of conscience. In the warfare on these subjects they went hand in hand; and, when Mr. Lindsey left Yorkshire, and settled in London, Mr. B. used to say 'he had lost his right arm.'

'Mr. B. had his objections to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England as well as Mr. Lindsey, and in some instances to the same passages, but differed widely from him in some particular points, which he thought, as stated by Mr. Lindsey and his friends, could receive no countenance from Scripture but by a licentiousness of interpretation that could not be justified.

'It was not consistent with Mr. B.'s friendship for Mr. Lindsey to enter into a formal controversy with him on these particular points; and if that could have been got over, it was not consistent with a resolution Mr. B. had taken early in life, to have as little to do with the Trinitarian controversy as possible.

'But Dr. Priestley and some of his friends having carried the obligation to secede from the Church of England farther than Mr. B. thought was either sufficiently candid, charitable, or modest, and had thereby given countenance to the reproach thrown upon many moderate and worthy men by hot and violent Conformists, for continuing to minister in the church while they disapproved many things in her doctrine and discipline; he thought it expedient, in justice to himself and others of the same sentiments, to give some check to the crude censures that had been passed upon them.

'And, accordingly, intending to publish *Four Discourses* delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland in the years 1767, 1769, 1771, and 1773, he took that opportunity to explain himself on this subject in a Preface, as well on the behalf of the seceders as of those whose Christian principles admitted of their remaining in the Church without offering violence to their consciences.'

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXXVI. WINDSOR CASTLE, continued.

NEAR the end of last month (June) one of those very good-natured friends who are ever ready to communicate certain pieces of intelligence, to answer certain purposes, told me that, if I went down to Windsor on the moment, I might have an opportunity of witnessing the demolition of the interior finishings of those chambers that run Westward on the North front of the Castle erected by Henry VII. and Elizabeth. Though not the most pleasant business, I instantly complied; and the more readily, as I wished to go over my memoranda taken some months back, as hinted in my last Number.

My gratifications on this visit may be easily conceived. I found several of these chambers on the first and second stories

stories made bare to the walls, and the floors strewed with the traceries of the ceilings, enriched with the Tudor ornaments and devices. Having, on many occasions, enjoyed in these chambers the recollection of the Royal Decorators, who had so pleasingly embellished every part; who had so often trod on such a spot, and rested on such a seat; ever concluding with this important consideration, that this arrangement of the Castle possessed the only interior antient finishings among the several buildings, every other interior being altered according to the taste of later times. Having, I repeat, been so frequently entertained in this way among these apartments, I now experienced the reverse of so much satisfaction, in witnessing the mechanic hilarity of the tearers-down, in hearing their scoffs vented on *the old stuff*, as they were pleased to call the piled heap of ornamental spoils; spoils I cannot suppose devoted to the flames, but intended to be stored up, to inspire workmen at a future period religiously to copy, or re-inslate them in their former places.

I now commence my survey in a regular manner. In my journey to Windsor, I took the road on the left of Langley Broom, where, in the environs of Ditton park, is the remnant of a rural fabric belonging to Queen Anne, called *Reading Palace*, now a farmhouse. Some curious chimneys, and a few other particulars, mark the edifice. That no doubt may be had with regard to this information, a relative of mine, and of the most venerated memory, was born in this structure, in whose time were to be seen considerable portions of the Palace, and in its superb state. At the twentieth mile-stone is Datchet. In the East windows of the church are some excellent traceries. A ferry at this village conveyed me across the Thames. Entering the Little Park, I caught a partial view of the East front of the Castle: some new objects seemed to play upon my sight. Indeed, so far off as Hounslow Heath, where the first appearance of the Royal Seat arrests the Traveller's attention, I fancied there was a something rising from out the mass of the Castle that I was altogether a stranger to; but of this anon. Coming to my dear-recollected eminence half way the walk in the Little Park, I began to hesitate, as though all was not as usual even here. As memory will not always carry a man in positive terms through a narrative,

I will only observe, I thought the ascent had been thick set on each side with trees, making a little enchanted wood, leading to scenes of rapture and delight! However, I met with no more than two or three straggling alders and a few May bushes. To dwell more on this: I well remember to have heard my early conductors dispute on which of the many trees environing the gentle rise, a poor creature, in the beginning of George the Second's reign, had finished all mortal cares. However, this wood, real or imaginary, is vanished, gone! Hastening forward, the East front of the Castle being full in view, I suddenly halted, and wheeled to the right (impelled by recollection), to see if I could point out the memorable tree I had once been taught to reverence; as Queen Elizabeth there wrought among its branches a bower wherein she was wont to pass much of her time when dwelling in these blissful regions. Striking my forehead, as though that seat of man's inmost thoughts was not favourable to my present desire, I bent onward, and soon gained the walls of the Castle.

In Ashmole's "Order of the Garter," a book published in the beginning of the reign of Charles II. there are many views of the Castle, taken without the walls, by Hollar. The first and principal view is a bird's eye representation of the Castle drawn from the South-east, and probably from the tops of some of the lofty chimneys near this spot. Second view, the East front. Third view, North front. The name of *Christopher Wren* is to this print as draughtsman. Fourth view, West front. Fifth view, South-west front. From these views it is believed, the Castle stood then in much the same state as left by Edward III. who enlarged and beautified the old Castle founded by William the Conqueror, and finished by Henry I. Soon after Hollar had collected his drawings, Charles II. (Sir Christopher Wren being the Architect) made considerable alterations in the fronts, South, East, and North. Hollar shews us, that, on the South front, between every tower from the East angle to the circular tower where the entrance is, leading to the upper Ward, or Court, run rampart walls supported by buttresses. These buttresses were taken away by Charles, and windows, &c. inserted, as now seen. The rest of this front running to the West (allowing for the late alteration of the wall opposite the Queen's

Queen's Lodge) continues unchanged. The great Gateway, indeed, entering into the Lower Ward, was built by Henry VIII. The Terrace on this, and the East front, rising out of the foss, was the work of Charles, which foss, according to Hollar's views, was complete in his time on both these fronts. The East front had rampart walls and buttresses between the towers, and was altered like the South front by Charles. The North front, from East to little more than half the line, consisted of a succession of towers without rampart walls, and were replete with a fine display of bower and other windows. This range, to that part erected by Henry VII. and Elizabeth, and nearly opposite the Round Tower, was altered by Charles, and he also re-constructed the Terrace on this front first raised by Elizabeth. The rampart walls and towers in continuation are in their original forms. The farther line of this front is hid by common houses, built within the last century for the Dignitaries of St. George's Chapel. The West front has undergone little or no change. The various fronts within the Upper Ward Hollar exhibits were full of curious windows and doorways, &c. Some of the windows were large and beautiful, particularly those decorating St. George's Hall. The chief of these decorations were altered by Charles. The Round Tower had many alterations done at the same period. The Lower Ward presented every embellishment correspondent with the Upper Ward, and like it underwent the same kind of variation. St. George's Chapel, erected by Edward IV. and the Tomb-House adjoining its East end, erected by Wolsey, sustained no loss in Charles's great scene of innovation. When the several buttresses of the Chapel were deprived of their pinnacles is uncertain: they were remaining in Hollar's prints. This indefatigable and excellent Artist gives the interior of St. George's Hall, which shews as in its original splendour. The windows were divided with rich mullions and tracery*; the walls hung with tapestry; and the roof open enriched timber work, similar to Westminster Hall. This Hall, with almost every

other interior of the Castle for the use of kingly accommodation, was altered by Charles. Hollar has also presented a number of views in the interior of St. George's Chapel, whereby it may be perceived no alterations have been brought about until the present times.

Batty Langley, architect, in 1749 published four prints of the castle. Plate I. General Plan. II. Elevation of the East front. III. Elevation of the North front. IV. Elevation of the Round Tower. (It is a pity Langley did not give the Elevation of the South front.) From these very exact and faithful draughts we find the mass of buildings the same as Charles bequeathed to his successors, after his plan of operations had ceased. In this order the Kingly pile stood (not to repeat again the modern habitations for the Dignitaries of the Chapel in any wise but as accidental erections thrown out on the Western extremity of the North front) until about 1783, when the publick first began to be amused at the novelty of beholding Windsor's architectural honours once more turned over to the power of Improvement.

Batty's Plates will, one time or other, be held as a criterion whereby a judgement may be delivered how well the Professionalists now at work have perfected their job. Hollar's Views are inestimable; for to them alone, where the mighty and expensive undertaking is completed, can we, that is, we who are Antiquaries, appeal for the least instruction in what way the heroic Edward's Castle originally beamed forth, in regard to enrichments and characteristic decorations.

Of the changes or improvements that have taken place within my own observation, at least since 1783, take the following particulars.

The foss on the South and East fronts entirely filled up; and the bridge passing over to the great gateway, on the South front, into the Lower Ward, is in a manner lost, being buried up to the parapets, which parapets stand as mere dwarf walls to prevent people walking over the greenward on the earth filling up the foss. The rampart walls opposite the Queen's Lodge re-constructed, and changed into a common stone fence, with a common run of coping, &c. Ascending the flight of steps to the Terrace on the South front, I perceived a new window had been inserted by way of specimen for a range of windows to be put up on the principal story round

* From which examples, it may be presumed, our modern Architects have, in a distant degree, drawn their hints for the windows now sticking up about the principal stories of the Royal apartments.

round the Castle. This novel window (though evidently copied in a careless manner from Hollar's interior of St. George's Hall, before spoken of) is in its particulars exceedingly incorrect, and the detail of mouldings enormously large and misconceived. Our modern Architects, though they have discovered that an antique opening with a pointed head is beautiful, yet have not fallen upon the mode of ascertaining the rule that guided our old Artists in the chaste proportions of the several minute parts perfecting a window, door-way, cornice, &c. The string or cornice of the elevation above the head of this new window has been broken into; of course the mouldings of the said cornice are necessitated to be hoisted up with perpendicular returns, right and left, rendering the general line of cornice lame and distorted. The space between the outer mouldings of the architrave and the sweeping label of this window is made to shew at least six or seven inches. This is meant, no doubt, for an improvement, as, in our antique works of this nature, taking them of all dimensions, the proportion of the space bears one-third of the width of the label; therefore, had our new window-makers fallen into the error of being copyists, their space would not have exceeded an inch and a half. The East front, no alteration. North front. Here I quickly encountered those new objects that had alarmed me at a distance, when I apprehended all was not as it had been. In this range of buildings is a projecting line of chambers, called *The Star Chambers*, from a large sculptured star on the exterior. At the East angle of this line a brick octangular tower has been run up, with stone (more probably your patent composition cement) dressings of windows, cornices, and battlements, &c. in the Hampton-court style. The West angle has not yet received any addition; such being delayed, it is not unlikely, till those most curious, interesting, picturesque, and original elevations, the architectural memorials of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, both on this front and on that opposite the entrance to the Round Tower, are taken down. I am, notwithstanding all that I have heard to this purpose, but little inclined to believe they will eventually fall. In the Star Chamber front, on which I would particularly treat, many new windows are set up; in some portions the whole

height, consisting of four stories, have been thus decked. The first or basement story has a Pointed window, but the mouldings and reeding parts turn wholly upon an improved plan. The second story has the common Tudor square-headed window of two lights. The third or principal story presents the same clumsy window as already noticed on the South front. The fourth story, a repetition of the window on the second story. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that these windows might possibly be correct in themselves, and that a disposition had been given way to in some respects, so as to adhere to our Antiquities; I beg leave to ask, Why in one elevation pile up the Architectural decorations of the 14th and 16th centuries in promiscuous sort, as here put forth? Being desirous to set this matter in as favourable a light as the thing will allow of, I shall make bold to imagine that the ingenious Architect concluded, as in old fabrics various styles occur (owing, we all know, to reparations done in different ages), a design set out on this idea would be consistent and appropriate. So far allowable. Yet, to carry a probable disposition of parts, certainly the more early mode of windows should have been adapted to the lower story of a building, which we all likewise know must bear the first or early courses of the workman's labour. In the specimen before us, we find on the second story (the window on the first or basement story, being of no date at all, except of the present hour, I leave out of the question) a window of the 16th century make, and in the story above a window of the 14th century turn. According to our position, we ought, beyond all reasonable contradiction, to have met with an Edwardian window in the first, and windows of succeeding reigns chronologically worked up on the other stories. But this way of rectifying mistakes, or setting things to rights, may be held as dogmatical, scouted as Antiquarian prejudices conjured up to fetter the wings of modern Taste. Whatever way this argument is bandied, I shall submit with humble resignation and all due respect. The rest of the North front; to that point where the houses belonging to the Dignitaries of St. George's Chapel commence, remain in *statu quo*. The West front also stands in peaceable possession of its old accompaniments.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

190. *Sir John Froissart's Chronicles. Vol. II.**(Continued from p. 141.)*

THIS volume opens with the exploits of the Earl of Pembroke in France, who, after Sir John Chandos had disbanded his army, ravaged Anjou, which he had left, or which had been ransomed. The French followed him, and beleaguered him in a village called Purennon, where they halted like persons in perfect security; but, when the servants were about to put the horses in the stable, and to prepare the supper, the French, who well knew what they were about, entered the village with their lances in their rests, *bawling* out their cry, "Our Lady for Sancerre the marshal!" and then overthrew all they met in the streets. "The English and Poitevins, overpowered by numbers, retired to an unembattled house, which belonged to the Knights Templars, without a moat, and only inclosed with a stone wall. The enemy made different attacks on this house till night. When it was dark, the English entreated a squire, an expert foldier, and in whom they placed great confidence, to set out by a postern, and ride as fast as he could to Poitiers, to inform Sir John Chandos how awkwardly they were situated. The squire boasted a little too much of his knowledge of the roads, and, missing his way, wandered about all night, till it was broad day before he hit upon the right road. At day-break the French sounded their trumpets to arms, saying; it would be better to make their attack in the cool of the morning than in the heat of the day. The Earl of Pembroke and the Knights sat up with him, instead of sleeping, had fortified themselves with whatever they could find, such as benches and stones, which they carried to the top of the walls. They found the French were preparing to renew the attack, and comforted each other upon it. Some time before sun-rise the French were ready, when they marched by companies, and with great vigour, to the assault of the hotel. They acquitted themselves too well, and, having brought scaling-ladders, placed them against the walls, mounting them with the utmost eagerness, covered by their shields, otherwise they would not have returned; and it was held highly honourable to those who mounted the first, as in truth it was a very brave

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act. The English were not idle nor faint-hearted in their own defence, but fought marvelously well, and flung down upon the shields of the assailants stones and great beams of wood, with which they killed or wounded several. They did their duty excellently well; and so small a fort was never seen to hold out so long against such a force. This assault continued from early dawn until six o'clock. Between six and nine o'clock, after the heat of the attack, the French, indignant that the English had made so long a defence, sent orders to all the villagers thereabouts to bring pick-axes and mattocks to undermine the walls, which was what the English were most afraid of. The Earl of Pembroke called one of his own squires, and said to him, 'My friend, mount a horse, and sally out from the back gate, where they will make way for you, and ride as fast as possible to Poitiers, to Sir John Chandos, to tell him our situation, and the imminent danger we are in; recommend me to him by this token.' He then took off his finger a rich ring of gold, adding, 'Give him this from me, he'll know it well again.' The squire, who thought himself much honoured by this commission, took the ring, mounted the best courser he could find, and set off, by the back gate, during the attack, for they opened it for him. He took the road to Poitiers, and, whilst he was making all the haste he could, the assault was carried on warmly by the French, and as vigorously opposed by the English; indeed, it behoved them so to do. We will now say something of the first squire, who had left Purennon at midnight, and who, having lost his road, had wandered about all the night. When it was broad day-light he knew his road, and made straight for Poitiers, but, his horse being tired, he did not arrive till about nine o'clock, when he dismounted in the square, before the hotel of Sir John Chandos, and immediately entered it; having learned that he was at mass, he approached him, and, falling on his knees, delivered his message. Sir John Chandos, who had not yet recovered his vexation at the Earl of Pembroke's refusal to join him in his expeditions, was not very eager to give him assistance. He coldly said, 'It will be almost impossible for us to get there in time, and

hear the whole mass. Soon after mass the tables were spread, and dinner set out. His servant asked Sir John if he would dine? 'Yes,' said he, 'since it is ready;' and then entered the hall, where his servants and squires preceded him with water to wash his hands. As he was thus employed, and before he sat down to table, the second squire from the Earl of Pembroke entered the hall, and having knelt down, drew the ring from his purse, saying, "Dear sir, my lord the Earl of Pembroke recommends himself to you by this token, and entreats you most earnestly to come to his assistance, and rescue him from the imminent danger he is now in at Puirenon." Sir John Chandos took the ring, and, having examined it, knew it well. He then replied, 'It will not be possible for us to arrive there in time if they be in the situation you describe.' He added, 'Come, let us dine.' Sir John seated himself with his knights at table, and ate of the first course; as the second was served, and indeed begun on, Sir John Chandos, who had much thought on this business, raised his head, and, looking at his companions, spoke as follows, which gave much pleasure to those around him: 'The Earl of Pembroke (a lord of such high birth and rank that he hath even married a daughter of my natural lord the King of England, and is brother in arms, as in every thing else, with my Lord of Cambridge) entreats me so courteously that it behoves me to comply with his request to succour and rescue him, if it be possible to arrive in time.' He then pushed the table from him, and, rising, said to his knights and squires, 'Gentlemen, I am determined to go to Puirenon.' This was heard with joy, and they were soon ready to attend him. The trumpets sounded, and every man at arms in Poitiers was mounted in the best way he could, for it had been speedily told abroad that Sir John Chandos was marching to Puirenon, to the assistance of the Earl of Pembroke and his army, who were there besieged by the French. When these knights and squires took the field they amounted to upwards of 200 lances, and increased every moment. They marched with all haste. News of this was brought to the French, who had been constantly engaged at this assault from day-break until noon, by their spies, who al . . . Dear Lords, look

well to yourselves, for Sir John Chandos has marched from Poitiers with upwards of 200 lances, and is advancing with great haste and a greater desire to meet with you." When Sir Lewis de Sancerre, Sir John de Viennne, Sir John de Berril, and the others, who were present, heard this, the best-informed among them said, 'Our men are tired and worn down by their assaults upon the English yesterday and to-day; it will be much wiser for us to make a handsome retreat, with all we have gained and our prisoners, than to wait the arrival of Sir John Chandos and his companions, who are quite fresh, for we may lose more than we can gain.' This plan was immediately followed, for there was not a moment to lose. The trumpets were ordered to sound a retreat. Their men assembled in a body, and, having sent off their baggage, they themselves took the road to La Roche's Pofay. The Earl of Pembroke, and those with him, imagining the French must have some intelligence, said, among themselves, "Chandos must certainly be on his march, for the French are retreating, not daring to wait his coming. Come, come, let us immediately quit this place, and take the road towards Poitiers, and we shall meet him." Those who had horses mounted them. The others went on foot, and several rode double. They thus left Puirenon, following the road to Poitiers. They had scarcely advanced a league before they met Sir John Chandos and his army in the condition I have before told, some on horseback, some on foot, and some riding double. Much joy was shewn on both sides at this meeting; but Sir John said he was sorely vexed that he had not been in time to have met the French. They rode together, conversing, for about three leagues, when they took leave of each other, and separated; Sir John Chandos returned to Poitiers, the Earl of Pembroke to Montaigne, the place he had marched from, and the Marshal of France and his army to La Roche Pofay, where they refreshed themselves, and divided their booty. They then retired to their garrisons, carrying with them their prisoners, whom they constantly admitted to ransom, as the French and English have always been accustomed to act towards each other."

"During

"During the time that such numbers of noblemen of the kingdom of France were assembled at Tournheim, under the command of the Duke of Burgundy, and the Duke of Lancaster was encamped with his army in the valley opposite to them, a circumstance happened in England, which, though not so very common, was not the less unfortunate for that King, his children, and the whole kingdom. That excellent lady the Queen of England (who had done so much good, and during her whole life had assisted all knights, ladies, and damsels, who had applied to her, who had had such boundless charity for all mankind, and who had naturally such an affection for the Hainault nation, being the country from which she sprung); lay at this time dangerously ill at Windsor castle, and her disorder daily increased. When the good lady perceived her end approaching, she called to the King, and, extending her right hand from under the bed-cloaths, put it into the right hand of the King, who was sorrowful at heart, and thus spoke: 'We have enjoyed our union in happiness, peace, and prosperity; I entreat, therefore, of you, that, on our separation, you will grant me three requests.' The King, with sighs and tears, replied, 'Lady, ask; whatever you request shall be granted.' 'My Lord, I beg you will acquit me of whatever engagements I may have entered into formerly with merchants for their wares, as well on this as on the other side of the sea. I beseech you, also, to fulfil whatever gifts or legacies I may have made or left to churches, here or on the Continent, wherein I have paid my donations, as well as what I left to those of both sexes who have been in my service. Thirdly, I entreat that, when it shall please God to call you hence, you will not choose any other sepulchre than mine, and that you will lie by my side in the cloisters of Westminster.' The King, in tears, replied, 'Lady, I grant them.' Soon after, the good lady made the sign of the cross on her breast, and, having recommended to God the King and her youngest son Thomas, who was present, gave up her spirit, which, I firmly believe, was taught by the holy angels, and carried to the glory of Heaven, for she had never done any thing, by thought or deed, that could endanger her losing it. Thus died this

Queen of England, in the year of Grace 1369, the vigil of the Assumption of the Virgin, the 16th of August. Information of this loss was carried to the English army at Tournheim, which greatly afflicted every one, but particularly her son, the Duke of Lancaster. However, there is no death but must be past over and forgotten. The English did not neglect to keep up very strict discipline in their camp, where they remained a long time, facing the French." (pp. 13, 14.)

"This year, 1370, about Christmas, Pope Urban V. died at Avignon. He was a learned and wise man, and a good Frenchman. The cardinals assembled in conclave to choose a successor, when they unanimously elected the Cardinal de Beaufort, who took the name of Pope Gregory XI. The King of France was well pleased with this creation and divine election, for he knew him to be a loyal Frenchman and a prudent man. The Duke of Anjou was at Avignon during the conclave, and took much pains that he should be elected pope." (p. 74.)

"In this year, 1376, on Trinity Sunday, that flower of English knight-hood, the Lord Edward of England, Prince of Wales and of Aquitaine, departed this life, in the palace of Westminster, near London. His body was embalmed, placed in a leaden coffin, and kept until the ensuing Michaelmas, in order that he might be buried with greater pomp and magnificence when the Parliament assembled in London." (p. 176.)

"The King of England departed this life at Shene the vigil of St. John the Baptist, in the year 1377. Upon this event England was in deep mourning. Immediately all the passes were shut, so that no one could go out of the country, for they did not wish the death of the King should be known in France until they had settled the government of the kingdom. The body of King Edward was carried in grand procession, followed by his children in tears, and by the nobles and prelates of England, through the city of London, with his face uncovered, to Westminster, where he was buried by the side of his lady the Queen. Shortly after, in the month of July, the young King, Richard II. who was in his 11th year, was crowned with great solemnity at the palace of Westminster. He was supported by the Dukes of Lan-
caster

tales and Brittany. He created that day four earls and nine knights; namely, his uncle, the Lord Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham; the Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Sir Guiscard d'Angle, Earl of Huntingdon; and the Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham. The young King was placed under the tutorship of that accomplished knight Sir Guiscard d'Angle, with the approbation of all, to instruct him in the paths of virtue and honour. The Duke of Lancaster took the government of the kingdom. As soon as the King of France learnt the death of King Edward, he said that he had reigned most nobly and valiantly, and that his name ought to be remembered with honour among heroes. Many nobles and prelates of his realm were assigned to perform his obsequies with due respect in the holy chapel of the palace at Paris." (p. 180.)

"In such deadly warfare there is no accident but what may happen. Heliot de Calais, a most able squire and good man at arms, was knocked off his horse by a violent stroke on the throat-piece with a spear, whose broad point was as sharp and as fine as a razor. This iron cut through the throat-piece, as well as all the veins; the stroke beat him to the ground, when he shortly after died: the more the pity. By this accident did he end his days." (p. 199.)

The Cardinal of St. Peter, after the death of Gregory XI. who had escaped from Avignon to Rome, and died there, was elected by the compulsion of the Romans, who, "being desirous of having a pope from their own nation, were so much rejoiced at the election falling, as it had done, on the Cardinal of St. Peter, that they took the good man, who was at least one hundred years of age, and placing him on a white mule, carried him in triumph, for such a length of time, through Rome, out of wickedness, and in exultation of their victory over the cardinals, by having gained a Roman pope, that the fatigue was too much for him: On the third day he took to his bed and died, and was buried in the church of St. Peter." (p. 230.)

The murder of Yvande Galle, p. 245.

The cession of her states, by Joan Queen of Naples, to the Pope, p. 302. History of Sir John Hawkwood, pp. 305, 306; "a right valiant English knight—much inclined to war, which he

had long followed, and had gained great renown in Italy from his gallantry."

Death of Charles King of France, and his extraordinary disorder, pp. 396—398. He was carried through the city of Paris to the abbey of St. Denis, with his face uncovered, followed by his brother and his two sons, where he was most honourably interred. He had given orders respecting his burial during his life-time; and his constable, Sir Bertrand de Gueselm, lies at his feet. (p. 391.)

After the coronation of Charles VI. follow two additional chapters, which are only in one of Mr. Johnes's MSS. and not in any printed copy, about the dowry lands of Anne, Richard II.'s queen, and concerning the marriage of John of Gaunt's son with the co-heiress of the Earl of Hereford, against the consent of Thomas of Woodstock, who had married her sister; "upon which marriage he went to reside at his handsome castle of Pleshy, in the county of Essex, 30 miles from London, which he possessed in right of his wife. He took on himself the care of his sister-in-law, and had her instructed in doctrine, for it was his intention she should be professed a nun of the order of St. Clare, which had a very rich and large convent in England. In this manner was she educated during the time the Earl remained in England, before his expedition into France. She was also constantly attended by nuns from this convent, who tutored her in matters of religion, continually blaming the married state. The young lady seemed to incline to their doctrine, and thought not of marriage. Duke John of Lancaster, being a prudent and wise man, foresaw the advantage of marrying his only son, Henry, by his first wife, Blanche, to the Lady Mary; he was heir to all the possessions of the house of Lancaster in England, which were very considerable. The Duke had for some time considered he could not choose a more desirable wife for his son than the lady who was intended for a nun, as her estates were very large, and her birth suitable to any rank; but he did not take any steps in the matter until his brother, the Duke of Buckingham, had set out on his expedition to France. When he had crossed the sea, he had the young lady conveyed to Arundel castle; for the aunt of the two ladies was the sister of Richard Earl of Arundel, one of the

most powerful barons of England. The Lady Anne, out of complaisance to the Duke of Lancaster, and for the advancement of the young lady, went to Pleshy, where she remained, with the Countess of Buckingham and her sister, for 15 days. On her departure from Pleshy she managed to sell that she carried with her the Lady Mary to Arundel, and the marriage was instantly consummated between her and Henry of Lancaster. During their union of 12 years he had by her four handsome sons, Henry, Thomas, John, and Humphry, and two daughters, Blanche and Philippa. The Earl of Buckingham, as I said, had not any inclination to laugh when he heard these tidings, for it would now be necessary to divide an inheritance which he considered wholly as his own, excepting the constabship; which was continued to him. When he learned that his brothers had all been concerned in this matter, he became melancholy, and never after loved the Duke of Lancaster as he had hitherto done." (pp. 401, 402.)

"In order that gentlemen and others may take example, and correct wicked rebels, I will," says Froissart, "most amply detail how this business [the insurrection of Wat Tyler and his associates] was conducted;" which he does in p. 459—480.

"Now observe how fortunate matters turned out; for, had they succeeded in their intentions, they would have destroyed the whole nobility of England; after this success, the people of other nations would have rebelled, taking example from those of Ghent and Flanders, who were in actual rebellion against their lord. In the same year the Parisians acted a similar part among themselves with leaden maces. They were upwards of 20,000, as I shall relate when I come to that part of my history." (p. 464.)

"Before the battle of Rosebecque, Philip's mistress, going out of his tent about midnight to examine the sky and see what sort of weather it was, for she was unable to sleep, she looked towards Rosebecque, and saw, in divers parts of the sky, smoke and sparks of fire flying about, caused by the fire the French were making under hedges and bushes. This woman listened attentively, and thought she heard a great noise between their army and that of the French, and also the cry of

Montjoye, and several other cries; and it seemed to her that they came from the Mont d'Or, between the camp and Rosebecque. She was exceedingly frightened, returned to the tent, awakened Philip, and said to him, 'Sir, rise instantly, and arm yourself, for I have heard a great noise on the Mont d'Or, which I believe to be made by the French, who are coming to attack you.' Philip, at these words, arose, and, wrapping himself in a gown, took a baton, and went out of his tent to listen to this noise. In like manner as she had heard it, Philip did the same, and it seemed to him as if there were a great tournament. He directly returned to his tent, and ordered his trumpet to be sounded to awaken the army. As soon as the sound of the trumpet was heard, it was known to be his. Those of the guard in front of the camp armed themselves, and sent some of their companions to Philip, to know what he wished to have done, as he was thus early arming himself. On their arrival he wanted to send them to that part from whence the noise had come, to find out what it could be; but they reported that that had already been done, and that there was no cause found for it. Philip was much astonished, and they were greatly blamed for that, having heard a noise towards the enemy's quarters, they had remained quiet. 'Ha,' said they to Philip, 'in truth we did hear a noise toward the Mont d'Or, and we sent to know what it could be; but those who had been ordered thither reported that there was nothing to be seen or heard. Not having seen any positive appearance of a movement of the enemy, we were unwilling to alarm the army, lest we should be blamed for it.' This speech of the guard somewhat appeased Philip; but in his own mind he marvelled much what it could be. Some said it was the devils in hell running and dancing about the place where the battle was to be, for the abundance of prey they expected. Neither Philip d'Artaveld nor the Flemings were quite at their ease after this alarm. They were suspicious of having been betrayed and surprised. They armed themselves leisurely with whatever they had, made large fires in their quarters, and breakfasted comfortably, for they had victuals in abundance." (pp. 630, 631.) The French won the battle, and Philip d'Artaveld was killed and hanged.

pp. 665—705, we have the extraordinary episode of the Bishop of Norwich and the partizans of Pope Urban against the Earl of Flanders and the partizans of Pope Clement.

The King of France took the castle of Trugen from the English. "In the lower court was found the most beautiful white horse that had been seen for years, which was presented to the constable, who instantly sent it to the King of France. The King willingly accepted the horse, and was so pleased with it that he rode it all Sunday." (p. 691.)

"The King of France, and all the lords of his army, with their attendants, entered Bourbourg on the Thursday morning, when the Bretons began to plunder it, without excepting even the church of St. John; in which church a pillager being mounted on an altar, with the intent of forcing out a precious stone that was in the crown of an image made to represent the person of our Lady, the image turned about, and the pillager, in his fright, fell from the altar, and was instantly struck dead. This is a certain truth, for many persons were witnesses of it. Shortly afterwards another pillager came with a similar intent of robbing the image, but all the bells began a peal without any one touching them, for no one could have rung them, the hell-ropes being drawn and fastened." (p. 708.) The trick of faded lilies, attempted to keep the French from Rome, in our time, did not succeed so well.

Pp. 718—717 contains the death and funeral of the Earl of Flanders.

"Proper names should always begin with capitals; yet *ghent*, *english*, &c. frequently recur without them.

191. *State of Egypt after the Battle of Heliopolis, preceded by general Observations on the physical and political Character of the Country.* By Regnier, *General of Division.* Translated from the French. With a Map of Lower Egypt.

THE object of this work is, to magnify Buonaparte and depreciate the English, to extol Kleber and censure Menou. "It is no longer a series of brilliant victories, like those under Buonaparte, that I have to describe; nor a campaign like that of Heliopolis; what I have to relate is a series of disasters. It is due to the character of the Army of Egypt to publish the causes

of these misfortunes, that it may be known that throughout the troops shewed themselves worthy of their former reputation." The reverse which the French met with in Egypt, and their final expulsion by the perseverance of our troops, aided by the detestation into which they had brought themselves in the country, and the disagreement of their officers, must be palliated. Regnier is the apologist; and, if we mistake not, it has since cost him his life. The bad management of the canals, and of the mouths of the Nile, is allowed, on all hands; to have materially affected the cultivation of the country; and the dyke of the canal of Alexandria, which separates the canal from Lake Madiash, being cut by the English, that lake was again overflowed by the sea. This operation almost separates that city from the rest of Egypt, deprives it of water, and with inevitably occasion its ruin, if not speedily repaired; an undertaking which the Turkish Government will hardly attempt. The fortifications of Cairo were judiciously conducted by Kleber; but after his death these works were continued, and, as they were executed under the inspection of the commander in chief, they acquired an importance which ought never to have been given to them. They were enlarged in number and solidity, and money and workmen were employed on them which would have been more usefully given to other places, especially to the works of Alexandria. The population of Egypt is composed of various nations and conditions of people, who, having features in common, are, nevertheless, distinct, by their mode of life, manners, and political and religious codes. In Egypt may be found almost every shade of civilization, from the pastoral state to man infested with, and often depraved by, power and luxury; but man as he is accomplished by a high knowledge of the arts and sciences is not to be found in that country*. In Egypt may be discovered traces of the feudal system, which appears intererent in the first degrees of civilization†.

* What a degradation from their ancient state! EDIT.

† A Frenchman of the old school here admits the origin of a system which has co-operated to overthrow his own country! But we must recollect—it is a system of dependence! EDIT.

The shades of character will be more apparent if we separately examine the inhabitants of the desert, the country, and the cities. The *Bedouins*, or wandering Arabs; the *Fellahis*, or cultivators, who have a great resemblance to the Arabs under *nichtlefsins*, or feudal lords: the population of the cities is a mixture of various classes, artisans, merchants, proprietors of estates, religious chiefs, and the principal military officers of government. The Mamlukes, whom the Fatimite caliphs had brought to form their guard, at length seized on the government, and continued to govern and oppress Egypt, where men born on Mount Caucasus dominated. The Arabs have a degree of fierceness of character not unmingled with elevated sentiments. It is even a question, whether the dissimulation and treachery with which they are reproached in their individual and political relations with more civilized people spring from their own manners, or result from their experience of the bad faith of civilized nations.* "The Arabs may be said to form a frame in which the population of Egypt is inclosed. They constitute an empire within an empire; and I have described their political condition and character with some minuteness, because traces of these are found in all the other classes of Egypt." (p. 58.)

The public revenues are composed of the *miri*, or territorial imposts, custom-house duties, imposts on interior commerce, the farming of certain trading privileges, and the Christian capitulation tax, &c.; all farmed out, but by the French put into an organization equally consistent with the welfare of the people and the interests of government. They could not procure any certain documents relative to the population of Egypt. The whole may, however, be stated at 2,500,000, or at most 3,000,000, including Cairo. "The elements of society in Egypt oppose themselves to all amelioration; no useful change can be effected but by *foreigners possessing the government*. The *Arab* were in that situation; but, besides the difficulties of a first establishment, and of a state of war, how many were the moral obstacles the French had to surmount! Attached to an-

cient usages, the pride of superstition and ignorance, which repels all new information, difference of language and worship and manners, and local laws of the different classes, were among the number. A system of justice was to be organized, municipal authorities established, with a general police, and an administration solely occupied for the public good; political and religious distinctions were to be effaced; people of various worship habituated to other the same laws; the nature of the territorial property, and the condition of the cultivators, changed; the cultivator was to be interested in the perfection of his art; the manufacturer and merchant to extend their speculations by the certainty of enjoying the fruits of their varied labours; the Arabs were either to be exterminated*, or their attachment to a wandering life sapped by wise institutions; in fine, to ally all particular interests to the general good, the system of taxation was to be improved, the distribution of the waters of the Nile, and the irrigation of the land, regulated; the culture of colonial plants developed; and canals for navigation constructed. With these resources Egypt would be raised to the highest degree of prosperity; but, to this end, it was necessary to study the temper of this people, to gain their esteem, love, and veneration, which alone could give the Government a moral force sufficient to establish and consolidate new institutions; and these things could be effected only successively and slowly. It was at the time the French had in part acquired in Egypt the knowledge and moral ascendancy on which success depended that they abandoned Egypt; and Peace, which restores tranquillity to every other people, is no benefit to the inhabitants of Egypt. They will return to their intestine divisions, and plunge again into barbarism. The proud Musulman knows the people of Europe by the horror only with which ignorant fanatics had inspired his ancestors. He is ignorant, or affects to be so, that the Europeans, freed from

* Thus the Dutch dispossessed the original inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope. EDIT.

† The French had turned their thoughts to forming of canals, roads, and bridges; but had not time to carry their plans into execution. (p. 43.)

* Have they seen this contradicted by the hypocritical and treacherous French?

EDIT.

their prejudices, have taken immense strides in the career of civilization; whilst he, degraded by his own institutions, may scarcely be allowed to rank himself with civilized people. In the expedition of Buonaparte into Egypt the world saw, for the first time, the Arts and Sciences joining the march of a Conqueror. The people of Egypt began, from that time, to appreciate the power of Europeans; the mildness of their laws, and the extent of their knowledge. Their brave men admired the exploits of the French; and all were astonished at their superiority. The Army of the East left in Egypt a profound impression of their amelioration of the country, and the most lively regrets for their departure. These have sown a seed that time and events will ripen." (pp. 101—104.)

"If the magnificent ruins of temples in Upper Egypt are monuments of perfection in the arts and sciences, are they not also monuments of the slavery and superstition of the people? Zodiacs cut on some of their temples, by which has been ascertained the age in which they were built, the observation that the most ancient are those nearest the sources and cataracts of the Nile, and that the figures painted and cut on these monuments have the African character, are facts from which it may be concluded that the population of Egypt, or rather the class that introduced civilization and the arts into Egypt, emigrated from Africa, following the course of the Nile." (p. 88, n.)

After the assassination of Kleber, and an appearance of contest between Regnier and Menou, which should assume the command, it was assumed by the latter *ad interim*, and was afterwards confirmed by the French Government. *Hinc illa lachryma!* "Under Buonaparte and Kleber, the Army of the East had but one mind. All were united by common dangers and common hopes. A new commander in chief created a new tempest. Easily might Menou have conciliated the affections of the army, seconded by all the generals, who, impressed with the necessity of being united, acted with good faith towards him. He chose rather, by insidious means, to make himself a few partisans; and his policy was long covered with a veil that his ostensible proceedings rendered it difficult to remove." (p. 122.)—Of Mahomet Bey the author says, "The disasters of the

French army, and his inquietude for his future fortunes, expecting, as the warm enemy of the Turks, nothing but vengeance from the English, though to the last firmly attached to the French, his health was impaired by his anxiety, and he died of the plague, after three days illness. The finest homage that can be conceived was rendered to his courage; his companions in arms breaking his weapons over his tomb, and declaring that no one was worthy to wield them. Mahomet Bey was far from an ordinary man. He eminently possessed the virtues and defects of the degree of civilization of the Mamelukes. Hurried away by the impetuosity of his temper, the first moments of his passions were terrible; but those which succeed often carried him to a contrary excess. Gifted by Nature with that ascendancy of mind which calls certain men to rule others, he had the habit of governing without always knowing the springs he touched. Equally prodigal and rapacious, he denied nothing to his friends, and afterwards oppressed the people to provide for his own wants. To these general features are to be added an uncommon strength of body, perfect bravery, and a constancy in misfortunes which never abandoned him in the frequent difficulties of his active life." (p. 315.) The plague, the defenceless state of Cairo, the inconsistent, improvident conduct of Menou, the want of provision and money, the approach of Gen. Hutchinson on one side, and the arrival of the troops from India, are assigned as concurrent causes of the final evacuation of Egypt by the French. "The army could not endure to leave in Egypt the remains of Kleber, a general whose loss was every day more painfully felt. The ceremony of conveying these remains from Fort Ibrahim Bey, where they had been deposited, was announced by salutes from all the forts. The English and Turks, who had been previously informed of the intended honour, that the firing of the artillery might, in the circumstances of the armies, create no jealousies, joined in the funeral honours, and answered, by their cannon, the salutes of the French." (p. 326.) After the surrender of Cairo, Menou was prevailed upon by Regnier, before he left Egypt, to erect two forts, to defend Alexandria. "When the former general sent away the latter, he had not written

directly against him. In subsequent dispatches he announced that his departure had extinguished all the parties that had paralyzed his efforts. He renewed his engagements to preserve Egypt, and continued to deceive the government by false reports of the circumstances of the army, and the events of the campaign, hoping to destroy, by flattering appearances, the effect that must be produced by the denunciation of his many mistakes. Although Gen. Menou's conduct to Gen. Regnier could not be justified, success would at least have given him a plausible excuse; but he must have known how to have obtained success; must have learned to feel that the only means of success was the junction of the whole army, and active and bold movements in the interior of Egypt; and must have comprehended that, instead of remaining shut up in Alexandria, the post of general in chief was with the main body of the army. The Members of the Institute, and the Committee of Arts, who, after the first events of the campaign, had come to Alexandria, as the securest place for persons without military employment, had obtained, toward the end of Floreal (*middle of May*), permission to depart for France. They embarked in a small vessel; but, when they were quitting the port, the English refused to let them pass. They attempted to return, and were menaced with being sunk by the French. After several days anxiously passed, Gen. Menou took off his prohibition to their entering the port, and they returned to Alexandria, where, incorporated in a national guard, composed of persons in civil situations, and other Frenchmen not belonging to the army, they did the interior duty of the place." (p. 332.) Famine and the scurvy had so weakened the army in Alexandria that Menou consented to capitulate; but, "faithful to his system of transferring his errors to others, declared that the evacuation of Cairo had induced the necessity of that of Alexandria; and spoke no longer of burying himself beneath the ruins of that town: nor would he permit the three frigates and other vessels to make their escape. In a very awkward manner an article was introduced into the Capitulation relative to the collections made by the Members of the Institute and the Commissioners

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of the Arts. The English were unwilling to agree to this article; but the collectors, by their steadiness in refusing to sacrifice their collections, and their menace to burn them, overcame the difficulty, and they left behind them only some statues of rude sculpture, and a sarcophagus of granite." (pp. 343—345.) Of this representation of the article we have our doubts; and, supposing it to be true, what rude monuments were valuable in *their* eyes, are at least of equal value in ours; not to mention the monuments that have been already seen in this country, in consequence of this article. Menou's reasons, published after his arrival in France, are an indirect panegyrick on the ability of our officers. See our vol. LXXI. p. 1137.

The author concludes, with a panegyrick on the bravery and perseverance of the French troops; while "the only military operation that does honour to the English is their debarkation; and the success of that they owe to their fleet, for 6000 men, that they threw at once upon the coast, were checked by 1700, forced to watch, at the same time, over the whole extent of the bay of Aboukir, and, consequently, incapable of acting together at the point of attack. The expedition of the English has succeeded; but they have gathered only the laurels of success; for never did they enture victory either by their military movements, their courage, or their enterprise. Their timid march, notwithstanding their enormous superiority, perfectly points out what would have been their fate if the chief of the army of the East had been worthy of his troops." (pp. 346—349.)

192. *A Description of Prince of Wales's Island, in the Straights of Malacca; with its real and probable Advantages and Sources to recommend it as a Marine Establishment.* By Sir Home Popham, Knight of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Captain in the Royal Navy, and F. R. S.

COMPELLED by stress of weather, in 1791, to anchor at this anchorage, Mr. Popham, then lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy, surveyed the harbour, and made a chart of the South channel, which were published, with directions for it, in 1791; by which the passage of the Company's ships has been rendered safe and easy in all seasons.

sons. He is of opinion that this harbour, with a fort, docks, and marine establishment, would protect a trade of immense value, invite a settlement of Malays and Chinese, the former of whom, by the ignorance in which the Dutch have kept them, have cultivated such a depravity of sentiment as derives no satisfaction except in the adoption of treacherous expeditions, which has made them dreaded and abhorred by every nation trading to their coasts. If the governor of Botany-bay were allowed to fix on any given number of the most penitent and industrious convicts, many of whom are mechanicks, and offer them the opportunity of obtaining a pardon, by enlisting for a term in a regiment to serve in Prince of Wales's Island; "thus, in a military, commercial, and political point of view, those would be rendered most useful and productive members of the community who had been before unproductive and hurtful in a moral; those who had been vicious and miserable might be rendered virtuous and happy."—Sir H. P. in this memoir, has "endeavoured to prove that Bombay, however proper for a marine establishment in one state of English commerce and settlement in India, no longer continues to be the fittest place for our principal port; that the extensive possessions acquired by the Company on the Eastern coast, and in adjacent countries, render an Eastern the most advantageous side for a marine establishment; that the causes which rendered Mr. Lacam's attempt to establish a port on the Ganges ineffectual are of permanent operation, and will prevent the success of every experiment of the kind on any branch of that river; that Prince of Wales's Island, from its harbour, its roads, its materials for ship-building, its contiguity to the scene of naval operations, is the position most completely adapted for a naval yard, securely fortified; that, by the fertility of its soil, its productions, and its climate, it affords the means of subsistence, and the probability of health; that, from its central situation, and command of the straits of Malacca, it would be a mart for the interchange of the commodities of the Eastern and Western India; that thus it would increase private riches and public revenue; that, in the natural course of British industry, skill, and ability, it would

monopolize the trade with China, and the opulent intermediate countries, to Malacca and Sumatra, and be an emporium for the commerce of the Eastern part of Southern Asia, subordinate to London, which would become an emporium for the whole; that its military and political advantages are of the highest importance; that a force may be there stationed without the expence of sending soldiers from Europe, or the danger of weakening our Indian armies, which will secure the establishment, protect and extend trade, advancing the internal prosperity, consequently the external power and advantage of the colony; and that the very same means which will attain the most important military, commercial, and political ends, will meliorate the situation and character of numerous individuals; and, lastly, that the sources of prosperity and power will be the sources of virtue and happiness."

192. *The Sinner's Complaint under Punishment: preached at the Parish Church of Rempton, Nottingham, on the Fast-Day, 1801. By Edward Pearson, B.D. Rector.*

MR. P. improves the text, Lam. iii. 39, by the consideration of the general sins of the nation, disregard of religion, and, of course, of morality, neglect of the ordinances of Christianity, eagerness of worldly pursuits, showy and expensive modes of life, and dissipation of manners; though, doubtless, with many honourable exceptions. "It must also be acknowledged, in justice to some whole *classes* of the people, evidences of public spirit have been displayed, and many sacrifices made, which have done them great credit; but then, if we may judge from appearances, it is too true of every class that they have fallen short of that sacrifice which would be the most efficacious of all, the sacrifice of their sins at the altar of repentance." "It has happened, during the whole of our trial, whether from a perverseness common to human nature, or by that judgment of God which often blinds the understandings of those whom he means to punish, that a great proportion of the people, especially among the lower classes, have been strangely suspicious respecting the means pointed out for their relief, and, as if unable to distinguish their friends from their foes, they have eagerly

fully listened to those who were aiming at their ruin, while they have turned away their ears from the counsellors of safety." With equal strength of argument, and firmness of exhortation, the discourse is applied to the understanding of every class; and we sincerely wish it success.

194. *Occasional Report; containing a Letter from a Lover of real Pleasure and of Decency.*

195. *A few plain Reasons, shewing why the Society for the Suppression of Vice has directed its Attention to those criminal Offences which are chiefly committed by the lower Orders of the Community.*

WE confess ourselves not satisfied with these reasons, the criminality being in proportion to the rank and superior understanding of the offenders. *Regis ad exemplarium* applies to this composition; or, by the same observation, applies to

196. *Hear both Sides; or, A Defence of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in Reply to a Letter to a Member of that Society, in which its Principles and Proceedings are examined and condemned.*

197. *The Works of Diogenes.*

AN humble attempt to moderate political scribbling.

198. *A Letter to a noble and learned Lord, upon the absolute Necessity of placing the literal Discussion of political Subjects (those of Members of Parliament excepted) under an Imprimatur, and exposing the Profligacy, Temerity, and dangerous Tendency of that Peji to the English Nation, a professed political Scribbler. By Diogenes.*

199. *An analytical Review of various Libels, public, private, seditious, and treasonable, published by Cotin since the Publication of those of which he was convicted in June last. Selected from his Weekly Pamphlets. By Diogenes.*

200. *Six Engravings, intended to form a Series of moral Prints, descriptive of the political Pamphleteer's Progress from the Time of his Conviction, and his Execution.*

THE writer of these pamphlets best knows his own design, and its success.

201. *The State of the Statute Laws considered; including some Account of a Work speedily to be published, intitled, A Digest of the Statute Laws, on a Plan entirely new, containing the Substance of all the Acts of Parliament from Magna Charta to the present Time; with histo-*

rical Notes and Observations, collected from approved Authors. To which are added, the Names of the present Subscribers. By J. Huntingford, Gent.

THE great extent of our laws, the expence attending the collection and study of them, and the endeavours in various reigns, but in none more ably undertaken than under the direction of Mr. Abbot, proves the necessity of a more comprehensive digest of them. The arrangement of the general heads (the whole of which are already digested, and a variety of historical notes collected upon each) will be as they arise in the statutes, commencing and classed in the following order: the first general head will commence with the first chapter of Magna Charta, and will contain all the acts relative to the church, religion, and ecclesiastical courts, persons and possessions, universities and schools. At the end of the chapters of this first head occasionally will be added an appendix, containing the articles, canons, and other ecclesiastical records, from the Reformation to the present period. The second will contain the acts relative to tenures and estates, courts of common law and equity, of criminal and inferior jurisdictions, and of matters cognizable therein. The third, to the king, queen, and royal family, prerogative ambassadors, parliament and peers. The fourth, to London, Westminster, towns corporate, cinque ports, and counties palatine. The fifth, to bridges, rivers, highways, poor, game, fish, husbandry, fairs, markets, and timber. The sixth, to weights and measures, trades, manufactures, aliens, denizens, and Jews. The seventh, to the customs, excise, taxes, stamps, funds, corn, trading companies, and plantations. The eighth, to Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and islands dependent on Great Britain. The ninth, to the army and navy. The tables of the acts to the several general heads are already drawn out, and their arrangement completed, with upwards, on an average, of 500 historical notes, collected on each general head. Every person will have it in his power to purchase the particular code or head he wants, without being obliged to subscribe to or take more than what relates to their own concerns. So much historical matter will be added as will be sufficient to explain the mischief intended to be remedied; and a bio-

graphical and topographical index. The report-books will be consulted, and the abstracts of the acts given in their own words. The first volume, containing the acts relative to the church, bishops, monasteries, benefices, privileges, and restraints of the clergy, will be put to press as soon as the number of subscribers amount to 200; to subscribe one guinea in advance; and the first and second volumes of the first or any succeeding general head, to which the subscribers may give preference, be delivered, and the remainder allowed at the conclusion of such selected general head.

202. *A Journal of a Mission to Part of the Highlands of Scotland, in Summer and Harvest 1797, as appointed by the Relief Synod, in a Series of Letters to a Friend; as also an Account of a former Mission, appointed by the Relief Presbytery of Glasgow, to a certain District of the Highlands, at the Request of the late Lord Glenorchy: both designed to shew the State of Religion in that Country, and the Claims the Inhabitants have on the Compassion of Fellow-Christians. By N. Douglas, Minister of the Gospel.*

A VINDICATION of itinerating to preach the Gospel, and of itinerant preachers, whom the Assembly's pastoral admonition censures as *vagrant teachers*, and forbids the admission of unordained preachers into pulpits, though, according to this account, the ministers of the Church of Scotland are as careless and irregular as those of the Church of England, and as great a scandal to their profession and parishes; at the same time decrying *Sunday-schools*. The writer set out on his mission July 3, 1797, and preached, both in English and Gaelic, to crowded audiences, in and out of churches in Argyllshire. One of the clergy of the Establishment disappointing his congregation; they went home one Sunday, and the next he disappointed them. "Get home with you," was his reply; "you tricked me last Sunday, I'll be upside with you to-day." (p. 76.) In giving some *advice* to the maid of an inn in the morning, he found she could not read. His friend put his horse in a *park*, as he was not fond of hay; but he *escaped* in the night, and could not be found in the morn. He got a horse to hire, but it was not easy to get a saddle, and no bridle could be got, so that he was

obliged to ride with a *brank* in his head. (p. 77.) At Loch Tarbet he found a bankrupt smith had taken up the trade of an itinerant preacher, as sent by the Relief Society, and therefore he declined preaching; and at Glendarnel he found that the regular minister had applied the order of the Synod for sacramental wine to his own use, and added 3 pounds worth to it. At another place he refused to divide the services of the day with a Mr. Ross, an utter stranger, who was "obliged by the people to quit the tent, to prevent any risk of future altercation, though it should seem, from his decent attendance during the whole of divine service, he had no such intention." (p. 80.) At Rothsay a number of people were building a large and elegant church, and *had not determined with what denomination of Christians they should connect themselves*. It has since been connected with the Established Church, as a chapel of ease. (p. 82.) The consequences of his being over-persuaded by the people to preach at a place where he had promised the established minister (who built a boat, and traded in her, and is a gross Socinian) he would not, may be seen in p. 113; he was charged by him with a direct lie.

The crimes with which he charges the established clergy are, preaching-up human merit, and pacifying God with tears and repentance, to the entire depreciation of the grace of the Gospel; and with taking pains to raise volunteers; and threatening the hearers of missionaries with refusal of the sacraments and marriage (pp. 87, 90, 91, &c. &c.); and Mr. D. prefers with rapture the condition of a poor travelling missionary to the state of the Bishop of Canterbury, with all his princely revenues. (p. 100.) One of the established ministers behaved with great temper towards him, read one of his publications, and has been at great pains to approve himself to his people. (p. 107.) Soon after Mr. D.'s return, after 14 weeks absence, his "lovesome friend and companion" died, and "is now lodged in a mansion where no evil can annoy, and from whence no evil tidings can come." (p. 137.) He is at least as positive about her as he represents the preacher of a funeral sermon to be about the subject of it. (p. 87.) At all Mr. D.'s preachings a collection was made, and he was reproached

proceeded with pocketing it (p. 160); therefore would have it omitted.

303. *The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic.* By Thomas Kipling, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

WE cannot give a better review of this work than in the author's own words, in his Conclusion, which may be considered as a summary analysis of the whole.

"It was proposed, at the beginning of this essay, to enquire whether the founders of our Church intended, or not, that some of its Articles should be interpreted and subscribed in a Calvinistic sense; a question upon which the ministers of this Church have been divided for more than a century. In the first chapter it was shewn that this investigation embraces those Articles only in which some doctrine is treated *peculiar* to Calvin's system, the rest being, properly speaking, neither Calvinistic nor Anti-Calvinistic. In the second was given a description of Calvin's doctrine of Predestination; not a sketch or rough draft; but a full and complete description, comprising, if not all the peculiarities of Calvin, yet (as persons versed in Calvinism will readily acknowledge) all those peculiarities in his system which appertain to our present enquiry. And, for the purpose of investigating, whether such of the Thirty-nine Articles as relate to this enquiry are Calvinistical or not, I proceeded, in the third chapter, to compare the Calvinistic doctrine described in the second and the Liturgy of our Church together. I have not compared in that chapter the whole of our Liturgy with the whole of Calvinism. Nor was this either what I purposed doing, or necessary to be done. What I proposed to myself was, to compare so many and such parts of our Liturgy with the Calvinistic doctrine of Predestination as would enable every person of candour and judgment to determine whether this doctrine and our Liturgy are in perfect harmony with each other. And I think there is not any person of candour and judgment who, after having read the comparison which is the subject of the last chapter with care and attention, will hesitate one moment to declare that this Calvinistic doctrine is not in exact agreement with our Book of Common Prayer; but, on the contrary, that of all those Calvinistic peculiarities which make a part of this doctrine, and relate to this enquiry, there is scarcely one which will not be found, in some page or other of our Church's Liturgy, to be fitly and in accordance with it.

"It was said, in the first chapter of this essay, and it cannot be denied, that, according to the concessions made by Presbyter and Mr. Overton, and transcribed into this first chapter, if our Church's Liturgy be not in correspondence with Calvin's doctrines, so neither are its Articles, nor were designed by the framers of them to be interpreted and subscribed in a Calvinistic sense.

"The concessions made by these two writers, which are, 'that the doctrines of the Church of England are expressly laid down in its Articles, and that, in point of doctrine, the Articles and the Liturgy of this Church exactly correspond with one another'—these concessions, I say, are none other than what every minister of the Church established must make. And I know not that any other person, except Sir Richard Hill, who doubtless will concede to us the same propositions, either has at this time publicly interested himself, or is interested, in this enquiry.

"Seeing then that the doctrines of our Church are set forth in its Articles; that, in matters of doctrine, there is not the least discord between the Liturgy of our Church and these Articles; that, therefore, if its Liturgy be at variance with Calvin's doctrines, its doctrinal Articles must also be at variance with them; and, since it has been proved that, between this Liturgy and Calvin's doctrines there is almost every where a very material difference, it follows that the doctrinal Articles of our Church cannot be in correspondence with Calvinism, nor were intended to be subscribed in a Calvinistic sense.

"Having finished the plan which I proposed to myself at the beginning of this essay to execute, I shall conclude what I have written with a few observations, arising from thence, on the conduct of those two writers of whom I have so frequently had occasion to speak, and with a salutary caution to them.

"1. I begin with observing, that the evidence for the Church of England having been founded by persons who were not Calvinists, is certain; that the proofs of its having been founded by Calvinists are probable only; that yet those two Evangelical ministers have asserted and maintained that the founders of this Church were Calvinists.

"It has been shewn, in the preceding pages, from the Liturgy of our Church and the writings of Calvin,

"First, that, according to the founders of this Church, God 'hateth nothing that He hath made;' but that, according to Calvin, far the greatest part of mankind, the Reprobates, are all hateful to God.

"Secondly,

"Secondly, that, in the opinion of those founders, the eternal salvation of every man is, till the hour of his decease, ever in suspense and dubious; but that, in Calvin's opinion, the eternal salvation of an Elect is at all times perfectly secure and certain.

"Thirdly, that the founders of our Church were persuaded that a day of account is coming, when 'the books' mentioned in the Apocalypse 'will be opened,' and every descendant of Adam, Elect as well as Reprobate, 'will be judged out of those things which are written in the books;' but that Calvin, choosing rather, it should seem, to distrust the Scriptures than to be inconsistent with himself, disbelieved and denied this doctrine.

"Fourthly, that, according to those founders, every person is an Elect whom some duly-authorized minister of the Gospel has baptized in the Christian faith; but that, according to Calvin, of those to whom the Gospel is preached, about one-fifth only are Elects.

"Fifthly, that, according to those founders, the decree of Predestination comprehends the whole Christian Church; but that, according to Calvin, the objects of this decree are individuals.

"Moreover, it has been proved, in the notes to this essay,

"First, that in the IXth of those Articles, which were framed by the founders of our Church, that part of Calvin's theory in which it is affirmed, that, on account of Adam's fall, the whole human race was actually damned in a lump, and that this damned mass of fallen creatures is the mother-earth, as it were, of Elects and Reprobates, is disclaimed by those founders.

"Secondly, that, in the Xth and XIIth Articles, this fundamental tenet of Calvinism, that, in the whole business of salvation, the spirit of God is sole operator, is positively denied by them.

"Thirdly, that, in the XVIth Article, they have denied Calvin's doctrine of In-vincible Grace.

"Fourthly, that, by being silent, in the XVIIth Article, about the Reprobates of Calvin, and by denying, in the Liturgy, that such beings ever existed, they have tacitly denied the existence of Calvin's Elect.

"Fifthly, that, in the XXXIst Article, the very first principle of Calvinism, viz. that the Creator of the world, before he laid the foundation of it, destined a small part of mankind to everlasting life, and doomed all the rest to everlasting damnation, is expressly contradicted by them.

"But if such were the sentiments of those learned and judicious persons by whom our Church was founded, and,

supposing their real opinions to be contained in their own works, such, most unquestionably, were their sentiments; it is no more possible that they could be Calvinists, than that he could be of Newton's school who disbelieves the principles of attraction and gravity, or than that he who denies the incarnation of Christ Jesus can be a Christian.

"The ten proofs here enumerated are incontrovertible. They are drawn from the fountain-head; from a Liturgy, and from Articles of Religion composed by those Divines themselves. Our two adversaries have resorted for proofs to the writings of other authors.

"2. My second remark is, that it seems scarcely possible for those two gentlemen, when they asserted that our Church was founded by Calvinists, and brought arguments in support of this false assertion, not to have known that it was a deviation from the truth.

"The passages I have adduced to prove that those venerable founders were not Calvinists are not taken from obscure writings, nor from the unfrequented parts of books in common use, but from the pages most frequently read in Calvin's publications, and in our Book of Common Prayer. Now, Presbyter and Mr. Overton had both of them, doubtless, before they presumed to commence writers on Calvinism, read at least all those passages in Calvin which I have quoted from his works; and, being ministers of the Church Established, they must both also, at that time, have been acquainted with its Liturgy and Articles. How then is it possible for either of them to have been ignorant of those proofs, drawn from Calvin and our Prayer-book?

"3. Thirdly, I observe that they have not uttered this falsehood, and brought proofs in support of it, the better to promote the ends for which they have professed to compose their publications. Mr. Overton's professed object is, to inform the publick by what discriminating tokens 'a true Churchman is to be ascertained;' and that of Presbyter is, 'to vindicate the Church of England.' But are we the better enabled to ascertain one of those *sectaries* by an assurance from their ring-leader that this Church was founded by Calvinists? Or, is this Church at all vindicated by a declaration from one of its prebsters, that its doctrinal Articles were composed by persons whose minds were contaminated with Calvin's blasphemies? For such are almost all his doctrines. These cannot have been the motives which induced those two writers to assert that the founders of our Church were Calvinists.

"4. My

"4. My last observation is, that the conduct of those writers has a most dangerous tendency. For, to what purpose was this assertion made? In the first place, to deduce this corollary from it, 'that the Articles of our Church are Calvinistical;' and then, to blacken the character of the national clergy, and obliterate from the minds of the people all respect and veneration for this sacred order of men, by founding upon this corollary the two following charges: 'that every minister of the Church Established, if he be not a Calvinist, has both subscribed to Articles which he does not believe, and omits also to preach those doctrines which, when he was ordained, he was enjoined by authority, and solemnly engaged himself, to teach his congregation.' These are neither of them novel calumnies. The itinerant preachers of Methodism have long been telling the common people that the ministers of the Church Established neither believe its Articles nor preach the doctrines contained in them; and this latter accusation they now weave into their pamphlets*. Their views and purposes in disseminating those false and calumnious reports have always been, and still are, to render the parochial clergy disrespected and contemptible in their several parishes, and to draw away the common people from the Established Church: and their indefatigable exertions in carrying on this wicked project have been, alas! in many places but too successful; of all which this upstart sect of true Churchmen being fully sensible, they have now adopted, we see, the same iniquitous means, and begun to imitate this busy, meddling, crafty, designing, mischievous tribe of preachers. But let me remind the true Churchmen so often mentioned by me, and not only these two, but every other Evangelical minister, and the preachers of Methodism too, that, should our Church be demolished, the downfall of the State (as History authorizes us to conclude) would not be far distant, and that, of those men who were the most active sticklers for a dissolution of government in France, not a few themselves fell victims to that revolution which they had been so zealous and eager to effectuate."

204. *The Memory of the Just. A Sermon, preached January 2, 1802, at Bishopstortford, Herts, on the Death of the Rev. John Angus, upwards of Fifty-four Years Minister of the Gospel in that Town, who died Dec. 22, 1801, in the 78th Year of his Age.* By William

Chaplin. *Published at the Request of the Congregation.*

MR. C. improves his text, Prov. x. 7, in drawing the character of a good and pious minister of the Independent persuasion, whose labours were crowned with success, and who closed a long and well-spent life a few weeks before his esteemed friend Mr. John Thorowgood, of Bocking. Mr. A. was born in 1724, at Sisyford, a village near Hexham, and sent, at 16, to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied mathematics under Colin McLaurin, and in two years removed to London, under the tuition of the learned Mr. Eames, who was patronized by Sir Isaac Newton, and abridged the Philosophical Transactions, and, with all his learning, was so excessively modest that he could hardly get on with the only sermon he ever preached. Mr. A. had for colleagues Drs. Price, Savage, and Furneaux; and settled at Stortford 1747, by the advice of Dr. Guise, who preached the ordination sermon, and Dr. Price gave the charge. His eldest daughter died a few months before him; his surviving daughter married Mr. Tice, of Ware. He published only a few occasional discourses, which we have not been able to meet with. As a public testimony of respect, several persons of his congregation have agreed to cause a handsome monument to be erected in the meeting to the memory of the deceased.

205. *The British Essayists; with Prefaces, Historical and Biographical, and a General Index. In 45 Volumes. By Alexander Chalmers, M. A.*

THAT the purchasers of this elegant compendium of Literature (which begins with the *Tatler*, and ends with the *Observer*) may have some idea of their obligations to Mr. Chalmers, we shall extract his Advertisement:

"When this edition of the *BRITISH ESSAYISTS* was undertaken by the Proprietors, the office of Editor was intended to be confined chiefly to the collation of the several papers with the folio originals, or with the best editions in other forms. The many errors that had crept into the most valuable of these works, and had been copied from edition to edition without discovery and without disturbance, rendered this highly necessary; and it was a task, however laborious, which the Editor will remember with pleasure, if it shall be found that his design has been accomplished in any considerable measure. He

* "For a specimen of this chequer-work see a letter addressed Joseph Benson to Thomas Thompson in the year 1800."

He was led, however, to suggest, what the Proprietors readily acceded to, that this edition should be distinguished by some account of the history of each work, and of the lives of such of the writers as were less generally known, in the form of Preface. For the plan, therefore, as well as the execution of this, he is solely accountable; and has little to advance in defence of his attempt, or in extenuation of the errors that may be discovered, but the plea, that the times he could spare from the collation of the papers, and the correction of the proofs, were short and irregular, and that the materials of these Prefaces were to be sought in a variety of volumes and records, which it may probably be thought he has not been able to arrange in the happiest manner. A foundation, however, it is presumed, is laid for future investigation; and some articles of literary history have been recovered, which are curious and interesting. In tracing these, the Editor begs leave to acknowledge, with respect and gratitude, many valuable communications from various literary friends; particularly from Mr. Nichols, Dr. Burney, Rev. G. Cambridge, Rev. John Warton, Samuel Rose, Esq. of Chancery-lane, Dr. Charles Coote; Mr. Duppa, and Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staple inn, a gentleman who, in questions of literary history, was never consulted in vain. By such assistance, it is hoped, something has been done to revive the attention of the publick to a species of writing peculiar and highly honourable to the genius of our Nation, and which has so eminently contributed to its advancement in refined taste and decorous manners."

"Of the works written upon this plan, the first in point of time, and that which prescribed a form to all the others, is the *Tatler*. The design of this work belongs exclusively to Sir Richard Steele, concerning whom it may be necessary to collect what information is upon record. It is to be regretted that our materials are but scanty: there are periods of Steele's life with which it would be desirable to be better acquainted; but the envy which his talents created during his life appears, in some degree, to have pursued him in the grave, and much information is lost which his surviving contemporaries did not think worth preserving. The fullest account is that given in the *Biographia Britannica*, but it is in many instances inaccurate and defective; and, until the publication of the *Tatler* in six volumes crown octavo in 1786, and the subsequent publication of Steele's Letters by Mr. Nichols, nothing was attempted in justice to the memory of a man to whom the world is so eminently indebted."

"In the selection of a name for the

work, Steele affords an early instance of delicate raillery, by informing us that the name *Tatler* was invented in honour of the fair sex, and that in such a character he might indulge with impunity the desultory plan he first laid down, with a becoming imitation of the tattle and gossip of the day. His paper professed to embrace 'accounts of gallantry, pleasure, and entertainment,' under the head 'White's Chocolate-house;' 'poetry' under that of 'Will's Coffee-house;' and 'learning' under that of 'The Grecian;' 'foreign and domestic news,' from 'St. James's Coffee-house;' 'and other articles' 'from his own Apartment,' and sometimes 'from Shire-lane.' This plan was preserved for a considerable time, until his pen became more accustomed to essay-writing, and the assistance of his friend Addison enabled him to adopt a more regular method."

That Mr. Chalmers has made an excellent use of the "volumes and records" he has consulted for his Biographical Prefaces, will be apparent on the slightest perusal; and the Proprietors of these volumes would perform a most acceptable service to Literature if they would re-publish those Prefaces in a separate volume, as has already been done with those of Dr. Johnson.

The established credit the *British Essayists* have so long and so justly maintained renders all criticism superfluous. But they have lately been so happily characterized by an elegant writer whose volumes we shall soon take an opportunity of farther noticing, that we are tempted to make an extract it:

"From the first appearance of the *Tatler* to the present day, no period has been absolutely devoid of periodical essays; and it can with much justice be affirmed, that they form a most splendid and highly-valuable branch of our national literature. The greatest masters of our language, the classical writers of their age, have exerted the noblest efforts of their genius, and afforded us the finest specimens of their composition, whilst employed in the execution of those beautiful designs, which, if considered for a moment in the light of highly-finished pictures, how vividly do they express the style and manners of their respective authors! In Addison we discern the amenity and ideal grace of

* "Before Pope's *Messiah* was inserted in the *Spectator*, the author submitted it to the perusal of Steele, and corrected it in compliance with his criticisms. From Pope this was no inconsiderable acknowledgment of Steele's judgment."

Raphael,

Raphael; in Johnson, the strength and energy of Michael Angelo; in Hawkefworth, the rich colouring and warmth of Titian; the legerity and frolic elegance of Albani in the productions of Moore, Thornton, and Colman; the pathetic sweetness of Guido in the draughts of Mackenzie; and the fertility and harmonious colouring of Annibale Caracci in the vivid sketches of Cumberland."

Dr. Drake's General Observations on Periodical Writing (prefixed to his *Essays, &c.* relative to the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*), p. 98.

206. *Nativity of Napoleon Buonaparte, Emperor of the French; wherein some of the most remarkable Events of his past Life and the Time of his Death are ascertained with great Precision. Calculated by a Professor.* High Wycombe. Printed by and for T. Orger.

MR. O. who is a great reader of authors on this subject, gives it as his opinion, "that, if the art of prediction be possible, the author of these sheets is possessed of it in a great degree." We do not profess to be conjurers, nor to place any confidence in occult sciences; therefore must leave the "Predictor" to the credulity or incredulity, the curiosity or contempt, of the public.

207. *The Policy and Interest of Great Britain with respect to Malta summarily considered.*

THIS is an able and well-written pamphlet. The author begins with describing the relative importance of Gibraltar to this country, and proceeds to examine how far the different islands in the Mediterranean might be of consequence to Great Britain. After weighing all circumstances, and the peculiar character and unbounded ambition of our adversary, he draws these conclusions: 1. It is indispensably necessary that Great Britain should employ the most efficacious means to guard against the possibility of France ever acquiring possession of Malta. 2. It is likewise indispensable that Great Britain should establish the permanent presence of her power at some secure and insular position within the Mediterranean. 3. That the most simple and convenient, and, at the same time, the only certain and effectual, mode of attaining both these objects is, that Great Britain should remain in possession of Malta. We have perused this publication with much satisfaction, and do not hesitate to recommend it to all

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who may with the fullest information on the subject which it discusses.

208. *Letters on the Modern History and Political Aspect of Europe: exhibiting the Nature, Causes, and probable Consequences, of the grand Contest between Great Britain and France, and the Political Circumstances of the different Nations which compose the European System. With an Investigation of the Political and Commercial Importance of Egypt, and the Consequences that might result from the Annexation of that Country to the Dominions of France. Illustrated with Geographical Observations.* By John Bigland, Author of the *Letters on the Study and Use of History*.

MR. B. has been many years master of a school in a Northern county, struggling under difficulties, which have not, however, prevented him from discharging the duties both of a Christian and an Historian; the former in a publication on our Saviour's Resurrection, the latter in *Letters on ancient and modern History*. In the present work, consisting of 16 letters, he speculates with great sagacity and information on the political situation of the principal states of Europe, discussing almost all the great questions that can be agitated by politicians of the present time. The author's principles are every where sound and patriotic, and his knowledge surprisingly extensive. Take the following short specimen: "The cession of so many important acquisitions spoke the ardent desire of Great Britain to restore tranquillity; and the actual surrender of the greatest part of them demonstrated the sincerity of her intentions. These are facts which prove, more forcibly than any arguments, that it was the determination of Government to execute with punctuality the articles of the Treaty of Amiens, and to leave nothing unperformed that might contribute to the permanency of the pacific system, of which that treaty was supposed to be the basis. While things were proceeding in this promising manner, Great Britain discovered the existence of a systematic hostility in the conduct of the Republic, and the uniform tendency of its politics to the depression of this country, and the embarrassment and diminution of its commerce. At the same time, Government could not fail of observing the numerous forces the Republic kept

kept on foot, with the military conscriptions for their augmentation, besides its persevering system of continental aggrandizement, which still continued to operate with unabated vigour. The portentous aspect of this assemblage of circumstances could not escape the view of the British Government; nor could their visible tendency and ultimate consequences elude its penetration. In such a situation it was time to suspend the operation of the plan of restitution, at least until some unequivocal marks of the pacific intentions of the Consular Cabinet could be obtained." (p. 96.)

The singular merits of this worthy author have led some persons of discernment to encourage the publication of two volumes of his Essays by subscription; by which means it is hoped that he may be placed in a situation of more ease and comfort, and may derive profit as well as credit from the meritorious efforts he has made.

209. *A serious Examination of the Roman Catholic Claims, as set forth in the Petition now pending before Parliament. By the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, Rector of Newton Longville, late Fellow of New College, Oxford.*

THE petition having met its fate in the British Senate, we can only express our satisfaction at this discussion of it by a clergyman of the Church of England.

210. *A Letter from a Gentleman in Ireland to an English Member of the United Parliament; containing Strictures on a Pamphlet, intitled, "Thoughts on the Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland." With some Facts and Observations calculated to throw Light on the Catholic Question.*

THIS writer, perhaps, has erred in the opposite extreme from the writer whom he opposes. In the mean time, let the Catholics weigh the arguments of the Protestants, particularly those which represent the danger of their emancipation in consequence of certain politico-theological tenets, which are stated to constitute the very essence of Catholicism, and to render perfect allegiance to a Protestant King impossible. Let them consider this writer's statements on this head, and meet them fairly. Let them shew that their system is accommodating, and so model their church-government as effectually to annihilate the faintest pretext of an appeal to the Pope. A Pro-

testant Government has a right to demand this; and hitherto, it must be confessed, the Catholics, Clergy and Laity, have not been explicit. Indeed, the author of the letter before us states facts which ought not to be overlooked in reference to this part of the controversy. He lays great stress on the circumstance that those tests, which the Catholic Laity were willing to give in proof of their loyalty to the State, were condemned by their Clergy as *unlawful*. The object of the Popish petition is thus delineated: "When I look to the Popish petition, when I consider the period at which it is brought forward, and the various circumstances connected with it, I see the prevalence of two factions, that, with views finally opposite, join in effecting one common object. Of the Separatists, who either avowedly, or, under the name of Anti-Unionists, labour to dissolve all connexion between the two countries, and to establish an independent republic, or monarchy united with France, it is unnecessary to make any observation. The danger from them is obvious. On the Popish Faction I have to observe, that, in whatever view the petition they have forced forward may be considered, they will be deceived who consider it in any other light than that of a contest for power; a contest that will only be fed by concession, and that will never end as long as there is any thing to be demanded on one side or conceded on the other." The author, with more passion than patriotism, dares the Catholics to resistance.

210. *An Abstract of the Arguments on the Catholic Question.*

THIS pamphlet should have been intitled, "Arguments in Favour of the Catholic Claims." It is here contended that the Act of Union implied a stipulation to harmonize the country; that the case of Ireland is analogous to that of Scotland; that the dominant religion of the former should be established equally with that of the latter; and that this is the only remedy for disaffection.

211. *A Letter on Irish Affairs, addressed to the Publick. By Sir James Foulis, Bart.*

SIR JAMES admits it as probable that; when the Catholics enjoy equal laws with the Protestants, power will pass from the latter to the former, in consequences

consequence of their superior number. He approves of the Union; but he represents it as incomplete till the disqualifying code is removed: a generous confession, this, for a Protestant to make; a confession which, he tells us, he is prompted to avow from strong fellow-feelings as a man and a subject. Sincere as he is in the cause of the Catholics, he wishes that they had delayed their petition:—but he is persuaded that, whenever it is granted, the clashing interest of Irish religionists will disappear, and social harmony succeed. His concluding advice to Irishmen, Protestants, and Catholics, is liberal, kind, and patriotic.

213. *A Fee for an Irish Counsellor; or, Remarks upon the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to the Parliament of Great Britain for Emancipation; wherein the Pretensions of the Party to Loyalty and Liberality of Sentiment are compared with their Writings; particularly, the Address of Counsellor Scully to his Catholic Brethren; Father Gahan's Sermon, and Dr. Troy's Pastoral Address. The Whole calculated to shew that Popery, as understood and practised in Ireland, is quite a different Thing from what it is represented to be in the Petition. By a Protestant from Ireland on a Visit to England.*

MR. SCULLY is censured for calling King William a *Dutch invader*, and for employing *hard speeches* and *vile epithets* against the Protestants. The writer's opposition to the Catholic claims is grounded on the doctrine of Popery being destructive of the peace and happiness of society.

213. *An Essay on Toleration; in which the Subject of Catholic Emancipation is considered. By a Presbyter of a Church in England.*

RECOMMENDS to us to overlook the past conduct of the Church of Rome, to conquer by benevolence, to raise a fallen foe, and to render ample justice. He replies to the objections of those who would place the Catholics out of the pale of toleration; and sees no good reason against the emancipation which they solicited.

214. *An Account of the Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, from his Birth to his Eleventh Year, written by himself. To which are added, Original Letters to Dr. Samuel Johnson, by Miss Hill Boothby. From the MSS. preserved by the Doctor, and now in Possession of Richard Wright,*

Surgeon, Proprietor of the Museum of Antiquities, Natural and Artificial Curiosities, &c. Lichfield.

ODOR *lucris ex quod re dulcis*, said a certain emperor, when they brought him the amount of a tax on the contents of certain necessary utensils. The impertinent curiosity of this inquisitive age, hunting for the amusement of an idle hour, or after the *small talk* and the *small writing* of eminent characters, renders it necessary that every paper they leave behind them should be committed to the flames. Not only the *boyish* but the *childish* sentiments of this great Philologist are exposed to the publick. Unfortunately, the annals of his *more important years*, it is well known by his intimates, were torn out and burnt by Dr. Johnson in a fit of indignation. The letters of Miss Boothby are highly creditable both to herself and the friend to whom they are addressed.

215. *The Report of a Committee of the Horticultural Society of London, drawn up, at their Request, by T. A. Knight, Esq. and ordered to be immediately published by the Council.*

THE object of this Society is, to point out some important improvements in the cultivation of fruits; and they propose to give some honorary premiums to those who shall produce valuable varieties of fruit which have been raised from seeds. To a design so useful to the publick, so elegant in its nature, and involving so many improvements in its exercise, it is impossible not to wish every good. The Society also is composed of names so distinguished for their talents, and of such elevated character in life, that much advantage must necessarily arise from its exertions.

* * The Author of the History of Chichester, reviewed p. 433, might have been content with his share of *praise*, especially as he is compelled to plead guilty to some of the *charges* brought against him; and he cannot possibly deny that the titles of Selden's works are evident misnomers, whether quoted from *Magna Britannia*, V. 478, or any other Dictionary besides Ainsworth's. In the former book, *Dcsynedriis* is equally given as a misprint for *De Synedriis*.—The words miscopied or misprinted by us from p. 539 should have been, "the outer line of the Roman camp, after being carried on through a square of 9 or 10 miles, encompasses an area of 7 or 8 acres." ADDRESS

ADDRESS

OF THE CARRIERS OF POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER, TO ITS PATRONS, ON THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1805.

TRUE as the rising Sun, thro' wet and dry,
Behold your faithful *News-men* daily fly,
To bring you News from every distant clime, [Time;
Of changes wrought by wonder-working
What Nation, or what Lady, takes a pet—
And how they burn with anger, scold and fret; [ter,
Or tell you how the Dons begin to bluff—
And threaten round our coasts their fleets to muster; [pardon,
Then bow and scrape and humbly ask our
And hope their error won't be thought too hard on: [appear,
Or tell you what strange tales in France
Of burning mountains flying thro' the air*; [name
What Consul-rogue has chang'd his hated
To hide himself beneath the Emp'r's fame, [lies,
A Nation dupes with flattery, pomp, and
To close on all his villainies her eyes,
While he prepares his iron rod to rule
Each stupid slave, then laughs and calls him fool.
His tools obsequious to his stern command,
Their men-machines drive thro' each neighb'ring land; [spread,
Like harpy-millions, o'er the fields they
And Death and Desolation mark their tread!
Mad with ambition, lo! his fiery eye
He glances o'er the world and heaves a sigh! [but mine—
“O! that this Globe—its millions were
Then should my soul all other hopes resign—
The honours of this world alone I claim—
Let Earth—all Earth submissive own my name,
Those glories that in higher regions glow
To Priests I give, content to reign below.—

If Fate or Fortune grant my earnest prayer,
It shall be mine! Fools only feel despair!
Ere thrice this Globe shall whirl its yearly round [ground,
The Lion's† throe shall thunder to the
Then like a slave shall bend each petty state, [state!"
And own me only Earth's great Potent—
Thus idly vain the Fool presumes to plan
His tyrant schemes for subjugating man;—
But PROVIDENCE, who knows his dark decrees, [breeze;
Those mighty plans may scatter by a
May strike with deep dismay his armed hosts,
And dash his fleets to atoms on his coasts:—
'Twas thus he humbled once the Spanish throne, [power to own.
And France may yet be taught His
Wide rolling seas preserve this happy land [hand;
From the dread touch of his fraternal
Let Nations who admire his Protean face,
Feel the keen pleasures of his strong embrace, [blood, smile,
And while his poignard draws their heart—
With all a coward's, or a Consul's guile.—
So bows poor Holland! such may Austria be, [free;—
But Britons will not live, or will be
And Britain's Offspring, with a proud disdain, [reign.
Turn scornful eyes upon the Tyrant's
While Death and Famine yok'd, roll on the car
Of horrid Pestilence and bloody War,
Thro' other realms—our happy Country knows
The peaceful blessings of a sweet repose.
Full Plenty pours the treasures of her horn, [corn,
And loads the fruitful earth with waving
Health breathes her balmy spirit in the gales, [her sails,
And active Commerce spreads abroad
When blessings, such as these, adorn the year,
It well becomes a man that is sincere,—

* There is a certain class of people in France, and other parts of the world, who call themselves Philosophers; and who are reputed to be very *incredulous* respecting things of the utmost importance to other rational and moral creatures, and the most *credulous* of men in those matters which affect neither the present nor future happiness of human beings. The discovery of a lizard with a tail rather longer than usual; or a new spot on a beetle, or a new spot on a beetle's nose, excites in those Philosophers a kind of rapture which a looker-on would suppose to have arisen from some Angelic vision. They are too wise to believe the Miracles recorded in the New Testament—they say such things are impossible and irrational, and therefore they will not believe them—but they very fervently believe that their wise discoveries will, finally, teach men the art of immortalizing flesh and blood!—That is to say, they will change the laws of the Universe, and transform darkness into light, or make that which is perishable absolutely incorruptible! Wonderful Philosophers! It is probably to some gentlemen of your tribe, that the world is indebted for the wonderful tale of a huge burning mountain flying through the air, and at length bursting and covering many leagues of ground with fragments of stone!

† Great Britain,

That feels the glow of gratitude,—to raise
His voice to HEAVEN in prayer and songs
of praise*.

Is such your heart? does gratitude arise
Within your bosom, and suffuse your eyes?
If Nations blest'd, and beyond measure
full,

Become so base, insensible, and dull,
As not to feel their hearts with rapture glow,
And grateful anthems to the GIVER slow,
The man of piety will drop a tear,
And mourn THAT Nation's doom as most
severe—

For GOD demands from those he deigns
to bless [less.

A grateful heart, and Heaven can ask no
Review thy heart, and if thou can't ap-
peal [I feel—

To Heaven, and say, THAT GRATITUDE
Tis well—if not, thy flinty heart prepare,
By deep humility and fervent prayer,
To see and feel thy duties to thy GOD,
And seek his favours rather than his rod.

You say I sermonize—perhaps I may—
With subjects such as these I cannot play.
A grateful Nation is a glorious sight
To Saints and Angels in the realms of
light!

But if my sermon do not please your
ear,

Receive the gratulations of the year—
May Health and Plenty, arm in arm, at-
tend [friend;

Your future steps, and be your constant
But may you ne'er forget the suffering
poor, [your door.

Nor send your *News-man* empty from

ADDRESS

*Spoken by a young Lady of Seven Years old,
on her first Appearance on the Stage in
the part of young NORVAL, at the BEL-
FAST Theatre, May 22, 1805.*

Written by Master ROMNEY ROBINSON †.

MORE news from Lilliput!—Yes,
more, I own: [frown.—

Tho' Critics, fir'd with jealous anger,
What though th' indignant voice of age
exclaim, [fame;

And proudly scorn my young attempts at
And while my longing eyes your smiles
pursue,

Think I had better learn to knit and sew;
Or, while my prattle your attention
draws, [plause!—

A rod—would better tell your just ap-
Shall infant Genius, then, in earliest
bloom,

Expire, by your irrevocable doom?

* This day is appointed by the Re-
verend Clergy as a day of *Thanksgiving*.
Let every man, who feels grateful for the
blessings bestowed on our country, unite
with them.

† See pp. 64, 359.

No—let the precious bud, expanding,
smile, [life;

And shed its influence o'er this heav'n'd
Here* let it bloom once more—by Heav'n's
command [and.

More precious than Golconda's golden
And when the Tragic scene unfolds its
charms, [alarms,

And Randolph's sorrow ev'ry breast
As mothers feel—as sisters fondly dear,
As brothers—hail your infant sister here;

And let not Prejudice despotic reign,
Or bind your senses in his rigorous chain.—
But let proud Judgment Fancy's spells obey,

And, 'midst her wilds, enthusiastic stray;
Nor bind the wand'rer with a stern com-
mand, [hand.

But raise young merit with a parent's
Yours is the pow'r, to bid the infant
mind

Soar, with a slight resistless, unconfin'd—
Unless your kind applause our bosoms
warms, [signs her charms.

Mute is the Poet's strain—the Muse re-
For I will tell you (if you needs must
know it)

That I am prompted by a youthful Poet.

EXTRACT FROM THE MUCH-ADMIR'D
POEM OF THE "LAY OF THE LAST
MINSTREL." BY WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

"O listen, listen, ladies gay!
No haughty feat of arms I tell;
Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That mourns the lovely Rosabelle.

"Moor, moor the barge, ye gallant crew!
And, gentle ladye, deign to stay!
Rest thee in Castle Ravenscheuch,
Nor tempt the stormy firth to-day.

"The blackening wave is edg'd with white,
To inch † and rock the sea mews fly;
The fishers have heard the water sprite
Whose screams forebode that wreck is
nigh.

"Last night the gifted seer did view,
A wet shroud rolled round ladye gay;
Then stay thee, fair, in Ravenscheuch;
Why cross the gloomy firth to-day?—

"Tis not because Lord Lindesey's heir
To-night at Roslin leads the ball;
But that my ladye mother there,
Sits lonely in her castle hall.

"Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesey at the ring rides well;
But that my sire the wine will chide,
If 'tis not filled by Rosabelle."—

O'er Roslin, all that dreary night,
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;
'Twas broader than the watch-fire light,
And brighter than the bright moon-
beam.

* Alluding to the *Young Roscius*, who
commenced his theatrical career in that
town.

It glar'd on Roslin's castled rock;
 It reddened all the copse-wood glen;
 'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
 And seen from cavern'd Hawthornden.

Seen'd all on fire that chapel proud,
 Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffin'd lie;
 Each Baron, for a sable shroud,
 Sheath'd in his iron panoply.
 Seen'd all on fire within, around,
 Both vaulted crypt, and altars pale;
 Shone every pillar foliage bound,
 And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail.

Blaz'd battlement, and pinnet high,
 Blaz'd every rose-carved buttress fair;
 So still they blaze when fate is nigh,
 The lordly fire of high St. Clair.

There are twenty of Roslin's Barons bold,
 Lie buried within that proud chapelle;
 Each one the lofty vault doth hold—
 But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!

And each St. Clair was buried there
 With candle, with book, and with
 knell;

But the kelpy rung, and the mermaid sung,
 The dirge of lovely Rosabelle!"

INVOCATION TO FORTUNE.

PRESENTED TO A YOUNG LADY WITH
 A SHARE IN A LOTTERY TICKET.

BY MR. PRATT.

WHY, Fortune, art thou painted
 blind,
 Partial, deceptive, and unkind;
 A false coquette, a fickle dame,
 A jilt, and each opprobrious name?
 Is it because mankind agree,
 Those are most blind who will not see?
 Hence thy deluded votaries shower
 Indignant curses on thy power:
 Hence fools are creatures of thy smile,
 Thy favorites oft the base and vile;
 And oft thy prostituted wheel
 Turns to enrich a heart of steel,
 Or some unsocial fordid elf,
 Who has no idol but himself;
 Or prints the prize of some state knave,
 Or Fashion's fool, or Passion's slave:
 Yet, when the good thy help invoke,
 That cruel wheel receives a spoke;
 Or whirls from Virtue far away,
 And leaves soft Beauty to decay;
 Yes, Goddess! hence it is we shower
 Indignant curses on thy power!
 But if that curse thou would'st remove,
 And change it to a generous love,—
 Make sweet SORPUS now thy care,
 And it shall soften to a prayer:
 O henceforth be the friend of Truth,
 Of Beauty, Innocence and Youth:
 Then bards shall pray that thou may'st see,
 And twine their choicest lays for thee!

THE CURATE'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a studious breast:
 While a poor Curate supplicates at-
 tend:

Fat Pluralists, and heads with mitres deckt,
 Condole with me, and be a scholar's
 friend.

Life's early morning dawn'd with promise
 fair:

Bright rose the sun, and gilt the flowery
 Gaily I drifted down the flatt'ring tide,
 Nor dream'd the black-wing'd storm would
 intervene.

Sent by fond relatives to Eton's bowers,
 Joy tip each jocund hour that flits along;
 When relaxation gave the welcome space,
 I spent the time in Music, Dance, and
 Song.

My friends were such as bore a noble
 name;

I lodg'd my secrets in a star-gilt breast;
 Those friends I hop'd would future patrons
 prove,

And Fancy's golden visions made me
 In quest of sacred lore to College sent,
 There I indulg'd Preferment's gilded
 dream;

Bright reveries illum'd my mind, whilst I
 Saunter'd beside, dear Cam! thy classic
 stream.

My gay Compeers, their studious term
 expir'd,

As interest, or as pleasure lur'd, they
 Hasten'd to Court, and bent the supple
 knee,

Or rang'd, fair Italy, thy vales below'd.

Yes, all are gone, and left me to my fate,
 To live unpatroniz'd in this dull cell;
 Far from the world and all its bright re-
 wards,

With Poverty and Solitude I dwell.

To soothe my cares, a tender friend is mine,
 Nor Albion's Isle can boast a lovelier
 maid;

This luckless hand transplanted the sweet
 In colder soil, to blossom in the shade.

Kind Providence, to bless the nuptial scene,
 Has given two lovely girls—two black-
 ey'd boys—

Ye cherubs! would but Fortune deign
 flow warm my transports! how sub-
 lime my joys!

Fond Friends! instead of scientific lore,
 Had ye but taught me some mechanic
 art,

Then a sufficiency had grac'd my board,
 And pangs like these, had never pierc'd
 my heart.

No views ambitious ever fill'd my mind;
 A competence genteel was all my plan;
 But

But what, in times so pregnant with ex-
pence, [per ann.?
Ah! what, just Heavens! are sixty pounds
Oft as in ruffet weeds I scour along,
In distant chapel hastily to pray;
By nod scarce notic'd of the passing throng;
'Tis but the Curate! every child will say.
Ah! not for me the harvest yields its store,
The bough-crown'd shock in vain at-
tracts mine eye;
To labour doom'd, and destin'd to be poor,
I pass the field, I hope, not envious by.
When at the altar surplice-clad I stand,
The Bridegroom's joy draws forth the
golden sec, [hand,
The gift I take, but dare not close my
The splendid present centres not in me."
Ye who have wealthy livings to bestow,
Your humble poor petitioner regard;
Then shall my warmest prayers for you
ascend,
And Heaven the deed benevolent reward:
Haverhill, May 29, 1805. JOHN WEBB.

ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF A STUDENT AT
KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

Written on the Evening after the Interment,
Dec. 26, 1804.

WHAT solemn sounds from yonder
hoary spire
Along the void in circ'ling bellows roll?
Be hush'd my fears; tumultuous thoughts
retire; [the soul.
Fate's awful herald! ah! they thrill
To Youth and Age they speak the warning
strain; [doom!
Prepare, ye careless! for th' approaching
Turn from the toys of this sublun'ar scene,
'And mark the world that lies beyond
the tomb!
Thus Wisdom, slighted by the young
and gay, [heart;
Knocks for admission at the human
Alas! strong passions guard th' obstructed
way, [depart.
And frowning bid the heav'nly guest
O dreadful spoiler of the works of God!
Why not on woe-worn age exhaust thy
store, [toilsome flood,
Which fourscore years hath courts'd the
Now longing sighs to gain the destin'd
shore?
Why not make Age thy prey? tremen-
dous King! [display;
Ah! why for Youth thy fatal nets
Ah! why deface the tender gems of spring,
But just expanding to the orient ray?
This flow'r whose beauties charm'd the
lonely wild, [plain,
So late transplanted from its native

To climes where Science' soft'ning sun-
beams smil'd, [flow'ry reign.
And shed new charms o'er all her
This flow'r that rose so lovely to the view,
Wav'd, in Hope's eye, the large au-
tumnal store:
O Heav'n! the killing blast of winter flew,
And nipp'd the foliage lovely now no
more.

Late in the day I sought the pillar'd
strand, [social flow;
For one sweet hour t' indulge the
Where music wont to rouse the sprightly
band, [friendship glow.
And youthful hearts with genuine
No sprightly music wak'd th' accusom'd
ball, [ing throng;
Nor shook the dome beneath the bound-
Amournful silence hush'd the spacious hall,
And deep funeral echoes roll'd along.
Stretch'd on the bed of death Alexis lay,
All felt their once-lov'd friend! his
heart was cold!
They found him pale inanimated clay,
And saw the winding-sheet his face in-
fold!

But who yon weeping stranger's grief can
tell? [rents roll.
See! down his cheeks the copious tear
Inclining o'er the face he knew so well,
While all the sorrowing Parent melts
his soul.—

"My Son! my Son! my sweetest, dearest
care! [boy?—
How, art thou ever gone, my hapless
Ah! my fond schemes were propp'd on
fleeting air,
And now a long farewell to earthly joy.
O! did we part, my child, to meet no
more, [grave!—
But in the realm beyond the dreary
God's will be done!—May I that will
adore! [what he gave."
'Twas God who took—he took but
Impetuous bursted from his high-swoln
heart [suppress'd;
The too big glut of rending grief
Beneath the burden of th' o'erwhelming
smart [rest.
He sinks!—Ye feeling fathers, know the
Now, mournful Muse, conduct me to the
scene, [aid!
Where the last solemn duty claims our
Which ends the struggles, feuds, and
toils of men— [spade.
The pall, the bier, the coffin and the
Forth from the hall attir'd in sable gloom
The rev'rend Seniors slowly lead the way,
To share the rite the youthful mourners
come, [ranks display.
And o'er the strand their length'ning

* The Cloisters.

Now from the public dome convey'd along,
 Appear the sacred relics of the dead,
 Borne on the shoulders of th' attending
 throng, [spread.
 And with the black funereal pall o'er-
 O sad! the purple robe he wont to wear,
 When Science call'd him to her hal-
 low'd shrine, [bier,
 Now floats in eddying waves around his
 And draws from many an eye the trick-
 ling brine.
 Now the procession, pensive, sad, and
 slow,
 In silent majesty successive tread;
 The youths, with looks that spoke their
 heartfelt woe, [row bed.
 Convey their class-mate to his nar-
 On through the echoing aisle they bend
 their way, [ton'd knell;
 While at long pauses sounds the deep-
 Now with the worms they lodge the life-
 less clay,
 To moulder in the dark oblivious cell.

O THOU! whose blood a fallen world
 could save, [bound,
 Whom once grim Death in brazen fetters
 Who brok't the barriers of the gloomy
 grave, [mortal wound!
 When Death and Hell receiv'd the
 Safe and secure, beneath thy watchful eye,
 May thee remains enjoy the long repose,
 Till the last pealing trumpet shake the sky
 And op'ning graves their captive charge
 disclose.

Long may thy care, like Israel's fiery wall,
 Protect our *Alma Mater's* dear abode;
 When Death's terrific darts destructive fall,
 Be Thou her Shield, her Guardian, and
 her God!

Long on the youths may health and for-
 tune smile, [ling joy—
 Long may their parents feel the dar-
 Long may the hand of Science smoothe
 their toil, [never cloy.
 And feed their souls with sweets that
 Conduct them safe through Life's perplex-
 ing vale, [on to silver age;
 Through youth, through manhood,
 Till ripe for bliss, they bid all toil farewell,
 In peace retiring from this mortal stage.

THE MUFFLED DRUM.

By JOHN MAYNE, AUTHOR OF THE
 POEM OF "GLASGOW."

AH, me! how mournful, wan, and
 slow,
 With arms revers'd, the soldiers come—
 Dirge-sounding trumpets, full of woe,
 And, sad to hear, the Muffled Drum!

Advancing to the House of Prayer,
 Still sadder flows the doleful strain:
 Ev'n Industry forgets her care,
 And joins the melancholy train!
 O! after all the toils of war,
 How blest the brave Man lays him
 down!
 His bier is a triumphal car—
 His grave is glory and renown!
 What tho' nor friends, nor kindred dear,
 To grace his obsequies attend;
 His comrades are his brothers here;
 And ev'ry hero is his friend!
 See, Love and Truth, all woe be-gone,
 And Beauty drooping in the crowd—
 Their thought, intent on him alone,
 Who sleeps for ever in his shroud!
 Again the trumpet slowly sounds
 The soldier's last funereal hymn—
 Again the Muffled Drum rebounds,
 And ev'ry eye with grief is dim!
 The gen'rous steed, which late, he rode,
 Seems, too, its master to deplore;
 And follows, to his last abode,
 The warrior who returns no more!
 For him, far hence, a mother sighs,
 And fancies comforts yet to come!
 He 'll never bless her longing eyes—
 She 'll only hear the Muffled Drum!
 July 1805.

On reading in a FRENCH Newspaper, that
 BUONAPARTE had tired Seven Horses at
 a Review.

THE Moniteur boasts that, at one
 grand review,
 Seven horses the Corsican tir'd:—
 At first this seems strange, yet no doubt
 it is true,

Nor is much explanation requir'd.
 A fact here, for once, his Gazette doth ad-
 vance;

His steeds were soon tortur'd with
 back-aches:—

The ponderous sins of "the Emp'r of
 France"

Might crush all the Alps flat as pan-
 cakes.

June 1805.

JAYFA.

TRANSLATION OF THE EPITAPH,
 ON MR. LUKE HEMING,
 VOL. LXXIV. p. 431.

MIRUM, quantus amor vitæ morta-
 libus ægris, [meus?
 Ecquis in hoc lecto vult comes esse
 Nonne tamen potius tibi mors quam vita
 placebit,
 Hoc mala plena malis, dulcis at illa
 quies?

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF LORDS.

April 26.

The Earl of *Suffolk* moved, "That there be laid before the House an account of the Bills drawn in the West Indies upon the Treasury, from the 1st of December, 1798, to the first of December, 1802, distinguishing the amount of each Bill, the date when drawn, the time of payment, &c."

Lord *Hawkebury* would not resist this motion, though it had frequently happened that Papers were called for without the mover appearing to have any other object in view than that of gratifying an idle curiosity. This practice had often occasioned much inconvenience, and greatly retarded public business. He was therefore of opinion, that the House ought to refuse to call for Papers, when no distinct parliamentary ground was stated for producing them.

After some conversation, the Papers were ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, after some private business, and motions for Papers, the ballot took place for a Select Committee, according to the motion of yesterday; when Mr. *Whitbread* observed, that he understood a list had been circulated of certain Members whom persons of the greatest authority wished to be chosen: he added, that if it should appear from the return, that those Members whose names he read should be selected for the Committee, he felt it to be his duty, though no precedent should exist, to move that the names of some, who were obviously objectionable, should be expunged from the list.

Messrs. *Fox* and *Sheridan* spoke in favour of the intended proceeding of Mr. *Whitbread*; on which he moved, "That it was a high breach of privilege to circulate lists of the names of Members to constitute a Select Committee."

On the motion being put, the House divided. Ayes 45; Noes 154; Majority against the motion 109.

The House then resumed the consideration of the libel in the "Oracle." Mr. *A. Wright* spoke against the adoption of any severe measure: and Mr. *Grey* contended that the libel was not discussion, but more invective; he therefore moved that the printer attend at the bar. Mr. *Stuart* accordingly appeared, and pleaded his respect for Lord *Melville*, and the freedom of public discussion, as an apology. He was ordered into custody.

Serjeant *Bell* moved for papers relating to the case. *May*, July, 1805.

tive to the sale of neutral ships, with a view to detect abuses supposed to be committed by Mr. C. Scott, the Agent; but it appeared from a subsequent conversation, that no advantage whatever had resulted to that gentleman from the money in his hands: the Papers were ordered.

Mr. *Sheridan* asked whether any intelligence had been received of the sailing of the Toulon fleet on the 9th instant?

Mr. *Pitt* answered that Government received dispatches that left no doubt of the fact.

Mr. *Foster*, in a Committee, stated the terms on which he had contracted for the Irish Loan of 1,800,000 l. for Ireland, and why he preferred contracting for it in England. He explained it as follows:

Mr. *Burrowes* and Co's proposal for every 100 l. subscribed, 100 s. per cent. Stock, 3 l. 10 s.—4 s. 5 per cent. Stock, 2 l. 8 s.—14 s. Sinking Fund, 1 per cent. 1 l. 9 s. 7 d. Annual charge to the Nation 7 l. 7 s. 7 d.

Sir Francis Baring, &c. Long Annuities for 55 years, 5 l.—24, Navy 5 per cents. 1 l. 4 s.—Sinking Fund on 24 capital, 4 s. 10 d.—On Annuities 8 s. 4 d. being 6 l. 17 s. 2 d.; saving annually to the nation 10 s. 5 d. per cent. which, on 1,500,000 l. is annually 4,134 l. 10 s.

Capital to be redeemed by Mr. *Burrowes*' offer, 148 per cent. or 2,200,000 l.—By Sir F. Baring's, 24 per cent. or 360,000 l.—British 1,840,000 l.—Irish 2,015,000 l.

He concluded with adding, that the parties from Ireland wished to have a bonus of 13 per cent. which could not be agreed to. The resolutions of Mr. *Foster* were then carried.

H. OF LORDS.

April 29.

Lord *Sidmouth*, Lord *Auckland*, and the Duke of *Norfolk* expressed their aversion to the University Advowson Bill, as unnecessary.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *London*, *Oxford*, and *Rockester*, and Lord *Grenville* supported the measure.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *A. Hamond* gave notice that he should move to-morrow for some other Papers respecting the First Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry.—This brought on a very warm conversation; Mr. *Grey* contending that the precise nature of the Papers ought to be explained; and Mr. *Pitt* insisting that such a proceeding would

Quat

shut out the Baronet from a fair vindication of his character: but, if the House prevented him from shewing that the Report was erroneous, they must implicate a Nobleman whose name seemed to be above all enquiry; but he (Mr. Pitt) could not admit this name to be brought forward to prevent the administration of justice.

Mr. Grey repelled the insinuation, and intreated, if there was any charge against Earl St. Vincent, it might be brought forward.

Sir A. Hamond then stated, that his Lordship had directed the Comptroller of the Navy to issue funds for the Stone expedition. Lord Buckinghamshire's letter, which he (Sir A. H.) transmitted to Lord St. Vincent (Feb. 9, 1804), stated that it was thought advisable, under the present circumstances, that an attempt should be made to choke up the harbour of Boulogne; that the success of such an enterprise depended upon the secrecy with which it was conducted; and that he had the King's commands to signify that Sir A. H. should take the controul of that affair; and that he (Lord St. V.) should supply him with such funds as might be necessary for providing the vessels and other materials; and that any advance made by his Lordship should be replaced by the Treasury. Lord St. Vincent's letter to him, on the 9th of March, 1804, stated, that he had no doubt that the expedition to be undertaken by him would be well conducted; but, as the whole expenses were to be defrayed by the Treasury, he saw no necessity for any detail being submitted to the Board of Admiralty.

Mr. Dickenson then presented the Letter of Sir A. Hamond, with its inclosures; and a debate arose on the question that they should be printed, which was opposed by Messrs Grey and Tierney.

Mr. Pitt observed, that there were charges against the Baronet in the Eleventh Report, a day for discussing which was already fixed. Were these papers not printed, the House might vote a censure on his conduct in the dark. The defence of the Baronet might call for an answer from the Nobleman; and therefore he felt particularly desirous that they should be printed. He concluded by moving, that these Papers be now read.

The subsequent conversation fully proved that Sir A. Hamond had proper authority for his proceedings.

Mr. Pitt moved for a renewal of the Act for continuing the Board of Naval Enquiry, as it had produced great benefit to the country. Although he disapproved of various parts of the conduct of the Commissioners, still he wished the inquiry to continue.

Mr. Whitbread censured Mr. Pitt for the slur he attempted to throw on the Commissioners. Any insinuation of that kind was contrary to the opinion entertained by the Country, who, on the contrary, had sentiments of the most profound gratitude for the Commissioners. He meant to suggest, that the powers of the Commissioners should be enlarged.

Mr. Pitt denied that he had thrown any slur on the Board of Inquiry.

Mr. Fox observed, that it was strange, at the time the Minister proposed to confer the greatest powers, he should blame the Commissioners for using their discretion.

Mr. Sheridan agreed with Mr. Pitt that the present was not the proper time for considering the detail of the amendments which the Bill might require; but, considering the embarrassments the Commissioners had to struggle with, he thought that there was even in this stage sufficient ground for enlarging their powers. He reminded Mr. Pitt that in the Bill of 1783 there was a clause, compelling answers to interrogatories; and Mr. Trotter, who evaded the inquiries of the present Commissioners, was then compelled to give the information required of him.

Mr. Rose declared he could not assent to the enlarged power that was proposed to be given.

Mr. Banks supported it; Mr. Whitbread replied; and it was at length rejected. The original motion was carried without a division.

Mr. Pitt, after some preliminary remarks on the arrears of accounts left unexamined by the Commissioners of Imprests, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the different branches of the expenditure of the Military Department.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald and Sir J. Newport contended that the Bill should embrace the expenditure of both parts of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Fox did not expect any good to result from an inquiry set on foot by those very men under whom the expenditure had taken place.

Mr. S. Stanhope said, that he felt it necessary to have the matter of charge contained in the Tenth Report put in a course of investigation. He was convinced that Lord Melville was not guilty of participating in the gains of malversation of public money; but he thought it improper to have condemned the Noble Lord before he was heard. He thought the most eligible mode of proceeding would be, to have a civil process instituted against him and Mr. Trotter in the Court of Exchequer, in order to have retribution made to the publick. He concluded with moving "That the Attorney General be directed

refused to take such measures as may appear most effectual in ascertaining and securing, by a due course of law, such sums as might be due to the publick by Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, in respect to the profits arising from money applicable to the service of the Navy, which came into their hands subsequent to the 1st of January, 1786."

Mr. Banks proposed, as an amendment, that all the words after "Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter" be left out; and that these words be inserted, "and directing the Attorney General to prosecute the said Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter for said offences."

On the question being put, Mr. Windham spoke in favour of a Committee with enlarged powers; and the *Majior of the Rolls* contended for a civil prosecution: Dr. Lawrence, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. T. Grenville for the amendment.

Mr. Fox declared that his object was to have Lord Melville punished; and, after a long conversation, a division took place on the amendment, when there were Ayes 223, Noes 128.

April 30.

On the Motion of Mr. Pitt for reading the names of the Select Committee to consider the Reports of the Naval Commissioners, Mr. Whitbread said, he considered the list as one made up by the Treasury; or that the Minister, who boasted so much of his own independence, had appointed this Committee; and he would ask whether it was befitting his character to recommend such a Committee. After many more animadversions, he moved that the name of Lord Castlereagh be struck off the list.

Lord Fitzharris asserted the propriety of the list, and shewed that the one made out by Mr. Whitbread consisted entirely of Members who had voted against Lord Melville.

Mr. Pitt made an animated reply to the insinuations of Mr. Whitbread; and appealed to the House, to be alive to its own dignity, and not to be deprived of its privileges by popular clamour.

Mr. Sheridan deprecated the personality that prevailed in the discussion, and declared his support of Mr. W.'s motion.

Messrs. Whitbread, Fuller, Jekyll, and Windham spoke to the same effect; and the House divided, when there for the motion 86, against it 219.

May 2.

On the motion of Mr. *Leycester*, a message was sent to Lord Melville, to come and be examined before the Committee.

Lord M. Petty moved for certain accounts of the public income in Scotland,

and for grants out of that income, with a view of investigating abuses relative to the drawing of money by anticipation from the Receiver General. He also moved for an account of the grants of arrears of the Stewardship of Fife to Lord Melville, as it was reported the grant had been made in a surreptitious manner. Ordered.

Sir A. *Mildmay* presented a Petition from Mr. Stuart, proprietor of the "Oracle," expressive of his regret at having, by an unguarded and indiscreet paragraph, incurred the displeasure of the House, an offence imputable solely to the hasty composition of a newspaper, and not to any deliberate design of offending so important a branch of the Constitution. The petition stated, that during several years the petitioner had zealously opposed those Societies which laboured to bring the House into contempt and disrepute; it adverted to the strenuous and able exertions of Lord Melville on the same occasion, without which, the House would not now have been in existence, either to censure Lord Melville, or to pardon the Petitioner.

Sir H. *Mildmay* moved that he be discharged; on which a long conversation ensued. Mr. Windham contended that the insolence of the Petition was unparalleled, as in its wording it justified what the House thought reprehensible, and even made accusations against that House.

The Petition was then, by a general desire, read a second time.

Sir H. *Mildmay* contended that there was nothing improper in the Petition; as did the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

Mr. Grey insisted that it was a gross libel on the House.

Mr. Sheridan thought more mildly of it; but regretted that the aggravation had been made.

The *Attorney General* contended there was no intentional offence.

A long debate ensued; in the course of which, Mr. S. *Bourne*, Mr. *Wright*, and several other Members expressed their opinion that there was nothing in the terms of this Petition in the smallest degree disrespectful, and that the manner in which it had been noticed was totally beneath the dignity of the House. A division then took place on the motion for bringing Mr. Stuart to the Bar: Ayes 142; Noes 121. He was accordingly called in, gently reprimanded, and discharged.

Mr. Sheridan then called the attention of the House to the exertions of the Naval Commissioners: he began with observing on the great difficulties they had met with in the pursuit of their labours, and contended that a clause in the Act by which they were appointed, had been grossly perverted,

perverted, by making it the pretext to cover refusals to answer questions. He took a view of the different abuses discovered by those Commissioners, as detailed in their various Reports; and added, that if they did not receive assistance from the House, their labours would be ineffectual. He therefore moved, "That it appears to this House, that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into any irregularities, frauds, or abuses, that may exist in the department of the Navy, have, as far as appears from their Reports, exerted themselves with diligence, ability, and fortitude; and that the whole of their conduct in the arduous duty entrusted to them, has entitled them to the gratitude, approbation, and encouragement of the House. And also that the said Resolutions be transmitted to the Chairman of the Commission."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after refuting certain insinuations of Mr. Sheridan, contended, that this was not a proper time for such a motion; which would come better after the whole of their Reports should be made. He agreed that it was the duty of the Commissioners to investigate abuses with accuracy and perseverance, and without regard to persons. But whilst he thought it their duty not to omit to bring to light any thing in the progress of their investigation which might affect the character of an individual, he thought also, that they ought not to deprive that individual of the advantage of any means of justification which the nature of his circumstances or situation afforded. If they had prematurely disclosed any circumstance of that nature, while the matter was still under their consideration, and before they had made their Report, by which the conduct of an individual had been made the object of observation and comment; he could not help saying, that they had not paid attention to that part of their duty, which he confessed was the most essential. He illustrated his remarks by observing on the charge against Sir A. Hamond, which had been completely removed by the explanation in a subsequent debate.

Mr. Fox spoke briefly in favour of the motion;—and was followed by Sir A. Hamond, who observed, that, after the appearance of the First Report, application was made to the First Lord of the Admiralty to allow the Navy Board to put in an answer. When the Victualling Board, on a former period, had been arraigned for irregular practices, a Committee had been appointed, on whose Report the House would not act until they had referred to the Board for an answer to the charges brought against them; and although in some points their conduct had

not been completely defensible, they had impartial justice done to them. The reply of the First Lord to the application that had been made to him was, that such a measure would not suit his purpose. He then desired a little time to consider, and eventually refused his consent. From this, he inferred that some modification ought to be made in the motion.

Mr. Rose also made some severe strictures on the conduct of the Board of Inquiry; and Mr. *Wilberforce* suggested, that if the words "the whole" were omitted in the motion, it would be more agreeable to the gentlemen themselves.

After the *Attorney General*, Sir W. *Ellford*, and other Members, had expressed their opinion in favour of the amendment, Mr. Sheridan's motion, with the amendment, was put, and carried without a division.

H. OF LORDS.

May 3.

On receipt of the Message from the Commons, requesting the attendance of Lord Melville, to be examined, Lord *Hawkebury* reminded the House, that there was a standing order, which forbade any individual Peer to attend at any Committee of the other House, where matters of accusation were likely to be brought against him. The order even intimated, that however willing any Peer might be to attend on such occasions, he should not be allowed so to do without the express consent of the House. The Message was referred to a Committee of Privileges.

In the Commons, the same day, the Petition from the City of London, against the Catholic Claims, was presented.

Mr. Fox presented the Petition from the High Bailiff and Electors of Westminster, voted unanimously at the meeting in Palace-yard, on the subject of the Tenth Report, praying Parliament to follow up the Resolutions of the 8th and 10th of April, by such measures as would secure the punishment of the delinquents, &c.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted:—To make good the Excess of the Extraordinary Services of the Army over the Estimates voted last year, 660,850 l. 15 s. 3 d. Extraordinary Services of the Country for the present year, 3,000,000 l. To complete the sum of five millions granted as the growing surplus of the Consolidated Fund, 8,049,488 l. To defray the Expences of the Volunteers in Great Britain and Ireland, 1,600,000 l.

The part of the late Duty Act which relates to the exemption of Slates under 20 s. per ton, was repealed.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Whitehall, May 27. Dispatches have been received over-land at the India House, from Bombay, dated Dec. 21, inclosing a letter from Lord Lake to Marquis Wellesley, of Nov. 17, giving an account of the result of his attack upon the cavalry of Jeswant Rao Holkar, commanded by that Chief in person upon that day, being the letter which was referred to by Lord Lake in his subsequent letter of Nov. 18. (See p. 466.)

To the Marquis Wellesley, &c.

Head-quarters, Ferruckabad, Nov. 17.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, in pursuance of my intentions, expressed in my dispatch of yesterday's date, I reached this place this morning, with the cavalry, before day-break, after a march of upwards of 34 miles. The enemy occupied a position close under the walls of Ferruckabad, and I completely succeeded in surprising them. The consequence has been, that vast numbers of their men and horses have been destroyed, and the whole cattle and baggage taken, which they possessed.—Holkar escaped by an early flight, but his troops, in the greatest confusion, were pursued, and every where cut to pieces by my cavalry. I am happy to add, that we have sustained very little loss, either in men or horses. I have not time to express the satisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of all the corps engaged, but I shall have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship my sentiments on this subject as soon as possible.

G. LAKE.

The same Dispatches contain the following paragraphs respecting our military operations in Malwa:

"We feel also much pleasure in reporting the successful progress of the division of the army in Malwa, under the command of Col. Murray, which, after completing the conquest of Holkar's possessions West of the Chumbiel, reached Muccondra on Nov. 30, and still continued to advance.—On the 8th inst. (December) Gen. Jones was at Jowra, one march beyond Rutlam, and would probably have joined Col. Murray's army by or before the present date."

Admiralty-office, June 1. This Gazette contains a Letter from Sir S. Hood, dated Barbadoes, 28th March, communicating the capture of L'Intrepid French privateer of 4 guns and 62 men, by the armed brig Grenada, Lieut. Baker, on the 10th preceding.—Also a Letter from Lieut. Blow, of the Charger gun-brig, stating his having captured the De Zenno, a small cutter-privateer, from Flushing, carrying 12 men and small arms.

This Gazette likewise contains an Order in Council, dated May 30, continuing for six months the free importation of numerous kinds of provisions, and for prohibiting their exportation.

Admiralty-office, June 8. The following Letter is transmitted by Sir R. Bickerton, under date Royal Sovereign, Gibraltar, May 13.

Seahorse, Gibraltar Bay, May 8.

MY LORD, On the 4th instant I learnt that a Spanish convoy was on the coast to the Westward of Carthagena, chiefly loaded on Government account, with gunpowder, ordnance, and naval stores for the gun-boats at Malaga, Ceuta, and Algesiras. Conceiving the destruction of the same of consequence, I kept close along shore, with the hope of falling in with them, and effecting my wishes; at two P. M. they were discovered from the mast-head; at five I observed them haul into St. Pedro, an anchorage to the Eastward of Cape de Gatte, under the protection of a fort, two armed schooners, and three gun and mortar launches, where I determined to attempt to destroy them; the vessel of greatest consequence to get out was an ordnance brig, loaded with 1170 quintals of powder, and various other stores, commanded by Don Juan Terragut, Master in the Spanish Navy; and which was effected by Lieut. Downie, first of the Seahorse, in a six-oared cutter, in the most gallant and well-judged manner, whose conduct on this, as well as every other occasion, I feel it my duty to mention to your Lordship as that of a most zealous officer; and I beg leave to add, that Lieut. Downie assures me he met with every possible assistance from Mr. Thomas Napper, midshipman, who accompanied him in a four-oared boat. The Seahorse during the time kept up a quick and well-directed fire on the fort, gun-vessels, and convoy; and having every reason to believe I had sunk one of the gun-launches, and damaged and sunk several others of the convoy, night coming on, with light winds, the main-top-gallant-mast, sails, braces, bow-lines shot away, I felt it imprudent any longer to attempt the destruction of the whole by exposing the ship to the well-directed fire of the gun-vessels, which latterly struck her every shot. For the exertions, on this occasion, of Lieut. Ogle Moore, Lieut. Charles Brown Yonge, who had not received his confirmed commission, Mr. Spratt, master, Lieut. Clarke, of the Royal Marines, and Lieut. Hagemeister, of the Russian Navy, I feel severally indebted; and indeed I should do injustice to every other

other officer and man on-board, did I not mention them in the same manner. It would give me greater satisfaction could I inform your Lordship we met with no loss in this service; however, I feel that satisfied, in having only one seaman killed, as trifling, considering the well-directed fire, in so many different directions of the enemy. Trusting that my proceedings will meet with your Lordship's approbation. I am, &c. C. BOYLE.

[Lieut. Carpenter, of the Milbrook schooner, in a letter to Capt. Snell, announces the capture of the Spanish lugger privateer La Travella, of three guns and 40 men, off Oporto, and the recapture of the Stork, one of the Newfoundland convoy taken by the Fenix Spanish privateer, on the 9th April.]

Admiralty-office, June 15.—This Gazette, after an introductory letter from Adm. Dacres, Commander in Chief in Jamaica, presents the following narration of a most gallant achievement:

Bacchante, New Providence, April 13.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that, on the 3d inst. his Majesty's ship under my direction captured, off the Havannah, his Catholic Majesty's schooner La Elizabeth, of 10 guns and 57 men, commanded by Don Joseph Le Fexeyron. She was charged with dispatches from the Governor of Penfacola, which were thrown overboard previous to her surrendering. Having received information that there were three French privateers in the harbour of Mariel (a small convenient port, a little to the Westward of the Havannah), which had annoyed most considerably the trade of his Majesty's subjects transiently passing through the Gulf, I determined, if possible, to rout this band of pirates; for, from their plundering and ill-treating the crew of every vessel they met with, most particularly the Americans, they were nothing better; and Lieuts. Oliver and Campbell having, in the most handsome manner, volunteered their service on this hazardous occasion, I dispatched those excellent officers, accompanied by the Hon. Almericas de Courcy, midshipman, on the evening of the 5th inst. in two boats; and, as it was absolutely necessary to gain possession of a round tower near 40 feet high, on the top of which were planted three long 24-pounders, with loop-holes round its circumference for musketry, and manned with a Captain and 30 soldiers, I gave directions to attack and carry the fort previous to their entering the harbour, so as to enable them to secure a safe retreat. Lieut. Oliver, the senior officer, being in the headmost boat, finding himself discovered, and as not a moment was to be

lost at such a critical period, most nobly advanced, without waiting for his friend, landed in the face of, and in opposition to, a most tremendous fire, without condescending to return the salutation, mounted the fort by a ladder which he had previously provided, and fairly carried it by a coup de main with 13 men, leaving Mr. De Courcy, with 3 others, to guard the boat, with an accident to only one brave man (G. Allison) wounded, who was unfortunately shot through the body before the boat touched the ground, but I am happy to say, he is already rapidly recovering.—The enemy had two killed and three wounded.

Lieut. Oliver, leaving Serjeant Denslow of the Marines (who, from his bravery and good conduct, deserves great praise, with six men to guard the fort; and, having been rejoined by Lieut. Campbell, dashed on to attack the privateers, but to their great mortification found they had failed the day previous on a cruise; he was therefore obliged to be contented with taking possession of two schooners, laden with sugar, which he most gallantly brought away from alongside a wharf, in spite of repeated discharges of musketry from the troops and militia, which poured down in numbers from the surrounding country.

I should not have been thus particular in recounting a circumstance which was not attended with ultimate success, were it not to mark my admiration of the noble conduct of Lieut. Oliver in so gallantly attacking and carrying a fort which, with the men it contained, ought to have maintained its position against fifty times the number that were opposed; but nothing could withstand the prompt and manly steps taken by that officer and his gallant crew on this occasion; and as, in my humble judgment, the attempt was most daring and hazardous, and had the privateers been there, I doubt not but success would have attended it, so I humbly solicit the honour of notice to this most gallant officer. C. DASHWOOD.

[This Gazette likewise states the capture, on the Jamaica station, of Le Hazard French schooner privateer, of 3 guns and 50 men, by Capt. Z. Mudge, of the ship *Blanche*;—of the cutting out the Dutch schooner privateer *Antelope*, of 5 guns and 54 men, from the harbour of Porto Rico, by the boats of the *Stork* sloop;—of the capture of the *Orquijo* Spanish corvette, of 19 guns and 80 men, off the Havannah, by the *Pique*, Capt. Ross;—of the capture of the Spanish privateers *Napoleon*, of 20 guns and 109 men, and *El Fenix*, of 15 guns and 84 men; by the *Topaze*, Capt. Lake.]

Admiralty.

Admiralty-office, June 18. A letter transmitted by Rear-adm. Drury, incloses the following :

His Majesty's Ship Helena, at Sea, June 9.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that, on the station prescribed by your order of March 21, his Majesty's sloop under my command captured, on the 5th inst. after a chase of 10 hours, and a smart exchange of shot for 15 minutes, the Santa Leocadia Spanish ship privateer, pierced for 20 guns 14 9-pounders, mounted, and a complement of 114 men. I am happy, Sir, to add, that no person was hurt on-board the Helena, although the enemy's guns were well supplied with grape and langrage: she was 54 days from St. Sebastian, not having made any capture, perfectly new, coppered, sails well, and in my opinion calculated for the King's service. Could I venture, Sir, on this short trial of the officers and crew I have the pleasure to command, to mention their conduct, I should certainly recommend them to notice; among whom are Lieut. H. Wylie, first of the Helena; and Messrs. Watson and Willis, who have both passed for lieutenants, and anxiously waiting their Lordship's patronage.

I am, &c. W. LOSACK.

Whitehall, June 18. The following intelligence has been received at the East India House, from Bengal :

To his Excellency Marquis Wellesley.

My Lord, My dispatches of the 24th and 25th inst. will have informed your Lordship of the complete success of our operations against the town and fort of Deig.—I attribute our early possession of this strong fortress, entirely to the panic which the garrison experienced, on witnessing the irresistible valour and intrepidity of troops in carrying by assault the outwork, and storming their numerous batteries, under the walls of their town, which were supported by extensive intrenchments, occupied by a large force, consisting of several of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's battalions, and the remaining infantry of Jeshunt Rao Holkar. The number of the enemy killed on the night of the 23d inst. was immense.—The ardent zeal, energy, and irresistible valour, which have marked the conduct of our officers and troops employed on this occasion, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger, must ever reflect on them the highest credit; and the benefit the nation has received from their exemplary and heroic behaviour, must be matter of proud exultation to every well-wisher of the British empire. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on every corps engaged, for the

perfect regularity with which this service was performed. I found it necessary to divide the force destined for this service into three columns, the whole moving off so as to reach the different points of attack a little before 12 at night.—The right column, under Capt. Kelly, consisting of four battalion companies of the Hon. Company's European regiment, and five companies of the 1st battalion 12th regiment Native Infantry, were ordered to carry the enemy's batteries and trenches on the high ground to the left of the town. The success of this party was complete, and entitles Capt. Kelly to every praise for the manner in which it was conducted, and for the coolness and gallantry he displayed under every trying circumstance, exposed to a heavy fire from artillery, which was defended with desperate resolution. Capt. Raban, of the Artillery, who accompanied this party for the purpose of spiking or bringing off the captured ordnance, particularly signified himself on this dangerous service. The left column, under Major Radcliffe, consisting of the remaining four battalion companies of the Hon. Company's European regiment, and five companies of the 1st battalion 12th regiment Native Infantry, were destined to carry the trenches and batteries on the enemy's right. This column was equally successful with that opposed to their left; and the service was performed with equal gallantry and spirit, and reflects infinite credit on Major Radcliffe. The centre column, led by Lieut.-col. Macrae (who had the general command of the whole), consisting of the flank companies of his Majesty's 22d, 76th, and of the Hon. Company's European regiment, and of the 1st battalion 5th regiment Native Infantry, composed the storming party. I have hardly words to express my sense of the conduct of this party, who, under a galling fire, on their flanks, of cannon and musketry from the enemy's batteries and trenches, and over broken and extremely unfavourable ground, rushed on to the breach, and gained possession of the work, with a spirit and ardour which must have ensured success whatever might have been the opposition. I feel myself under the greatest obligations to Lieut.-col. Macrae, to whose conduct on this occasion I attribute the ultimate success of the attack. Lieut.-col. Ball, who commanded the 1st battalion 5th regiment Native Infantry, is entitled to the greatest praise for the activity and spirit he displayed in leading on his men; and for the able assistance he rendered. Col. Macrae, in the adoption of such measures as became afterwards necessary to secure us in possession of the place. It is with sincere grief I add, that this valuable

* These letters have not been received.

officer received a severe, though, I trust, not dangerous wound, but which will, I fear, deprive me of his services for some time. The conduct of Capt. Lindsay, of his Majesty's 22d regiment, has been represented to me as highly meritorious; I lament to add, that this gallant officer is likewise wounded. It is unnecessary for me to detail more fully the conduct of individuals on a service where merit has been, throughout all ranks, so eminently conspicuous; but I feel it my duty to draw your Lordship's attention to the services rendered by Lieut.-col. Horsford, commanding the Artillery, to whose professional knowledge and activity throughout this siege, and on every other occasion, I feel infinitely indebted, as well as to the whole of that corps, for their spirited and unremitting exertions. The officers of the Engineer department, Capt. Robertson and Lieut. Smith, have peculiar merit, and are entitled to my best thanks and approbation. The corps of Pioneers, under the orders of Capt. Swinton, command my warmest praise, for the cheerfulness with which they performed their laborious duties, and particularly for the alacrity they displayed on the night of the 23d inst. Too much credit cannot be bestowed on Capt. Swinton, who on this and every former occasion has been most zealous and active. I am sorry to add that this excellent officer is severely wounded, as is Lieut. Forrest, of the same corps, whose conduct was equally meritorious. Your Lordship will, I am confident, receive much pleasure in learning the highly-exemplary conduct of the three corps of British cavalry in camp, the whole of whom volunteered their services as working parties for the trenches and batteries, and assisted very materially in accelerating our operations against this place: they have received my sincere thanks for their exertions, and for a zeal so honourable to the British character. I have the honour to inclose returns of the killed and wounded during the siege, and on the night of the assault, with a return of the captured ordnance, &c. The fugitives, composed of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's battalions, and his garrison, with the remainder of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's infantry, appeared generally to have taken the direction of Bhurtpore. By every information, great numbers have deserted, and I do not imagine they will again attempt to oppose us. I shall move towards Bhurtpore as soon as possible. Before I conclude this dispatch, I beg leave to mention to your Lordship the very spirited conduct of Mr. Metcalf, of the Civil Service. He volunteered to accompany the storming party, and was, I am informed, among the foremost who ascended the breach.

(Signed)

G. LAKB.

Killed and Wounded of the Troops that formed the Storming Party, commanded by Brigadier Macrae, on the night of the 23d instant.

Europeans, 28 killed, 78 wounded.—Natives, 101 killed, 106 wounded; 5 missing (supposed to be killed).

(Signed) J. GERRARD, Adj.-gen. *Head-quarters, Camp near Deig, Dec. 26.*

Officers Killed and Wounded.—Killed, 8th Reg. N. I. Capt. Young.—12th ditto, Lieut. Bower.—Wounded, Artillery, Lieut. Smith.—His Majesty's 22d Reg. Cpts. Lindsay and Macknight; Lieuts. Swotenham and Cresswell.—76th Reg. Capt. Scott.—Hon. Company's European Reg. Lieut. Mewman.—1st Batt. 8th Reg. N. I. Lieut.-col. Ball; Major Bassett; Lieuts. Abernethy and Anderson.—Corps of Pioneers, Capt. Swinton; and Lieut. Forrest.

J. GERRARD, Adj.-gen. *Ordnance, &c. captured in the Line before Deig, Dec. 23.*

12 brass pieces of different calibres,—9 iron pieces of different calibres.—Total 21.

Ordnance, &c. captured in the Town and Port of Deig, Dec. 28 and 24.

4 brass pieces of different calibres.—55 iron pieces of different calibres.—Total 59. 20 one-pound iron swivels.—Shot, powder, and military stores in the magazines, not yet taken account of.

J. HORSFORD, Lieut.-colonel. To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, &c.

MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, in consequence of the breach in the wall of the town being reported practicable, I determined on storming the place yesterday evening. I chose this time, in order to prevent the enemy from stockading the breach during the night, which had hitherto been the case. I am sorry to add, that obstacles of an insurmountable nature were opposed to the storming party on their arrival at the breach; the water in the ditch was exceedingly deep; this difficulty however was speedily surmounted, and the party gained the foot of the breach; but though every exertion was made by both officers and men, the breach was so imperfect, that every effort to gain the top proved fruitless, and the column, after making several attempts with heavy loss, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our battery. Among the many brave men who have fallen on this occasion, it is with sincere grief I report the death of Lieut.-col. Maitland, of the 73th regiment, who commanded the storming party; his exertions are described by all to have been of a nature the most heroic, and his example animated the men to persevere in their at-

tempts, which nothing but difficulties of a nature the most unexpected could have rendered unsuccessful. This gallant officer, though he had received several severe wounds, continued to exert himself until he received a shot in the head, which proved instantaneously mortal. Although we unfortunately failed in gaining possession of the place, we were not wholly unsuccessful: a flanking column on the right, under the orders of Major Hawkes, gained possession of the enemy's battery, and succeeding in spiking and disabling their guns, and in destroying the greatest part of the enemy who were opposed to them. I beg to assure your Lordship, that the conduct of our officers and men employed last night, has been as exemplary as on every former occasion; but circumstances of an unexpected and unfortunate nature occurred, which their utmost efforts could not surmount, but I hope in a few days their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the possession of the place.

G. LAKE.

Head-quarters, Camp before

Bhurtpore, Jan. 10.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the assault of Bhurtpore, on the Night of 9th Jan.

1 Lieut.-col. 2 Majors, 5 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Adjutant, 26 Sergeants, 18 Corporals, 3 Drummers, 179 Privates, 4 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 13 Havildars, 15 Naicks, 1 Drummer, 149 Sepoys, 2 Bheasties, 1 Lascar, and 18 Baidars.—Among the number returned wounded, there are not more than 30 serious cases; the remainder are so slight, that the men will be fit for duty in the course of a very few days.

(Signed) J. GERRARD, Adj.-gen.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing:

Killed. His Majesty's 75th Reg. Lieut.-col. Maitland.—76th ditto, Lieut. Glubb.—2d batt. 12th ditto, Ensign Waterhouse.—Artillery, Lieut. Percival (in the battery during the day).—N. B. Capt. J. Wallace, Major of Brigade, missing, and supposed to have been killed.

Wounded. His Majesty's 22d Reg. Lieut. Swetnam and Cresswell.—75th ditto, Major Campbell; Capt. Hestman and Bruton; Lieuts. Byne, Tully, McLacklan, and Mathewson.—76th ditto, Capt. Webber; Lieut. Crogrove.—Hon. Company's European Reg. Lieuts. Wood, Hamilton, and Browne.

By advices received this day from the Camp of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 13th inst. it appears that a body of 700 of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's horse had quitted the service of that Chieftain, and come into camp that morning.—The Sirdars of this body of

horse had visited his Excellency the Commander in Chief upon their arrival at head-quarters.

Admiralty-office, June 22. Admiral Drury, in a letter from Cork, announces the arrival of La Loire frigate there, with two Spanish and one French privateers, and refers to two letters from Capt. Maitland, of that ship, one of which we regret being obliged, from the great length of the Gazette, to abridge. It states, that on the evening of the 1st, seeing a small vessel standing into the bay of Camarina, to the Eastward of Finisterre, Capt. M. sent three boats, with 30 men, commanded by Lieut. Yeo, Messrs. Clinch, Herbert, and Mildridge, midshipmen, and Lieut. Mallock, of the Marines, to bring her out; at break of day they, however, discovered two small privateers moored under a battery of 10 guns; undaunted by so unexpected a circumstance, they attacked and carried the privateers, manned with 80 Spaniards, and covered by the incessant fire of the battery. The largest, carrying three 18-pounders, and four 4-pound brass swivels, and 50 men, they brought out, having only three men slightly wounded. In the prize 10 men were killed or driven overboard. The loss of the other, which our people were obliged to abandon, is not yet known.

Loire, at Anchor, Muros Road, Spain, June 4.

Sir, Being informed that there was a French privateer, of 26 guns, sitting out at Muros, and nearly ready for sea, it struck me, from my recollection of the Bay (having been in it formerly, when Lieutenant of the Kingfisher), as being practicable either to bring her out or destroy her, with the ship I have the honour to command. I accordingly prepared yesterday evening for engaging at anchor, and appointed Mr. Yeo, first lieutenant, with Lieuts. Mallock and Douglas, of the Marines, and Mr. Clinch, master's-mate, to head the Boarders and Marines, amounting, officers included, to 50 men (being all that can be spared from anchoring the ship and working the guns), in landing and storming the fort, though I then had no idea its strength was so great as it has proved. At nine this morning, on the sea-breeze setting in, I stood for the bay in the ship, the men previously prepared being in the boats ready to shove off. On hauling close round the point of the road, a small battery of two guns opened a fire on the ship; a few shot were returned, but perceiving it would annoy us considerably, from its situation, I desired Mr. Yeo to push on-shore and spike the guns, reminding the men of its being the anniversary of their Sovereign's birth, and that,

for his sake, as well as their own credit, their utmost exertions must be used. Though such an injunction was unnecessary, it had a great effect in animating and raising the spirits of the people. As the ship drew in, and more fully opened the bay, I perceived a very long corvette, of 26 ports, apparently nearly ready for sea, and a large brig, of 20 ports, in a state of fitting; but neither of them firing, led me to conclude they had not their guns on-board, and left no other object to occupy my attention but a heavy fort, which, at this moment, opened to our view, within less than a quarter of a mile, and began a wonderfully well directed fire, almost every shot taking place in the hull. Perceiving that, by standing farther on, more guns would be brought to bear upon us, without our being enabled to near the fort so much as I wished, I ordered the helm to be put down, and when, from the way she had, we had gained an advantageous position, anchored with a spring, and commenced firing. Although we have but little doubt that, before long, we should have silenced the fort, yet from the specimen they gave us, and being completely embrazured, it must have cost us many lives, and great injury to the ship, had not Mr. Yeo's gallantry and great conduct soon put an end to their fire. I must now revert to him and the party under his command: having landed under the small battery on the Point, it was instantly abandoned; but hardly had he time to spike the guns, when, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, he perceived a regular fort, ditched, and with a gate, which the enemy (fortunately not suspecting our landing) had neglected to secure, open a fire upon the ship: without waiting for orders, he pushed forward, and was opposed at the inner gate by the Governor, with such troops as were in the town, and the crews of the French privateers. From the testimony of the prisoners as well as our own men, it appears that Mr. Yeo was the first that entered the fort, with one blow laid the Governor dead at his feet, and broke his own sabre in two; the other officers were dispatched by such officers and men of ours as were most advanced, and the narrowness of the gate would permit, to push forward: the remainder instantly fled to the farther end of the fort, where, from the ship, we could perceive many of them leap from the embrasures upon the rocks (a height of above 25 feet); such as laid down their arms received quarter.—For a more particular account of the proceedings of Mr. Yeo, and his party, I beg leave to refer you to his letter inclosed herewith, and have to request you will be pleased to recommend him to the notice of the

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; being a very old officer; and in the two late instances has displayed as much gallantry as ever fell to the lot of any man; he speaks in the strongest language of the officers and men under his command on-shore, and I feel it but justice to attribute our success wholly to their exertions; for although the fire from the ship was admirably directed, the enemy were so completely covered by their embrazures, as to render the grape almost ineffectual.—The infant the Union was displayed at the fort, I sent and took possession of the enemy's vessels in the road, consisting of the Confidence French ship privateer, pierced for 26 twelves and nines, none of which, however, were on-board; the Belier, a French privateer brig, pierced for 20 18-pound carronades; and a Spanish merchant-brig in ballast. I then hoisted a flag of truce, and sent to inform the inhabitants of the town, that if they would deliver up such stores of the ship as were on-shore, there would be no farther molestation; the proposal was thankfully agreed to. I did not, however, think it advisable to allow the people to remain long enough to embark the guns, there being a large body of troops in the vicinity. A great many small vessels are in the bay and hauled up on the beach; none of them having cargoes of any value, I conceive it an act of inhumanity to deprive the poorer inhabitants of the means of gaining their livelihood, and shall not molest them. On inspecting the brig, as she had only the lower rigging over-head, and was not in a state of forwardness, I found it impracticable to bring her away, and therefore set fire to her: she is now burnt to the water's edge. I cannot conclude my letter without giving the portion of credit that is their due to the officers and men on-board the ship; they conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness and coolness, and although under a heavy fire, pointed their guns with the utmost precision, there being hardly a shot that did not take effect. To Lieuts. Lawe and Bertram I feel much indebted, as well as to Mr. Shea, the purser (who volunteered his services, and to whom I gave the charge of the quarter-deck carronades in Mr. Yeo's absence), for the precision and coolness displayed by the men under their command in pointing the guns, as well as the exact attention paid to my orders, and ceasing fire the instant the Union Jack made its appearance on the walls, by which, in all probability, the lives of several of our men were saved. Mr. Cleverly, the master, brought the broadside to bear with much quickness and nicety, by means of the spring. I send you here-

with a list of our wounded on-board, and on shore, with one of the enemy's killed and wounded, and an account of their force at the commencement of the action.

I have been under the necessity of being more detailed than I could wish, but it is out of my power, in a smaller compass, to do justice to the exertions and conduct of the officers and men employed on the different services.—It is but fair at the same time to state that, much to the credit of the ship's company, the Bishop and one of the principal inhabitants of the town came off to express their gratitude for the orderly behaviour of the people (there not being one instance of pillage), and to make offer of every refreshment the place affords.—I am now waiting for the land breeze to carry us out, having already recalled the officers and men from the fort, the guns being spiked and thrown over the parapet, the carriages rendered unserviceable, and the embrasures, with part of the fort, blown up.

I am, &c. FRED. MAITLAND.

Rear-admiral Brury, &c. Coze.

Loire, Muros Bay, June 4.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I proceeded on shore with the party you did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of storming the Port on the Point, agreeable to your orders, which on our approach the soldiers quitted. On my arrival, I observed a strong fort at the entrance of the town, opening a heavy fire on the ship; and, judging it practicable to carry it by storm, from a thorough knowledge I had of the determined bravery of all the officers and men, I ordered them to follow me for that purpose, which was obeyed with all that energy and gallantry which British seamen and marines are so well known to possess, on such an occasion, and, in a very short time, reached the outer gate, when the French sentinel fired, and retreated into the fort, which we instantly entered, and were met by the Governor and all the garrison, &c. when, after a dreadful slaughter on the part of the enemy, the remainder surrendered, and I instantly ordered the British colours to be hoisted.—I feel it my duty, as well as the greatest pleasure, to mention the great support I received from Lieut. Mallock, of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Chas. Clinch, master's mate, as, from their being near me all the time of the action, I was enabled to observe their very cool and gallant behaviour, as also of Lieut. Douglas, of the Royal Marines, who, though engaged at different parts of the fort, I have no less reason to be highly pleased with.—I must now beg leave to say how much I am indebted to every seaman and marine of the party, who behaved so unanimously brave no-

thing could withstand them; and to their credit as Englishmen as well as their profession, the instant the fort was in our possession, they seemed to try who could be the first to relieve and assist the poor wounded prisoners, who were lying in numbers in different parts of the fort; and I had the pleasure to see their humanity amply repaid by the gratitude the unfortunate men's friends expressed when they came down to take them away.

I am, &c. JAMES LUCAS YEO.

Wounded on Shore belonging to the Loire.

Lieut. J. L. Yeo, slightly; Mr. Clinch, master's mate, ditto; H. Gray, M. Hendrickson, J. Payne, seamen, ditto; J. Leonard, marine, ditto.—On-board, J. Caldwell, seaman, dangerously; M. Johnson, seaman, lost his right leg above the knee; C. Wilton, seaman, calf of his leg shot off; J. Whitecombe, seaman, feverely; J. Plummer, M. Archer, T. Lloyd, J. Moulds, J. Gillett, seamen, slightly.—Total 2 officers, 12 seamen, 1 marine.

Spaniards Killed and Wounded.

The Governor of the fort, and a Spanish Gentleman who had volunteered; the Second Captain of the Confiance, and nine others, killed.—Thirty, amongst which were most of the officers of the Confiance, wounded.—Total, 19 killed, and 30 wounded. F. L. MAITLAND.

Enemy's Force at the commencement of the Action when opposed to his Majesty's ship Loire, in Muros Bay, June 4, 1805.

A Fort of 12 Spanish 18-pounders, mounted on travelling-carriages, 22 Spanish soldiers, and several Spanish gentlemen and townsmen volunteers, and about 100 of the Confiance's ship's company.—The small battery on the Point, 2 Spanish 18-pounders, 1 mounted as above, the other on a ship carriage, manned by 8 artillerymen and 10 other Spaniards.

In the Bay.—La Confiance of Bourdeaux, pierced for 26 guns, twelves and nines (not on-board), 116 feet long on the main-deck, 30 feet wide, measures about 450 tons, is in good order, and a very fit ship for his Majesty's service; is reckoned to sail excessively fast: was to have gone to sea in a few days, bound to India, with a complement of 300 men: brought away.—Le Belier, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 20 guns; also fitting for sea; was to have carried 18-pound carronades; and 180 men; supposed to be destined to cruise to the Westward of Cape Clear: burnt.—The guns on the fort and battery spiked, and thrown over the parapet. The carriages broke, and rendered unserviceable. The embrasures blown up. Forty barrels of powder brought on-board, with two small brass cannon, and 50 stand of arms.

(Signed) FRED. MAITLAND.

[Admiral]

[Admiral Dacres, under date, Jamaica, May 2 and 9, transmits a letter from Capt. Coghlan, of the *Repard*, announcing his having, on the 20th April, fallen in with the General Ernouf French privateer (late the *Lilly* sloop of war); and the privateer heaving to for the purpose, brought her soon after to action within pistol-shot.—“In about 35 minutes (says Capt. C.) the enemy was discovered to be on fire, and in ten minutes after, blew up with a dreadful explosion: every possible exertion was now made to get the only boat that could swim to the relief of the few brave but unfortunate survivors, who had just before so gallantly defended themselves, and who were now seen all around us on the scattered remnants of the wreck, in a mangled and truly distress-

ing state; but it is with pleasure I add, that we saved all those who escaped the flames, amounting to 55.”—The enemy previous to her blowing up, had between 20 and 30 killed and wounded; the Second Captain and one Lieutenant are the only surviving officers.—The *Repard* had only 9 wounded, none dangerously.]

The other letter from Admiral Dacres, refers to one from Capt. Hardy, of the *Unicorn*, stating the capture of the *Tape-a-board*, French cutter privateer, of 46-pounders and 45 men, by the boats of that ship, commanded by Lieuts. Wilson, Tait, and Bourchier; Mr. Tucker, of the *Northumberland*, Mr. Rundle, purser, and Lieut. Powell, of the *Marines*, volunteers, after a long pull and a smart resistance.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The French Republican Calendar, it is stated, is to be discontinued on the close of the present year.

The inscription, “*Republique*,” which was in letters of gold on one of the wings of the *Thuileries*, is now effaced.

The late Grand Master of Malta died a short time since at Montpellier, of a decline, in the 62d year of his age.

There is an intention of shortly removing the seat of the Italian Government to Rome, which, Europe is civilly reminded, was “the ancient metropolis of the world.” All the forms of incorporating Genoa with France have been gone through. The naval and military powers of that country have adopted the French ensign. The Ligurian Constitution has been entirely abolished; and “*Justice* is for the future to be rendered in the name of the Emperor of the French.”

It remains to be seen, how much more of Europe Buonaparte may annex to his already over-grown dominions. On the South Eastern side we formerly heard of the Alps and Pyrenees, as forming a natural and intumescible boundary. The Alps and Pyrenees have, however, since vanished before the ambition of Buonaparte; and the feebleness of Genoa, Lucerna, Parma, and Piacenza, is assumed as a sufficient reason for their annexation to his kingdom of Italy, or, which amounts to the same thing, to their union with France. Upon the same principle we may soon hear of the annexation of Naples, Turkey, &c.; for there is not a single state upon the Continent which is not weak in relation to France, and consequently affords the same invincible necessity for a consolidation.

A late *Moniteur* contained a violent dia-

tribe on his Majesty's Message of the 19th ult.—It states, that six months ago, the British Government pretended to be in such close relation with the Powers of the Continent, that it could not answer the French proposition for Peace until those had been consulted; but that these relations now evidently prove to be nothing but “communications which have not yet acquired a degree of maturity so as to permit them to enter into ulterior explanations with the French Government.” After denying that the British Government were sincere in their answer, an attempt is made to ridicule the idea of a coalition; to which the Continental Powers would never be foolish enough to submit.—Speaking of the subsidies offered for this purpose, it is said, that “the Parliament have granted five millions sterling; still more will be asked of them: we shall see if the generosity of the shopkeepers will render the course more easy. Every word, every act of this Government, bears the character of disorder and madness. It is a strange political declaration, which the Ministers put into the mouth of the King, when they make him say, distinctly enough, that he will not make peace until he can no longer make war. It will necessarily result, that when he wishes for peace, it will be imagined he is constrained to make it, and that more may therefore be exacted from him. What, then, is to be concluded from such a Message? It is, that the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Europe is far distant; as the English Government will not be disposed to Peace until it shall be convinced that no power will concur in feeding the flame, and that it has no longer Ministers or Intriguers who can hope to purchase such assistance.”

The *Mémoires* also contain two curious Notes; one upon the rumour of the Queen of Etruria having been solicited to accept of Prince Eugene Beauharnois in marriage; and the second upon Buonaparte's Genealogy.—Respecting the former, the *Official Journal* admonishes us, that we live in an age when the boast of ancient ancestry is very little regarded; and that if the real birth and origin of Buonaparte are to be computed, we should date it from the 18th Brumaire, the dawn of his heroism in the proud promise of his future greatness.—In the same strain of running disinterestedness is it observed, that no sordid motives could suggest a matrimonial alliance between the Queen of Etruria and Prince Eugene (Beauharnois); for it is observed, all such supposed interested motives must arise from the idea of her being able to take with her as her dowry the kingdom of Etruria; whereas she can do no such thing, having already made issue, who must, of course, inherit her dominions.

The following is the French account of the gallant affair in Muros Bay:—"On the 4th of June, an English ship of the line, a frigate, and two sloops of war, appeared before the Bay of Muros. They attacked a small battery at the entrance of the Bay, and afterwards an inconceivable fort which protected the anchorage; they were both soon destroyed, notwithstanding the resistance which Capt. Papin, who commanded the French privateer *La Confiance*, made.—Capt. Papin threw himself into the fort with a few of his own crew and some Spaniards; but the English having disembarked five hundred men, he was obliged to give way to numbers.—The enemy set fire to *La Confiance* and another vessel which was not armed. Many of the inhabitants were massacred, and private property was most unmercifully dealt with.—This event was foreseen by every one who saw this post without a sufficient garrison, with no other protection than fifteen or twenty soldiers."

Buonaparte, on Friday evening the 12th inst. arrived at Fontainebleau from Italy, after a journey of eighty hours. He travelled incog. as *Minister of the Interior*, and with wonderful expedition.

HOLLAND.

Advice is said to have been received, that Buonaparte has it in contemplation to advance the frontiers of France, on the side of Holland, as far as Bommel and the Meuse. The Batavian Government, it is added, is to receive a slight portion of Prussian territory, in compensation for which, it is supposed, Prussia is to receive a part of Hanover.

On the arrival of a courier at the Hague from Milan, Semonville had an audience with the Grand Pensionary, Schimmelpenninck; in the course of which he declared Buonaparte's displeasure at the conduct of the Batavian chief since his installation; and warned him to shew more implicit obedience to the will of his *Souverain*, if he did not wish to relapse into the rank of a simple citizen. Schimmelpenninck has already offered to give in his resignation.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain has sent four ribands of the Order of the Golden Fleece to the Emperor of France and King of Italy, in exchange for four orders of the Legion of Honour.

In the late gallant affair of El Muros, the Spanish Bishop and his Clergy, finding the church and town preserved from plunder, were so overcome with gratitude, that they made an offer of all the rich plate of the church to the captain of La Loire, for the humanity of his ship's company; which he politely refused.

ITALY.

The Queen of Etruria has declined the proposed union with Eugene Beauharnois, and announced her intention of remaining a widow.

Lucca has applied to the new King of Italy for a Prince of his House and a new Constitution; and it has been annexed to Piombino, as the appanage of the husband of the Princess Eliza, sister to Buonaparte.

It is said, that Sienna is to be taken from the kingdom of Etruria, and given to the Pope, as a compensation for Civitta Vecchia and all his *caports*.

Prince Bacciochi will have the title of Prince of Lucca and Piombino.

The French laws are to be introduced at Parma and Placenza. We learn from Parma, that the arms of the Bourbon and of the Farnese families are taken down from all public buildings; the body guard, which had been continued in service, was dismissed; and the Spanish Legation, which resided at Parma, was preparing to depart.

The French troops in the kingdom of Naples amount to about 15,000, but a sum is levied on the inhabitants for the support of 24,000. The country abounds in spies and emissaries, and all commerce and confidence is at an end.

The splendid diadem which the Emperor will present to the Pope, was exhibited to his Majesty at Milan, and Cardinal Fesch is charged to offer it to his Holiness. The diadem, or tiara, was made at Paris; it is richly set with diamonds, rubies, &c. and there is an emerald at the top of it, supporting the cross, weighing

weighing an ounce and three quarters. This large emerald had been preserved for several ages in the treasury of the Vatican, and is now given back to the Pope, by the emperor.

M. Petrini, who lately caused several researches to be made at his own expence in the neighbourhood of Ostia, has found a sitting figure of the Tiber, which the Papal government has purchased of him for 7000 sequins.

SWITZERLAND.

The promised commercial treaty between France and Switzerland has been abandoned. France objected to most of the terms proposed by the commission of Zurich, as being contrary to the French laws, or injurious to the French trader; but, in fact, because they were calculated to rescue Switzerland from the wretchedness to which France has reduced her, and in which it is the policy of Buonaparte to keep her, in order to reconcile her to the political change which awaits her government. The Swiss on their part objected to such clauses of the French project as interfered with their custom-houses, and which prohibited the importation of British goods; the consequences are, that the trade and manufactures of that unfortunate country are nearly annihilated, unable to procure either the raw articles, or a market for their goods.

PRUSSIA.

The mission of M. de Novozilzoff from the Court of Petersburg is now the principal subject of continental speculation. The reception of that nobleman by the King of Prussia is stated to have been most cordial and distinguished; he was invited to dine with his Majesty the day he delivered his dispatches, and has been engaged in several conferences with the Prussian Minister, Baron Hardenberg: during these, M. Hardenberg had communications with the French Minister, who, in consequence, sent two couriers to Paris.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated in letters from the continent, that the Austrian Government, which has been remarkable for acquiescence in all Buonaparte's extravagancies, is at last tired of his unceasing encroachments. It is said, that fresh orders have lately been given for 70,000 additional troops being marched towards the Italian frontier.

RUSSIA.

Private letters state, that, as soon as the Emperor Alexander was apprised of the French Commissioners having assumed the government at Genoa, his Majesty sent off couriers to recall his Ambassador Novozilzoff, assigning, as a reason for so doing, that, as the Emperor of the French continued to pursue an uninterrupted and unwarrantable system of aggrandisement,

he saw no prospect of success in any mediation that might be set on foot.

It is said too, that M. Novozilzoff will go to London instead of to Paris, in order to wait farther instructions, and consult with that Government.

It is also mentioned, that the King of Sweden has formally placed his German dominions under the protection of Russia. Some accounts say, that he has sold them to that Power; but we consider the former statement as much more probable.

ASIA.

The last letters from Constantinople mention, that some Tartar chiefs on the Eastern coast of the Caspian Sea having been guilty of great oppression, the people assembled, and deputed a Kalmuc of influence to represent their grievances, and demand redress; but instead of his mission being attended to, he was seized and put to death, and several other persons supposed to be disaffected, were thrown into prison. The people, exasperated at these measures, burst into active and destructive rebellion; they committed the most horrid massacres and devastation, and in a short period their camp comprised upwards of forty thousand men. A powerful body of troops under the command of a Russian General advanced against them, and defeated them with immense slaughter; and, with a view to prevent the recurrence of such outrages, the Russian officer has assumed to his Court the Government of the country.

The Tartars have made a successful incursion into the Northern provinces of China—they assembled in the mountains of Hoho Nor, and in November last advanced with the most destructive impetuosity. A strong corps of the Royal Army was collected to oppose them, but was nearly cut to pieces. Another column of 12,000 men was marching against them, and every possible exertion was making to resist their farther progress.

The rebels at Cochin China, after their defeat by the Siamese troops, had retired to the Westward of Kesho, and there formed a junction with the Chinese rebels; we are enabled, from letters by the late overland dispatch, to add, that General Doudon having sent a large body of troops against them, they surprised it on its march through the mountains, and compelled it to retire, with the loss of its artillery, baggage, and of a considerable number of men. The rebels advanced, with a view to improve their victory; but the occurrence of a violent storm during the night separated their forces, and threw them into such confusion that Gen. Doudon, apprised of the circumstance, and strongly re-inforced, attacked and routed them with immense slaughter.

Five Mandarins, who had received the King's pardon for former treason, were among the prisoners; Gen. Doudon immediately caused their execution, and their bodies to be suspended from trees on the road side.

Inoculating stations have been established, by order of the India Company, at Surat, Baroach, and Badorah, from whence the native practitioners receive instructions; and the operation of Vaccination is superintended by professional men, in order to prevent any irregularities or improper consequences, which might tend to excite the prejudices of the natives against that admirable system.

The independent Rajahs of Prince of Wales Island have made a voluntary offer to the British Government of their assistance in repelling any attack that may be made on the island. Their resources appear to be more considerable than was supposed, and their attachment is believed to be sincere. The convicts lately transported from India have been employed in clearing the woods, and making roads throughout the island.

The successes which for a short period attended the operations of Holkar, have given occasion to new troubles in the Southern parts of India. The Poligars in particular have, in numerous instances, been encouraged to express the hatred they bear towards our Government. The second battalion of Sepoys, in its recent march from Vellore for the Pollams, was greatly harassed by these people. One of their chiefs, named Amut Courchy, after some smart skirmishes in which he was beaten, took refuge in a mud fort, and for three days maintained himself with the greatest desperation; but being killed by the fire of a six-pounder, which was planted on a neighbouring eminence, his followers surrendered, and numerous parties who were assembled for their succour, in consequence dispersed. Our troops during their route found several depôts of small arms in the jungles, collected by the Poligars.

Great damage was lately done at *Amboyna*, by a hurricane; several hundred persons are stated to have perished at Fort Victoria, by the falling of houses, &c. Some large plantations of nutmegs and cocoa-nuts have been totally destroyed.

AMERICA.

The Americans, to their honour be it said, have triumphed over that petty African tyranny, to which the several States of Europe have so long submitted, and supported by their inglorious and impolitic subsidies.

Accounts from Messina, dated the 1st of June, communicate the following intelligence:

Colonel Eaton having landed with a body of marines, &c. from the American Squadron in Egypt, advanced into the Tripolitan territory; and after some severe contests, in which he was wounded in the arm by a musket-ball, and in which many of his people fell, he carried Derna and Bengasi by assault. The Tripolitans, alarmed at this success, immediately made overtures of peace, proposing to liberate Capt. Bainbridge and the people of the Philadelphia, &c. Col. Lear is gone to Tripoli in the Essex frigate to negotiate with the Bashaw; and the Constitution and Vixen have been sent to Tunis to enforce on the Bey a better observance of peace than he has of late seemed disposed to adopt.

The late Elections for the House of Representatives, in America, have strengthened the Federal party; the numbers now are, Federal 147, Democratic 68.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 23. The Bishop of Landaff consecrated the church built by Messrs. Hopkins, at their iron works, at Bletchaeon, near *Abergavenny*. The church contains 2000 persons, and was completely filled.

Oxford, June 25. At the anniversary meeting of the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Charles Thomas Barker, B. D. of Orléans-church, and Canon Residentiary of the cathedral church of Bath and Wells. In the course of the service was introduced a Te Deum, Jubilate, &c. by Orlando Gibbons, D. Mus. an Anthem by G. F. Handel, and the old 100th Psalm. The collection at the church doors, &c. amounted to 181 l. 19 s. 6 d.—The Governors dined together at the Star Inn; and the Earl of Abingdon, and Samuel Gardiner, esq. were appointed stewards for the year ensuing.

On Wednesday the 26th of June was celebrated in the Theatre Lord Crewe's annual Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University; when the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws was conferred on John Spencer Smith, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. London, his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Wirttemberg, one of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, M. P. for the town and port of Dover, and his Majesty's late Minister Plenipotentiary residing at Constantinople; on Major-General Vanittart; and on Charles Wilkins, esq. F.R.S. and Jonathan Scott, esq. Gentlemen of distinguished eminence in Oriental Literature; the latter professor of the Oriental languages in the East India Company's newly-established college at Hertford-castle; all presented by the Rev. Richard Laurence, D. C. L. of University college, and Deputy Professor of

of Civil Law. George Frederic Stratton, esq. Master of Arts, of St. John's college, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*.—The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Pendock Barry Neale, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen college, presented by the Rev. William Crowe, B. C. L. of New college, and Public Orator of the University; on Charles Egleton Kent, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, presented by the Rev. Robert Philip Goodenough, M. A. Student of the same House; and James John Farquharson, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Christ church, presented by the Rev. William Wood, B. D. Student of the same House. It was expected Sir Sydney Smith would have attended to receive the honorary degree intended for him, as well as his brother. Some apposite lines selected from "Palestine," and set to musick by Dr. Crotch for the occasion, were received with merited applause.

The Crewelan Oration was spoken by the Rev. Edward Coplestone, M. A. Fellow of Oriel college, and professor of Poetry in the University, with the happiest allusions to the establishment of mathematical examinations in the University; and encomiums on the classical scholars, Muggrave and Toup by name, and to the amiable Tyrwhitt by character.

The Chancellor's prize compositions were recited by the gentlemen to whom they had been adjudged; the Latin verses, "Natale Solum," by Mr. Edward Venables Vernon, Student of Christ church; and the English essay on "The Sense of Honour," by Mr. Reginald Heber, B. A. Fellow of All Souls' college. The latter is printed for private use; but we hope, like his "Palestine," will not be long confined in its circulation.

The Musical Festival, which was celebrated on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in the Theatre, was attended by a brilliant and numerous audience, who seemed highly satisfied with every part of the performances. On the first day The Messiah, on the two following a Selection, in all which Storace and Braham, Bianchi, Mrs. Ashe, and Welsh, and on the last day Bartleman from Cambridge, exerted their talents, particularly Braham, in "The Death of Abercromby," and some other songs of his own composing.

The ball at the Town-hall on Wednesday evening, of which Mr. Stratton was steward, displayed a very large and splendid assemblage of beauty and fashion, in a crowded space. In short, the celebrity was observed to be as well attended as the installation of the present Chancellor 1793; and we are happy to say that the

net profits to the professor of musick were year 500 l.

June 26: This morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Rogers, stationer, and Mr. Curzenven's, linen-draper, in Broad-street, Plymouth, which burned with such fury, that their extensive premises, with all their stock, and even wearing apparel, were destroyed. No lives were lost. Mr. Curzenven was insured for 5000 l.; but Mr. Rogers only for 500 l.

The Rofs Militia landed the same day at Yarmouth, and entered Norwich on the 29th. On the 25th, during the storm, 3 men were washed overboard; a boat with seven sailors was immediately hoisted out to their assistance; but it upset; and they all perished.

July 6. The neighbourhood of Kingston-upon-Thames, experienced this day a dreadful tempest for several miles round. About 6 o'clock, the lightning struck down a stack of chimneys belonging to Dr. Chambers's house, and entered the parlour of Mr. Cheney, builder, where it melted the plate on the side-board; it then passed through a beaufet, and the chimney, to the bed-chamber of Mr. Cheney, where it set fire to the paper, the bed furniture, and bedding; it took its next course down the stair-case, and evaporated, without farther mischief. The fire in the bed-room was extinguished by Mr. Cheney's workmen.

July 9. Fairlop Fair in Essex was this day most numerously attended. The account of the burning of the famous oak (see p. 574) has been considerably exaggerated. The tree was only partially injured.

July 11. The paper-mill of Mr. Buttenshaw, at Great Pakenham, was struck by a flash of lightning, and materially injured.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Report of the Royal Jennerian Society, June 5, 1805.

"YOUR Board of Directors and Medical Council have the satisfaction to state, that the Inoculations at the Central-house, and at most of the other stations, have very considerably increased; one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three persons having received Vaccine Inoculation in the last three months. The demand for Vaccine matter has been as great as at any former period, five thousand one hundred and thirty-two charges have been supplied to one thousand one hundred and fourteen applicants, in the present quarter, from the Central-house alone, besides a considerable quantity furnished by the other stations. From these facts, we are encouraged to infer that the effects of the reports unfavourable to Vaccine Inoculation, which it was feared had considerably checked this valuable

valuable practice, have in a great measure subsided; and that a just confidence in its efficacy is gaining ground in the public mind. We are fully persuaded that greater importance has been attached to the cases of supposed failure, than they deserved; as, on investigation, most of those cases have been clearly ascertained to arise from some irregularity in practice, or some other assignable cause.

"We have also the satisfaction to state, that the deaths by Small-pox within the Bills of Mortality appear still to be considerably reduced. In five months ending May 1804, the deaths were *three hundred and fifty-nine*; in the same period in 1803, there were only *one hundred and forty-seven*, making a diminution of *two hundred and twelve* deaths. This is certainly a subject of congratulation; but it is yet a matter of serious regret that so many valuable lives are still lost, when the means of total prevention are in our power. We are incited to bring this subject under the consideration of the Quarterly Court, in consequence of authentic information, that in several of the most populous cities of Europe, the Small-pox appears to be annihilated by Vaccine Inoculation having been adopted with a zeal and energy far superior to what has yet been manifested in this country, where the discovery originated. We therefore trust that the Quarterly Court will not fail to adopt such measures as may to accelerate the accomplishment of the desired object, the extermination of the Small-pox, from the Metropolis of the British Empire, and the World."

Thursday, June 27.

This day five of the convicts on-board the Hulks at *Woolwich* endeavoured to make their escape in a boat. They were pursued, and not surrendering, were fired at. Two were shot dead, and another was so much wounded that he soon died. The other two were taken unhurt.

The Ordnance Board have signified to Gen. Lloyd, who commands the artillery at *Woolwich*, that the *Warren* at that place is no longer to bear that name; but from this time to be denominated the "*Royal Arsenal*." The old name had its origin from the place having actually been a *rabbit warren*; but the name of one of the tamest of all animals, was certainly ill suited to the nature of the place. On the recent royal visit to what is called the *Warren*, where all ordnance, stores, ammunition, &c. are lodged, his Majesty noticed how little appropriate the name was to the place, &c. and suggested the propriety of changing it to that of "*Arsenal*." The Master General admitted the justice of the idea, and instantly adopted it; henceforward, therefore, in compliment to his Majesty's suggestion, the

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Warren is to be called "*The Royal Arsenal*."

June 28. About one o'clock this day, a tremendous storm of thunder, hail, and rain, burst over the Metropolis. It lasted about 20 minutes, deluged all the streets, and broke a number of windows. The lightning was extremely vivid, the thunder awfully loud, and the hailstones of a remarkably large size.

Sunday, June 30.

This night, about 10, a dreadful fire broke out in the wooden Blue-store-houses in *Woolwich Warren*. The Royal Artillerymen were immediately turned out to prevent the destruction of the Magazine, and to save the clothing store, which contained more than 8000 suits. They covered the roof of the magazine with wet blankets, &c. till it was out of danger, though the heat was so great, that the men were obliged to be played on by the engines to preserve them from fainting. The two buildings consumed were full of what is called dead ammunition, such as grape and cannister shot in boxes, ready to be sent to different garrisons. The boxes are supposed to have amounted to half a million in number. The buildings consumed were situated behind the Mole, and were about the length of 160 or 170 feet, and two stories high; not a vestige of which remains. The buildings, with what they contained, were very valuable; the estimate of damages is from 50 to 100,000*l*. The fire was not the effect of accident, as it burst out in five different places at once, and the stores in which, it appeared, were locked by the proper officers on Saturday, and not opened on Sunday.—[Sir R. Ford went to *Woolwich* the next day, when such particulars transpired as will doubtless lead to the detection of the miscreants.]

Thursday, July 3.

Dr. Jenner this day attended at Guildhall to receive the freedom of the City in a gold box, of 100 guineas value, pursuant to a resolution of the Court of Common Council. The Chamberlain, having administered the oath of a Freeman, took the Doctor by the right hand, and addressed him to the following effect:

"Dr. JENNER, I give you joy; and, in obedience to the resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present you with the freedom of this City, in a gold box, "as a token of their sense of your skill and perseverance in the discovery of, and bringing into general use the Inoculation of the Cow Pock."—It has frequently fallen to my lot to convey the thanks of this great Corporation to men who have distinguished themselves by their prowess in arms, and who have gained immortal honour by Victories obtained over the

Foes of their King and Country. But you, Sir, have obtained a Victory over the deadliest enemy of the Human Race;—a Monster, who leveled in one undistinguished ruin the Aged, the Young, the Rich, the Poor; whose rage could not be resisted by the strong, nor opposed by the weak; and whose unfeeling malice could neither be soothed by Innocence, nor disarmed by Beauty.—May you, Sir, long live to enjoy the inexpressible pleasure of seeing those multitudes whom you have preserved from the grave performing the various charities in this sublunary state; and afterwards meet them in those happy regions where the Physician's skill is useless, and there receive the reward allotted for those who, in humble imitation of their benevolent Redeemer, devote their lives to the happiness of their Fellow-creatures.”—To which the Doctor answered: “Sir, The distinguished honour conferred upon me by the city of London demands my grateful acknowledgements. No words, perhaps, could adequately convey my feelings. I can only say, that reflecting on the Cause which has made me the object of your attention, I cannot but consider this as one of the happiest moments of my life. The pleasure I feel, Sir, is greatly increased by the consideration that the testimony you have just pronounced, in the name of the great and important Body you represent, in favour of Vaccination, may tend to counteract those attempts which have recently been made to retard its progress; attempts which, I will boldly assert, entirely originate either

in ignorance or prejudice. The merits of the Vaccine practice are now so well established, and so generally acknowledged, that, I am well assured, no efforts of the ill-judging or misguided few who still continue to oppose it, whatever present mischief they may occasion, will ultimately prevent its universal adoption. It is unnecessary to re-capitulate the multiplicity of evidence that has been laid before the Publick from every part of the Civilized World, to prove both the efficacy of the Cow-pox in preventing the dreadful malady, the effects of which you, Sir, have so well depicted, and its own inherent mildness. From many of the large Cities, particularly from Vienna, Berlin, Geneva, as well as from many populous districts on the Continent, I have lately received information, announcing that the ravages of the Small Pox are no longer felt, and that it is at present scarcely known but by name. There indeed Vaccination has not had to contend with the various prejudices which, I am sorry to observe, still in some degree check its extension here. I firmly trust, however, through the blessing of Divine Providence, to find, before I sink into the tomb, that this, which you so justly term ‘the deadliest Enemy of the human race,’ has been every where completely subdued. I have only to add my best wishes for the lasting prosperity of this opulent and enlightened City; and to return you, Sir, my sincere thanks for the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the Resolutions of the Common Council.”

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1805	OXFORD. LdEllenbro' J. Lawrence	HOME. L. C. Justice J. Heath	NORFOLK. L. C. Baron J. Grose	MIDLAND. B. Thomson J. Rooke	WESTERN. J. Le Blanc. B. Graham	NORTHERN. J. Chambre B. Sutton
Satu. Jul. 20			Buckingha.			
Monday 22				Northampt.		
Tuesday 23					Winchester	
Wednesf. 24			Bedford			
Friday 26			Huntingdo.	Oakham		
Saturday 27				Linc. & City	N. Sarum	York & City
Monday 29	Abingdon	Hertford	Cambridge			
Wednesf. 31	Oxford	Chelmsford				
Thur. Aug. 1			Bury St. Ed.	Nott. & town	Dorchester	
Saturday 3	Wor. & City			Derby		
Monday 5		Maidstone	Nor. & City		Exeter & City	
Tuesday 6						Durham
Wednesf. 7	Glou. & City			Leic. & Bor.		
Saturday 10	Monmouth	Lewes		Coventry & [Warwick		Newcastle [& town
Monday 12					Bodmin	
Tuesday 13	Hereford					
Wednesf. 14		Croydon				
Friday 16						Carlisle
Saturday 17	Sh. & Wbury				Bridgwater	
Wednesf. 21	Stafford				Bristol	Appleby
Thursday 22						
Saturday 24						Lancaster

P. 489. The manner in which the death of Capt. Iliffe is stated, we are well assured, is erroneous. He was for three weeks confined, by severe consumption, in the house of Mr. Thompson, bookseller at Newport, and never was able to quit his room during that whole period.

P. 494, col. 1. Mrs. Moody, wife of Mr. M. the actor, to whom she had been married 52 years, was the relict of a clergyman, by whom she had two sons; and was on the stage. She was also a most agreeable partner and companion, and merited the great attention which Mr. M. paid her; and has died most sincerely and deservedly lamented.

P. 582, col. 1, l. 59, for "J. Steers, esq. of Tottenham," read "C. Vigne, esq. of Old Broad-street." (See p. 624.)

P. 585. The late Joseph Wilkes, esq. of Measham, died at Croydon, Surrey, and was one of the partners in the banking-house of Messieurs Wilkes, Dickensons, Goodall, and Fisher, in London, and in two country banks. He was also a proprietor and conductor of canals and collieries; in all which concerns his attention was unremitting. He had a peculiar mode in the formation of roads, of which 30 years experience has fully established the reputation. The principle on which it is founded is, in all possible cases, by laying the road in a concave form, and on an inclined plane, to concentrate the water in the middle, and thus making them, as near as may be, like to washways, these being made cleaner and better by rain, which, in the old convex form, where there must be ruts, proves the destruction of roads. This mode is extending through a large district of country; and the roads have the advantage of not only being safer and more pleasant to travel upon, but the singular one of being kept in repair at so much less expence, that, where, in the old form, the tolls collected were inadequate to pay the interest of money borrowed upon them, by the saving of expences in this, not only the interest is paid, but the principal also is lessened.

P. 586. It will be universally allowed that no author ever wrote so pleasingly on the subjects he has treated of as Dr. Paley. The force and terseness of his expressions is not less admirable than the strength of his conceptions; and there is, both in his language and his ideas, a peculiarity of manner, stamped by the vigour and independence of his mind, which cannot be borrowed, and which will therefore perpetuate his reputation. He has merit to deserve readers, and allurements to attract them, and will preserve a high rank among the writers of his country who can command the attention of posterity. Dr. Paley was twice married, and has left

eight children by his first wife, four sons and four daughters. In private life he had nothing of the Philosopher. He entered into little amusements with a degree of ardour which, contrasted with the superiority of his mind, had a pleasing effect, and constituted a very amiable trait of his character. He was fond of company, which he had extraordinary powers of entertaining; nor was he at any time more happy than when communicating the pleasure he could give by exerting his unrivaled talents of wit and humour. No man was ever more beloved by his particular friends, or returned their affection with greater sincerity and ardour. That such a man and such a writer should not have been promoted to the Bench of Bishops cannot be esteemed creditable to the times in which we live. It is generally understood that Mr. Pitt recommended him to his Majesty some years ago for a vacant bishoprick, and that an opposition was made from a very high quarter in the church, which rendered the recommendation ineffectual. All those great services, which demanded a large debt of gratitude both from his profession and from mankind, were not, it seems, thought sufficient to atone for having advanced some opinions of which the tendency was at the worst only doubtful, and which those who condemned the author could not, perhaps, have proved to be worthy of reprobation.

Pp. 606, 607, in head-lines, for *Sun*, read *Moon*.

P. 609, a. l. 43. This sentence should have been printed thus: "in which the majestic battlements of Haddon House frowned upon us. This was formerly the residence of the Earls of Rutland, but has been long since consecrated to the moping owl."

P. 610, b. l. 42, for *Bluey*, r. *Blue*.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at New Possé, in Scotland, the lady of Sir Jas. Nasmyth, bart. a son, At Kilruddery, in Ireland, the Countess of Meath, a son.

At Tyrone, co. Galway, Lady H. French St. George, a daughter.

At Barrington, the lady of the Hon. J. Dutton, a daughter.

At Mardeloes, Bucks, the wife of J. D. J. Drake, esq. a daughter.

At Ampton, near Bury, the lady of Lord Charles Fitzroy, a son.

At Elcot-house, Devon, the lady of Sir John Kennaway, bart. a son.

The wife of Edmund Fortescue, esq. of Fallapit, Devon, a son.

The wife of the Rev. T. Underwood, rector of Rofs, and canon-residentary of Hereford cathedral, a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of Col. Brownlow, a son.
The wife of — Hilary, esq. of Forest-hill, Kent, a daughter.

In Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, the Countess of Berkeley, a son.

At Guild-hall, the wife of Mr. Tyrrel, the City Remembrancer, a son.

In Clifford-street, the wife of G. B. Mainwaring, esq. a son.

June 10. At Deal, the wife of Captain Waller Otway, R.N. a daughter.

27. At Winchester, the wife of George-Henry Rose, esq. M. P. a daughter.

29. At Sion-hill, Lady F. Spencer, a daughter.

30. At Salisbury, the wife of Brigadier-general Alade, a son.

July. . . . The wife of Geo. Wyndham, esq. of Cromer-hall, Norfolk, a son and heir.

July 1. At Limerick, the wife of Lieut.-col. Peacocke, a son and heir.

2. At Culzean castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Cassilis, a daughter.

3. At the E. of Bristol's, in St. James's square, Lady Caroline Stuart-Wortley, a son.

6. At Dallas-house, Mrs. Campbell, of Skerrington, a son and heir.

7. At her residence in Park-place, Camberwell, Surrey, Madame Jerome Buonaparte, a son.

In South-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Lady Caroline Stewart, a son.

In Manchester-square, the wife of T. Wheeler Milner, esq. a son.

11. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. R. Hill, of Betton, co. Salop, a daughter.

12. At the Friarage, near Yarm, the wife of Thomas Meynell, esq. a son and heir.

14. At Woolwich, the wife of Captain Cleveland, of the Royal Artillery, a son.

15. The wife of Mr. C. Knight, merchant, Lower Shadwell, a son.

At York, the wife of E. S. Strangeways, esq. a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Captain Hunter, a daughter.

21. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Mrs. John Pepys, a son.

23. In Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, the wife of Vice-admiral Whitfield, a daughter.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Dyke, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April. **A**T Montreal, in America, Col. Bowes, of Yorkshire, colonel of the 6th Foot, to the second daughter of Sir John Johnson, bart.

June 19. By special licence, Capt. Robert Dudley Oliver, R.N. to Miss Saxton, daughter of Sir Charles S. bart. commissioner of his Majesty's Navy.

25. At Carrach-hill, in Scotland, John Viscount Arbuthnot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Hon. Walter Ogilvy.

27. At Hull, Mr. Arkwright, second son of the late Sir Richard A. to Miss Kemble, daughter of Stephen K. esq. of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle.

28. Capt. Vincent (who, in his Majesty's sloop Arrow, so gallantly defended the valuable Malta convoy against two French frigates), to Miss Norman.

30. At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, Laurence Eborall, esq. of Atherstone, co. Warwick, to Miss Hamilton.

July 2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Doyne, of the county of Wexford, to Mrs. Uniacke, relict of Robert U. esq. and daughter of the Right Hon. John Claudius Beresford; also, Mr. White, banker, to Miss Beresford, youngest sister of the first-mentioned lady.

3. John Willett Willett, esq. of Merly-house, co. Dorset, M.P. for New Romney, to Miss Wilson, of Wimpole-street.

6. Thomas Strangways Horner, esq. of Mells-park, colonel of the Frome and E. Mendip Cavalry, to the eldest daughter of Sir John Coxo Hippisley, bart.

7. At Castlegate church, York, Mr. Bartholoman, proprietor of the York Herald, to Miss Dixon, of that city.

8. Lieut.-col. Francis Cunynghame, late of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Whiteford, bart. of Whiteford, Scotland.

9. Mr. S. Davis, son of the Rev. H. D. of Gr. Wigton, to Miss Marshall, of Leicester.

10. John Herman Merivale, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Drury, daughter of the Rev. Dr. D. of Cockwood, Devon.

11. At Enfield, Mr. Thomas Scrafton, of Stanmore, to Mrs. Odlife, relict of Mr. Francis O. brewer, Enfield.

15. Philip Neill, esq. barrister at law, to Maria-Elizabeth-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Dyer, esq. of the Treasury.

16. At Colney-hatch, the Rev. W. Mone, son of Wm. M. esq. of Holm-house, co. Hereford, to Miss Emma Down, daughter of Richard D. esq. of London, banker.

17. John-Thomas Crawshaw, esq. of Bradford-house, near Halifax, co. York, to Miss Margaret Mortimer Hodgson, of Thorp-Arch, in the same county, sister to the Rev. Charles H. master of the grammar-school at Salisbury.

18. Henry-Samuel Partridge, esq. captain in the East Norfolk Militia, to the only daughter of the Rev. Luke Heslop, archdeacon of Bucks.

20. At Melbourne-house, Whitehall, Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Miss Lamb, second daughter of Viscount Melbourne.

At the Earl of Carhampton's, at Cobham, Surrey, Lord Grantham, to Lady Henrietta-Frances Cole, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

Hon. Col. Acheson, M. P. eldest son of Lord Gosford, to the only daughter of Rt. Sparrow, esq. of Warlingham-hall, Suffolk.

At the Earl of Barrymore's, in Sackville-street, the Duc de Chartres, to Miss Coghill, sister to the Countess of Barrymore.

22. At Bath, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Killala, to Mrs. Obins, of that city.

23. William H. Fellows, esq. M. P. of Ramsey abbey, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Emma Benyon.

Rev. J. Gamble, chaplain-general of his Majesty's Forces, to Miss Lathom, of Madras.

24. At Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, Rev. Philip Vaillant, rector of Stoke, to the eldest daugh. of John Balchier, esq. of Cobham.

DEATHS.

1803. **A**T Sittingbourne, in Kent, Dec. aged 79, Mrs. Wildash, widow of the late Mr. Isaac W. of Davington, near Faverham.

1804. Dec. 23. In the assault upon Fort Deeg, in the East Indies, Capt. Robert Young, son of the late Henry Y. esq. of Cleish, in Scotland.

28. At Honduras, Lieut. Young Green, R. N. late of Poole, co. Dorset.

1805. Feb. 7. At Sandwich, in Kent, in her 76th year, Mrs. Katharine Slaught-ter, wife of Mr. Isaac S. sen. of that town.

March 16. At Heywood-hall, St. Mary's parish, Jamaica, by a stroke from the tongue of a wain, whilst it was loading with sugars, Mr. John Armour, eldest son of Mr. John A. merchant in Edinburgh.

April At St. Petersburg, much regretted, Mr. Fretter, our Hanoverian ambassador there.

April 29. At Montreal, in Lower Canada, in his 43d year, John Elmsly, esq. chief justice of that province, and nephew to the late very worthy Bookseller. He was a gentleman of great professional talents and application, as well as of the most amiable demeanour; and owed his promotion to the Duke of Portland.

May At St. Petersburg, the celebrated Princess Garjariu, the beautiful favourite of the late Paul I. She was an amiable and accomplished woman, to whom the English were under the highest obligations for her protection at the time when that Royal Maniac became so enraged against the British. She was the only person who, at that period, had the least controul over him, from the unbounded affection which he bore her. She lay three days in very magnificent state; her coffin was covered with crimson velvet and funeral devices in massy gold; the canopy and hangings were decorated with the several Imperial orders with which she had been invested. The state-room was hung throughout with black cloth and white silk. The British Consul, the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Secretary Stewart, and five of the Foreign Ministers, attended the funeral.

May 4. At Malta, Mr. Grantham, assistant-surgeon of the 27th Foot. He was killed on the spot in a duel with Lieut. Fairclough, of the same regiment.

May 23. Early this morning the body of John Terry, a labourer, of the parish of Appledore, Kent, was discovered floating in a pond near his own garden; and, on the 25th, an inquest was taken by Mr. Simmons, coroner, of Rochester, when the Jury, on an investigation of the business (there not appearing in evidence the least symptom of insanity or mental derangement), found a verdict of *felo de se*; and, in consequence, the body was interred, on the 27th, at the cross-way at the end of Ferry-lane, Appledore-heath. It appeared on evidence that the deceased had been ill some days, but was thought better, and on the morning before-mentioned got up and left his wife in bed, and dressed himself in his usual working-dress, and committed the rash act. He bore the character of an honest man, and was about 70 years of age.

LATELY, at Bengal, in the East India Company's civil service, Sir Arthur Heskilrige, bart. of Nofeley-hall, in the county of Leicester; by whose death the title devolves to his uncle, Thomas H. Maynard, esq. of Hoxne-hall, Suffolk, now Sir Thomas Heskilrige Maynard, bart.

At Jamaica, the Rev. T. O'Keefe, chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, and only son of Mr. O'K. the celebrated dramatic writer. He was a young gentleman of considerable talents; and his death is a severe stroke to his aged, blind, distressed, and truly worthy father.

At the Bahama Islands, Wm. Greene, esq. late secretary to the Grand Canal Company at Dublin.

In Russia, on his estates, Gen. Vonder Pahlen, the favourite of the late Emp. Paul.

At Montpellier, of a decay, aged 62, Baron Hemptsch, formerly master of the grand order of Malta.

At Göttingen, John-Frederick Gmelin, one of its most laborious and learned professors, who was born at Tubingen in 1748. He was the author of several performances on vegetable physiology and the classification of plants; and likewise published numerous works on the materia medica and chemistry, mineralogy, and every part of natural history; one of the most celebrated is his edition of the *System of Nature of Linnæus*. He, however, introduced great disorder into the science, by multiplying the species. He was also the author of a *History of Chemistry*, forming a part of the *History of Arts and Sciences* undertaken by the professors of Göttingen. The world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes, extracted from vegetable and mineral substances. As a man, he possessed unimpeachable integrity; was mild, modest, and laborious; a good husband, excellent father, and faithful friend.

At Lisbon, aged 83, Theodore de Almeida, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of that city, and of the Royal Society of London. The works published by him amount to 40 volumes, exclusive of 5 volumes of translations. He has left several manuscripts, for the publication of which he had obtained the permission of the Censorship.

At Paris, M. Julien, member of the class of Fine Arts of the National Institute. Though advanced in years, he still laboured with success. He was one of the best statuaries that France possessed; his last work was the marble statue of Pössin. His Bathing Nymph, in white marble, and the statue of La Fontaine, are considered as his *chefs d'œuvres*.

In Ireland, the Rt. Hon. William Power Keating, Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Dunlo, Lord and Baron Kilconnel, &c. &c. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Viscount Dunlo, M. P. for Galway.

In Dawson-street, Dublin, aged 38, the Rev. Gustavus Hume, rector of Eldermine, in the diocese of Ferns, and Rathfarnham, in the diocese of Upper Ossory; and, in about a fortnight afterwards, his widow, Mrs. Araminta-Louisa Hume, formerly Miss Monck, niece to the late Marquis of Waterford and the present Archbishop of Tuam; leaving two daughters.

In Dublin, Mrs. Latouche, wife of the Right Hon. David L. and daughter of the late worthy Prelate, Dr. George Marlay, Bishop of Dromore. This lady had five sons and five daughters; the eldest was the late amiable and beautiful Countess of Lanesborough; the second was married to the late Sir Nicholas Colthurst; the third to Geo. Vesey, esq.; the fourth was the late Mrs. Jeffries; and the fifth is the wife of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry. Her eldest son is Colonel Latouche, M.P. for Catherlough, married to Lady Cecilia Leeson, daughter of the late Earl of Miltown. Mrs. L's health was always delicate; and, on the death of the Countess of Lanesborough, she retired into the bosom of her family, and never mixed with the world, but in her own house, which was always the scene of elegant and refined society. She was of the most gentle, amiable, and placid disposition, and one of the most accomplished women of the time.

At Gaorin, on the estate of Mr. Drummond, of Logiealmond and immediate vicinity of Amalree, in Scotland, aged 107, retaining her mental faculties to the last day of her life, Margaret Ker.

At Cuttlecraigs, in the parish of Daviot, in her 101st year, Mrs. Jane Rait, relict of the late George Walker, farmer. She retained her memory and other faculties to her last hour, and visited several of her

own family, at some distance from her house, only five days before her death.

At the manse of Tranent, near Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. A. Brown, many years minister of Falkland, in Fifeshire.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Donald Smith, late surgeon to the Breadalbane Fencibles. In him the country has lost a scholar and an antiquary, whose extent of knowledge, acuteness, and industry, have seldom been equaled. In Celtic literature he perhaps exceeded all his contemporaries. He possessed many virtues and excellent qualities, accompanied with the most simple and unassuming manners.

At Sunderland, aged 106, Mr. Edward Lawson, who had been blind three years, but recovered his sight a short time before his death, and possessed an extraordinary retentive memory.

At Abbotbury, co. Dorset, aged 104, Mrs. Joan Ford, many years mistress of the Ship inn in that town, but had for some time retired.

At Bath, aged 62, John Clark, M.D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and senior physician to the Infirmary of Newcastle; whose eminence and success in his profession were the deserved reward of great abilities, devoted from his earliest years to the diligent study and faithful exercise of it; and whose goodness of heart and simplicity of manners ensured him the warm attachment of an extensive circle of friends. For many years he was by pre-eminence the physician of the poor; and, in the seasons of his most extensive practice, his mind was always employed in devising plans for their relief in the time of their distress. To him that useful institution the Dispensary owes its establishment; the preservative and inoculation departments were afterwards added under his direction; and by his means the infirmary has been so greatly improved, both as to accommodation and internal management, as deservedly to rank with the most celebrated hospitals in Great Britain. The Fever Hospital, also, and the establishment for the prevention of contagious diseases, are the fruits of his exertions, although the plan which he proposed was not entirely adopted. His reputation as a medical writer has long been fully established by his Observations on the Diseases of Hot Climates, and his Treatise on Fevers; and his Collections of Papers relative to Contagion contain a body of evidence of infinite importance to the medical enquirer.

At Carlton-Scoop, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, in his 78th year, the Rev. John Darwin, M.A. rector of that place, and of Elston, co. Nottingham; and brother to the late celebrated Author of "The Loves of the Plants," "Zoonomia," &c.

Rev. Mr. Clack, one of the prebendaries of Exeter, and rector of Kenn and Moretonhampstead, 1777, both co. Devon, and both in the gift of Lord Courtenay. He was son of Mr. T. C. master of the Lamb inn at Wallingford, and was intended for a musician, but Lord C. falling in love with his sister, and marrying her, sent him to Brazenose college, Oxford (where he proceeded M. A. 1769), and gave him these two livings.

Rev. John Clarke Hubbard, M. A. 1769, of Merton college, Oxford, rector of St. John's, Horsleydown, Surrey, worth 200l. per annum, in the gift of the Crown, and author of a sermon at the Magdalen charity, 1773, and of "Jacobinism," "Trinymph of Poesy," and other poems.

At Ball-Haye, co. Stafford, aged 78, the Rev. John Dobson, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Deverel-Longbridge and Market-Lavington, Wilts. He was of Trinity college, Oxford; M. A. 1738.

Rev. Arthur Owen, of Paddington, co. Middlesex.

At Lulworth castle, in Shropshire, in his 90th year, the Rev. Thomas Stanley, great uncle to the present Sir Thomas S. bart. of Hooton, in Cheshire, and uncle to Mrs. Weld. A very considerable landed property in the county of Chester was bequeathed to him early in life by his godfather, Mr. Massey, of Puddington, in that county, which, from religious motives, he immediately relinquished, and made over to his brother, the late Sir Jn. S. bart. His great virtues and learning, his sincere piety and unaffected modesty, his sweet and amiable disposition towards every body, will make him long regretted by all his acquaintance, particularly by the family at Lulworth castle, in which he had passed the last 32 years of his life.

Rev. William Sutton, vicar of Hales-Owen, and in the commission of the peace for Salop.

Aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Rowe, many years minister of Dean Prior, Devon.

At Clayton-hall, near Blackburn, the seat of his brother, R. G. Lomax, esq. in his 39th year, James Lomax, esq. captain in the late regiment of Lancashire Volunteers, a gentleman highly respected.

At Grantham, in her 79th year, the relict of Mr. Robert Barnes.

At her house in East Dereham, Norfolk, aged 79, greatly lamented by a numerous and very extensive circle of acquaintance, Mrs. Pratt, relict of Edward-Roger P. esq. late of the same place, mother to Edward-Roger P. esq. of Rifton-house, and aunt to Sir Jacob Astley, bart. M.P.

At Southampton, the wife of William King, esq. eldest daughter of the late A. Isaacson, esq. of Fenton, Northumberland.

Mr. Degen, a respectable merchant, of Exeter,

At Portsmouth, near Southampton, Mr. Webb, sen. many years a respectable tanner.

At Avening, co. Gloucester, aged 97, T. Clutterbuck, esq. father of D. C. esq. of Bradford, Wilts.

At Shepton-Mallet, Mr. William Doddrell, formerly master of the George inn, who weighed nearly 29 stone.

Drowned herself, by walking into the sea, Mrs. M. James, of Penzance, widow.

Almost suddenly, at his lodgings at Clifton, aged 48, Major-general Magan, lately in the command of the garrison of Bristol. While in the act of wiping the powder from his face, after having dressed for dinner, he was seized with a fit, staggered into a chair, and there expired in about an hour and a half. He was the younger son of a most respectable family in Ireland. His elder brother, Arthur Magan, esq. of the county of Westmeath, is a man of very large fortune, and married to Miss Tilson, sister to Lady Castle Coote, who were coheiresses.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Miss Barneby, daughter of the late Bartholomew-Richard B. esq. of Brockhampton, co. Hereford.

At her house on Welcot-parade, Bath, Mrs. Dix, widow of the late Rev. Charles D. rector of Brisley and Gately, Norfolk, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Lawson Huddleston, archdeacon of that city; a lady of exemplary piety and charity.

At Gisbrough, co. York, Mr. Maurice Dale, tallow-chandler and spirit-merchant; a man whose urbanity of manners and integrity as a tradesman have insured him a lasting respect in the memory of his friends.

At Bungay, Suffolk, in her 81st year, Mrs. Frances Manning, relict of Thomas M. esq. of that place, whose death is recorded in our Obituary of February, 1797.

At the seat of Mr. Wilson, at Charleywood, Herts, Mrs. Smith, relict of J. S. esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester.

At Egham, Surrey, the Hon. dowager Lady Mary Eatte, daughter of the third Lord Bellenden, first cousin to the Duke of Roxburgh, aunt to Mrs. Gawler, of Bishopgate, near Egham, and to the lady of Counsellor Hutcheson.

At Hammermith, co. Middlesex, Elijah Matthew Impey, esq.

Of a decline, Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. R. at the Hyde-side, Edmonton.

Mr. Thomas Weatherby, corn-factor, of Uxbridge, Middlesex.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Miss Georgina Blackthaw, second daughter of George B. esq.

Theodore Cox, esq. banker, of Little Britain, brother to Robert Albion C. esq. late sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Miss Frances Musgrave, youngest dau. of the late Sir Philip M. bart.

Master

Master William Dundas, youngest son of the Hon. C. L. Dundas, M. P.

June . . . At Reading, Berks, the Rev. Charles Parker, M. A. late of University college, Oxford.

In London, Miss Eliza Squire, third daughter of the late W. T. Squire, esq. of Peterborough.

In Dean-street, Soho, aged 55, Mr. John Pittman, farrier.

Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Serjeant J. of the Southwell Volunteers, sitting by the side of her husband, complained of a pain in her head, and, leaning on his shoulder, died instantly.

A son of Mr. Baufor, of Edingley, riding in a waggon, was thought by the driver to be asleep, but, on endeavouring to awake him, he was found lifeless.

At Sparkford, co. Somerset, aged 37, Mr. Robert Mogg, maltster.

At Chewton-Mendip, in the bloom of youth, after an illness of three years, Richard, eldest son of Richard Symes, esq. of Brandon-hill.

June 2. Suddenly, at the rectory-house at North Cadbury, co. Somerset, Mrs. Askew, wife of the Rev. Dr. A.

4. At Raucceby, near Sleasford, co. Lincoln, aged 67, Mr. Barber.

At Louth, Mrs. Blyth, wife of Mr. Edward B. merchant.

At Ramsgate, Kent, Mr. John Hooper, timber-merchant.

5. In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Birdfall, surgeon, of Pickering, co. York.

At Lynn, Norfolk, aged 77, Mr. W. Tuck, who had served the office of town chamberlain 32 years.

At her house in George's-square, Edinburgh, Lady Anne Duff.

6. At Brixton, Surrey, in her 34th year, the wife of Mr. Stanley Howard, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Graham, of St. Paul's-churchyard; a most amiable woman.

At Illeworth, Middlesex, in her 72d year, Mary, relict of John Robinson, esq. of Lyon-hill.

In his 58th year, Mr. James Fenton, many years an eminent farrier at Leicester, and justly esteemed as an able practitioner in the veterinary art.

7. At Woolhampton-house, Berks, after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Crewe, dau. of the late John Hyett, esq. of Shropshire, and relict of the late John Crewe, esq. of Woolhampton-house, and mother-in-law of Viscount Falmouth.

Found dead in the New Road, Maryle-Bonne, Mr. James Whitworth, a wine-merchant. He had spent the preceding evening with a party of friends at Paddington; and left there on horseback at 12 o'clock, very much inebriated. At 4 in the morning he was found in a lane leading from the road to the field, with a

broken thigh, and his head shockingly bruised. The horse was found in the fields with one of the stirrup-leathers broken; which, with other circumstances, convinced the Coroner's Jury that the deceased had met his death by the animal rolling over him.

At Lichfield, aged 68, most deservedly esteemed by all who knew her, Mrs. Thorp, wife of the Rev. Robert T. late of Buxton, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Disney, of Pontefract; who, for near the last 30 years of her life, was rendered totally helpless by the rheumatic gout, the pain of which she endured with exemplary piety and truly Christian resignation.

8. Unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of his boat, off the rock of Gibraltar, Capt. Fuller, of the 20th Light Dragoons, second son of John Trayton F. esq. of Ashdown-house, Sussex.

10. At Huntingdon, in her 75th year, Mrs. Fann, relict of the late Mr. Owen F. formerly an attorney there.

At Edinburgh, Mungo Murray, esq. of Linroze, in Scotland.

11. This morning, between 5 and 6, Mrs. Western, of the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, was awake by the barking and running up and down stairs of a favourite little lap-dog of her daughter's. Mrs. W. arose, and alarmed the family: on going to Miss W's room-door, who slept on the ground-floor, they found it fast, and on breaking it open, she was not there. They then followed the little dog up stairs, who led them to a room on the third floor, the window of which was open, and on looking out, they perceived Miss W. laying on a newly-dug bed in the Prince of Wales's garden, having thrown herself from the window. She was still alive, although she had fallen on her head, which was sunk in the ground. Mr. Taggart was sent for, who gave her every possible assistance; she survived, bleeding, a very few minutes. She was a very fine young woman, just 22 years old, and took a most active part in the business of her parents, of whom she was the only child. She had dressed herself preparatory to the fatal event. An inquest was held; verdict, Lunacy.

In Leadenhall-street, aged 51, George Jaques, esq. formerly an officer in the East India Company's service.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, Arthur Davies, esq. of Forest-hall, co. Caermarthen, and of the Bengal military establishment.

At Ashford, Kent, Capt. David Betson, late of the 9th Foot, and only son of David B. esq. of Meikle-Beath.

Aged 85, Mr. Alderman Mills, of Northampton.

At Louth, aged 70, Mr. Fenwick.

14. Mr. Joseph Bartram, Buckminster, Mr. Wm. Pierce, of Northampton.

At Glympton park, co. Oxford, Miss Wheate, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. bart.

On Clapham common, Surrey, William Power, esq.

15. In his 59th year, Mr. George Walton, of Huntingdon.

Mrs. Luck, wife of Mr. George L. and sister of Mr. John Blunt, attorney, of Loughborough, co. Leicester.

At Woolpit parsonage, in his 18th year, Mr. Charles Smith, eldest son of Capt. S. of Feering-house, Essex.

At St. Margaret's at Cliff, co. Kent, aged 80, Mr. Stephen Sayer.

16. A young man of the name of Jones, under butler to Lord Dungannon, contrived to hang himself with a silk handkerchief from one of the pegs commonly used for hanging cloaths, &c. in his bed-room at his Lordship's house in Privy-gardens.

Aged 53, Mr. Johnson Dixon, senior of the common council, and stamp distributor, of the borough of Lynn.

17. At Mr. Cox's, in Leicester, Mr. Cox, wholesale grocer in London.

At Bognor Rocks, Sussex, the wife of Wm. Boyd, esq. of the Paragon.

18. At Bath, Nicholas Corbin, esq. late of the island of Guernsey.

In the Close, Winchester, in her 43d year, Mrs. Arabella St. John, wife of Ambrose St. J. esq. M. P. for Callington, and only daughter of Sir James Hamlyn, of Clevelly court, Devon.

19. At Bristol Hot wells, Miss Montgomery, only remaining daughter of the late Vaughan M. esq. many years secretary to the Board of Excise in Ireland.

At Battersea Rise, Surrey, aged 72, William Francis, esq.

After a few days illness, Jas. Goodeve, esq. brewer, of Gosport, Hants.

20. Smith Kirkham, esq. of Garthorpe, co. Leicester, formerly of S. Luffenham.

In his 59th year, Mr. Mackenefs, an eminent merchant at Lincoln.

At his son's house at Cowslip-green, in his 80th year, Charles Partidge, esq. of Cotham, near Bristol.

Aged 96, retaining his faculties to the last, Samuel Cooper, 50 years porter in Earl Cowper's family.

Mr. Phelps, of Awre, co. Gloucester, accompanied by a young man named Jones, going down the Severn to Chepstow, the boat was upset by a sudden squall of wind off Horse-Pill, and both were drowned.

At Mrs. Fenning's, at Clapham, Surrey, Mrs. Anne Fortescue, relict of the Rev. Charles F. of Rouslench, co. Worc.

In child-bed, at her father's house in Fitzroy-square, aged 25, Mrs. Salmond, one of the most elegant, accomplished, and virtuous women of the age.

Sixt. Mac. July, 1805.

21. At the house of Robert Laurie, esq. at Broxbourne, Herts, aged 79, Mr. Henry Jouret, of Kentish-town.

In the neighbourhood of Langford, co. Somerset, Mr. Creedy, adjutant to the Eastern battalion of the Mendip Legion, commanded by the Right Hon. J. H. Adington. Returning from drill, a few miles distant, late in the evening, his horse started and threw him on his head, which proved fatal in a few hours. His loss will be severely felt by the corps, in disciplining which he had been indefatigable, and for which he was well qualified, having been near 40 years in the militia.

At her house, No. 3, Grove-st. Bath, of the small-pox, Mrs. Elizabeth Grace. She had been inoculated with the cow-pox about four years since, by a Surgeon Barnes, in the neighbourhood of Pewsey, Wilts, who pronounced her out of danger of the small-pox, as the vaccination had its proper effect. Her brother, she stated, was inoculated by the same person, and he also took the small-pox a few weeks since, and was afflicted in a shocking manner. [Before confidence is placed in this account, it may be proper to ascertain whether the vaccine matter made use of was truly genuine.]

At Champion lodge, Camberwell, Surrey, the residence of her grandfather, Miss Crespiigny, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. and Lady Sarah C.

22. Aged 70, Mr. John Simpson, of Hull, formerly a considerable druggist.

23. Mr. Jukes, of Magiston, near Gillingham, a truly affectionate father and sincere friend.

After a few days illness, Mr. Isaac Hill, of Cheapside.

24. In an apoplectic fit, whilst playing a game at cards, Capt. Staples, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

Aged 55, Mr. Thomas Lowe, maltster, and an alderman of Stamford, co. Lincoln, of which he served the office of mayor in 1800.

Mr. Spencer, bricklayer, of Great Peter-street, Westminster. He was employed to remove a part of the wall between Dean-street and Dean-yard, when, owing to the badness of the foundation, the whole of the wall, near 20 feet long and 10 feet high, fell down upon him, by which he was so dreadfully bruised as to cause his death in a few minutes.

Aged upwards of 80, at Invercauld-house, ——— Farquharson, esq. possessed of a considerable fortune, and maternal uncle to the Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Oak-house, Enfield.

On-board the Augustus-Cæsar West Indiaman, on his passage from Jamaica to England, Richard Meylor, esq. of Crawley-house,

ley-house, near Winchester, who recently served the office of sheriff for Hants. He was seized with a fever almost as soon as he went on-board the ship.

25. At his house in Davies-street, Berkley-square, the Rev. Edw. Brudenell, rector of Hougham and Marston, co. Lincoln.

At Denmark-hill, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Ellis, hop-merchant in the Borough.

At Merton, Surrey, in his 21st year, Mr. James Vickers, carpenter. He was suddenly seized with hæmorrhage from the lungs about seven weeks before his death; and it is remarkable that his elder and only brother died, about four years ago, at nearly the same age, of a similar complaint. He was a young man much respected, and, being a member of the Merton Volunteer Corps, was buried with military honours in the afternoon of Sunday June 30, after a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Lancaster, curate of Merton.

Aged 32, James Calder, esq. late paymaster of the 21st regiment of Light Dragoons, who was drowned in Woodbridge river, Suffolk, by a sailing-boat being upset and sunk. His remains were interred at Woodbridge with military honours, attended by the whole of his regiment and the officers of the Artillery belonging to the garrison. The Volunteers were drawn up at the end of the town, on each side of the road, recumbent on their inverted pieces, for the melancholy procession to pass through, and fell in the rear. The concourse of people, which the much-lamented catastrophe, the respect in which Capt. C. was held, and the impressive solemnity of an officer's funeral, had drawn together, was very great. He was a native of Scotland, and originally educated for the Church; extremely beloved by all his acquaintance; and had served in the West Indies, and attained the rank of captain before he joined the 21st Light Dragoons as paymaster. He married Miss Strickland, daughter of Sir George S. of Boynton-hall, in Yorkshire, whom he has left with three children.

26. At Cheltenham, where he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. Thomas Stace, M. A. fellow and one of the mathematical lecturers of Trinity college, Cambridge. He proceeded B. A. 1787, M. A. 1790.

At Horsewell-house, Devon, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. Pergrine Ilbert, archdeacon of Barnstaple, and rector of Farrington, in that county, which had been held by the last archdeacon, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter. He was of Baliol coll. Oxf.; M. A. 1793.

At his house on Walcot parade, Bath, after two days illness, Major Noel.

At Lewisham, Kent, Capt. G. Simson, late commander of the Fort William East India Company's ship.

At Croydon, Surrey, Lieut.-colonel R. Hope, of the Royal Artillery.

After a lingering illness, John-William Wye, esq. eldest son of John W. esq. of Hartford, near Huntindon. About 1790 he was appointed to the medical department of the East India Company on the Bombay establishment. From the high opinion the Government of the presidency entertained of his abilities, and the knowledge he had acquired of the Malabar language, he was appointed one of the judges and collectors in the ceded countries; a situation which he filled with the highest credit to himself, and satisfaction to his employers, till his return to England about two years ago.

At his apartments in Hill-street, Finsbury-square, aged 80, Mr. John Holland, many years a respectable goldsmith in Bishopgate-street. He was father of the Goldsmiths Company.

27. At Baillie, in his 78th year, the Rev. John Harris, 52 years vicar of Sturminster-Marshall, &c. in Dorsetshire; an indulgent father, kind master, and much lamented. He was of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1752, M. A. 1756; and succeeded Dr. Ashton, on his resigning Sturminster-Newton for the living of Bishopgate, London, 1752. The vicarage of Sturminster is a peculiar in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of Eton, to which the Bishop of Bristol gives institution. It was held by the loyal and intrepid Bp. Merks from 1403 to 1409.

At Woolwich, Kent, aged 77, Lieut.-gen. Drummond, of the Royal Artillery, and aid-du-camp to his Majesty. He was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke while on business at the Arsenal, and never spoke afterwards.

At Pancras, Thomas Twiss, who was killed in a pitched battle with a person of the name of Reynolds. A quarrel had arisen between the deceased (a journeyman tailor in the employ of Mr. Cooke, Tavistock-street) and Reynolds, who lodged in his master's house, concerning the payment for some spirits. The parties drank together early in the morning, and left the Northumberland Arms in two coaches, to decide their quarrel by a battle. During the contest, which lasted 20 minutes, no severe blows were given; but the combatants closed, and fell in the last round, when the deceased was struck speechless, and expired before assistance could be got.

At Hadley, near Barnet, the wife of Major Montagu Burrows, of the 14th Foot.

28. At Ferrybridge, co. York, on his road from London, after a lingering illness, most sincerely and deservedly regretted, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Bowerbank, D. D. rector of Croft and Barningham, in the North Riding of that county, both

both in the gift of the Crown, and prebendary of Lincoln, formerly fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, M. A. 1765, B. D. 1773, and senior proctor of that University 1774.

At Maize-hill, Greenwich, in his 80th year, much respected and lamented, Rd. Brathwaite, esq. admiral of the White.

Mr. Joseph Clarke, a respectable farmer, of Blaby, co. Leicester.

29. At his lodgings in St. Clement's, Jersey, in his 28th year, the Hon. Arthur Wolf, second son of the late Lord Kilwarden, who was barbarously murdered at Dublin, July 28, 1803 (see vol. LXXIII. p. 687). He was lieutenant-colonel of the 70th Foot; when, having received a reprimand from the Reviewing-general, for some matters in the manœuvring of the regiment, it obliged him, however reluctantly, to retire from the service, when, in the prime of youth, and from former services, he had every hope of rising to a high situation in the army. He was exceedingly respected by all who had the honour of his acquaintance; a proof of which was given by the respect paid to his remains when interred, being carried to the grave by 12 grenadiers of the 18th Foot, and followed by the officers of the Royal Veteran Battalion of the 18th, 57th, 58th, and the Artillery Corps, and by Col. O'Doherty, M'Donald, Major Henry, &c.

In an apoplectic fit, at the parsonage-house of St. Helier's, Jersey, universally beloved and lamented, Mrs. Mary Dupre, relict of the late Rev. John D. rector of St. Helier's, and mother of the Dean of that island.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Witham, a maiden lady, of York.

After a long illness, deservedly respected, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Wickes, rector of Belton, Rutland.

At his nephew's, Mr. May, in Little Britain, aged 70, Mr. James Lockie, 30 years foreman to Mr. Hale, Bush-lane.

30. Mr. Carr, many years an eminent grocer at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard. His daughter died on the 13th of April last (see p. 390).

At Lyme, co. Dorset, in her 17th year, Miss Louisa Birch, daughter of Samuel B. esq. deputy of Cornhill ward, London.

At Hadley, Middlesex, Mrs. E. Garrow, eldest daughter of the late Rev. David G. who died March 19 (see p. 386).

At Teddington, Mr. Touissant, late of Sackville-street.

Suddenly, while giving some directions to her servants, Miss Best, of the Antelope inn at Salisbury. Only a few minutes before this awful event, a gentleman just arrived at the house was congratulating her on her healthful appearance; and, in reply, she said she felt in better health than she had done for many months.

In the prime of life, Mr. Culey, farmer, of Whapload Fen-end, co. Lincoln.

Drowned, whilst bathing in White water, near the race-course, aged 14, Wm. Berridge, of St. Martin's, Stamford.

July . . . At Bedford, aged 67, the Rev. James Palmer, rector of Lidgate, Suffolk, and of Borough Green, co. Cambridge; the former in the gift of the Duke of Rutland, the latter in that of the dowager Countess of Aylesford.

Suddenly, at his apartments at Chertsey, Surrey, the Rev. Peter Cunningham, late officiating minister of that parish. He was at dinner with the Chertsey Friendly Society (to whom he had been in the habit of delivering an annual discourse for several years past), and, while sitting at the table with several gentlemen who are honorary members of the same, he fell back in his chair, and, though medical assistance was immediately procured, expired in a few minutes after being conveyed to his lodgings.

At Buxton, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. Cox, school-master, of Thruslington, co. Leicester.

At her mother's house at Ware, Herts, Mrs. Sayer, wife of Mr. S. general accountant in the Excise-office.

July 1. At his house in Stafford-row, John Groves, esq.

At her grandfather's, Mr. Evan Thomas, in Type-street, Chiswell-street, aged 2 years and 5 months, Miss Eliz. Pecked.

At Beverley, Mr. G. Plummer, chief constable for Hunsley Beacon, and master of the house of correction for the East Riding of Yorkshire. (See p. 595.) His death was occasioned by Francis Barcelona, a prisoner under his care, striking him on the left side of his head with a milk-pot. Barcelona has since been committed to the castle of York, charged upon oath with the murder.

At Elfsineur, Mr. J. Daniel Belfour, of the house of Belfour, Eliah, Rainalds, and Co. of that place, and formerly of Hull.

2. At his house in Weymouth-street, deeply lamented by the literary world and all who personally knew him, aged 79, Dr. Patrick Russell, F. R. S. author of a valuable Treatise on the Plague, founded on his own extensive experience; of an improved edition of his brother's History of Aleppo; and of other estimable works in Natural History, a study which he continued to prosecute with indefatigable zeal till almost the last hour of his life. He was a man of learning and wit; spoke the Arabic which he acquired during a long residence at Aleppo with the fluency of his mother-tongue; and was of a most friendly and benevolent disposition. We shall be glad to give a more particular account of him.

At Guildford, Surrey, in his 24th year, George Sparkes, esq. banker; a young man highly respected by all his neighbours, and a friend to the poor.

Aged 69, Mrs. Lister, mother of Mr. L. hook-binder, Cow-lane, Smithfield.

At his apartments in Plough-court, Fetter-lane, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Bond, formerly a printer and bookseller of some eminence at Gloucester; where success not attending his exertions, he relinquished business, but left behind him a character for integrity which was recollected to his advantage through a long life. About 30 years ago he found an asylum, as a compositor, in the service of the late truly learned and respectable printer Mr. Bowyer; and continued, to the last hour of his life, able to amuse himself with any thing that in the least resembled work in the employment of Mr. Nichols. Having had the benefit of a decent scholastic education, and being naturally of a serious turn, his inclinations, after his failure in business, were strongly directed towards the Church; and a worthy Prelate now living would have ordained him, but the want of a regular passport through one of the Universities proved an insurmountable barrier. He received, however, a substantial as well as a flattering testimony to his merits from the worshipful Company of Stationers, by whom, in 1790, he was elected to an annuity of 30l. bequeathed by Mr. Bowyer to such journeyman compositor as the Company may judge best qualified in respect both to learning and moral character. As a writer, Mr. Bond never ventured to publish beyond a detached essay or poem. His rhymes were numerous; and, if not excellent, were at least innocent, and always good-tempered. His manners were mild and placid; his habits of life temperate in the extreme; and there is no one who ever knew him that does not regret his loss, though he had attained the full age when life becomes *labour and sorrow*. He has left a widowed partner, nearly of his own age, ill fitted to struggle with the frowns of Fortune, and almost worn out by the solicitude with which she has for many months anticipated an event which her husband's infirm state of health gave her reason every moment to expect.

Mr. Bishop, miller, of Humberstone, co. Leicester. His death was occasioned by drinking cold water while very warm at work in a field.

Mr. Dove, hosier, of Leicester.

Mr. Barrow, of Morcot, co. Rutland, butcher. He rose at four, apparently well, called up his people to work, and was, it is supposed, returning to his bed-chamber, as he was some time after found dead on the stairs leading to it.

3. At Lymington, Hants, in his 38d year, James Williams, esq. formerly of Chettle, co. Dorset.

Mrs. Thornewill, wife of Thomas T. esq. of Dove Cliff, near Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford.

At Leixlip castle, near Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, wife of the Hon. George C. and daughter of James Caulfield, esq. of the county of Tyrone.

At Castle-Menzies, Lieut.-col. Archibald Butter, of Pitlochrie.

4. At his brother's house at Cambridge, James Hovell, esq. barrister at law, formerly of Downham, co. Norfolk; a gentleman of very distinguished abilities, and of a most liberal mind. He had purposed regularly taking the Norfolk circuit at the last assizes, but was then prevented by that ill health which has now prematurely terminated his existence.

5. At Clifton Hot wells, in his 26th year, William Beevor Finch, esq. son of William F. esq. of Shelford, co. Cambridge, and grandson of Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. of Hethel, co. Norfolk.

At Pentonville, of a lingering consumption, in his 50th year, Mr. Samuel Brookes, a journeyman printer, whose modest merits justify his being particularly noticed, Mild, unassuming, and courteous in his demeanour, he constantly gave satisfaction to his employers; and cheerfully toiled through life, for the maintenance of a numerous young family, two of whom he brought up to his own profession as compositors; and another of them, a daughter, had the satisfaction of assisting a mother-in-law, during his tedious illness of near three years, in repaying, by unremitted tenderness, the assiduities she had experienced from him in infancy. Mr. Brookes possessed an understanding of a superior cast; and had the honour of being frequently consulted, a few years ago, by the Right Hon. George Rose, on the completion of his favourite plan for regulating Friendly Societies; which, in many instances, have proved of incalculable benefit to honest and industrious individuals; but which, unfortunately (as every thing that is excellent is liable to be perverted) have too frequently, in the hands of artful and designing knaves, been made a stalking-horse for leading the unwary to *unwarrantable combinations*. In this instance we speak experimentally.

6. At Greenwich, of a paralytic stroke, Capt. Smedley, third harbour-master of the port of London, and formerly commander of the *Raymond East Indiaman*.

At his lodgings at Chelsea, Middlesex, in his 47th year, Mr. Richard Suett, comedian, of Drury-lane Theatre, "took off this mortal coil," about seven o'clock in the morning. About a fortnight ago

he was attacked with an apoplectic fit, from which he partially recovered, and retired to Chelsea for the benefit of his health. Nature seemed quite worn out. He had been a long time in a lethargic state, a disorder which he inherited from his father, who died in a similar way; but latterly he grew much worse, and hastened his end, it is believed, by some habits of intemperance. His disposition was amiable and harmless; he was every one's friend, and the unfortunate always shared his mite. As an actor, he will long be remembered. In the ludicrous line of comedy and broad farce, his Dicky Gossip, Billy Buzzle, Weazle, and Endless, were inimitable, and will probably never be excelled. He made his first appearance in London on the boards of the abovementioned theatre, which house he had never since that time left, till Death summoned him hence. On the morning of the 15th, at half past 11, his remains were removed from his house in Denzill-street, Clare-market, for interment in the burying-ground on the North side of St. Paul's cathedral. He was taken to the grave in a hearse and four, attended by seven mourning-coaches and four, filled with twenty-two of the theatrical fraternity, two sons of Mr. Suett, Mr. Skellett, of Drury-lane, surgeon, the Attorney to the deceased, Mr. Asperne, of Cornhill, and another particular friend. The funeral went down Stanhope-street, the Strand, and Fleet-street, and so to St. Paul's cathedral, where the company was joined by almost all the remainder of the theatrical corps now in town belonging to the three theatres, besides box-keepers, and others attached to the stage, who came to pay the last tribute of respect to an old fellow-servant of the publick, a jocular companion, and a harmless man, who was no one's enemy but his own. It was intended to have honoured the remains of poor Suett with a funeral anthem at his interment, and the King's boys and the vocal performers of the theatres were prepared to assist on the occasion. It was, however, discovered, that the unavoidable expences of the cathedral in fees, &c. would amount to near 40l. The design was therefore abandoned, and the corpse was consigned to its last home without a requiem. The funeral having been announced in the morning-papers, public curiosity was much excited; and it may be added, that Dicky Gossip brought a crowded audience to the last. A recollection of his comic talents and good humour was evinced by the natural ejaculation which was heard in every part of the crowd, "Poor Suett!" The funeral-service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fly. The father of the deceased had some office

in St. Paul's cathedral; and he himself received the rudiments of his musical education as one of his Majesty's choir. The following, among other gentlemen of the profession, attended: Messieurs Elliston, Palmer, Murray, Dignum, Downton, Chapman, Mathews, Holland, Winston, Waldron, Taylor, Russell, Denman, Caulfield, Dabers, Fisher, Davis, Sparkes, Field.

In Canonbury-lane, Islington, Mrs. Mary-Anne Bond, widow of the late Edward B. senior, brewer, of Golden-square.

At her house on Ascot heath, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Fielde, relict of the late Paul F. esq. of Stansted Bury, Herts, recorder and some time M.P. for Hertford. She was found speechless by her servant, on calling her in the morning of the 4th, and continued in a state of insensibility till her death. She was sister to Mr. Woven, of Hurst, Berks.

Suddenly, Geo. Medley, esq. of Grosvenor-place, Grosvenor-square, one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, where he is succeeded by Mr. Wm. Hawes.

In consequence of a wound in the groin, which he received in a duel with Mr. Romney, on the 2d, in the King's park, Mr. Lecky, son of W. L. esq. once M. P. for the city of Londonderry, a youth of promising talents. They were both students attending the medical classes in the University of Edinburgh.

7. At Richmond, Surrey, in his 67th year, James Woodbridge, esq.

At Southgate, Middlesex, Charles Walcott, esq. comptroller of the Two Penny Post-office. He was seized suddenly, in his bed, with a difficulty of breathing, and expired before any assistance could be administered.

At his house at Gravesend, Kent, in his 68th year, John Evans, esq. He had breakfasted with his usual appetite and cheerfulness, and had dressed himself for church, when one of the family, with whom, about ten minutes before, he had been conversing in the garden, followed him into the house with fruit, and found him, in his usual position, lifeless in his chair. There is good reason to believe that he died without a pang, and that his end was as quiet and undisturbed as his life. He was a man of whom no one was ever heard to speak ill. In the course of nearly half a century spent in the profession of the law, he made not one personal enemy. It was scarcely possible to be more universally esteemed, or, by a well-spent life, to be better prepared for so awful and sudden a change.

After eating a hearty dinner, Mrs. Harvey, relict of T. H. esq. of Tunbridge, Kent.

Dropped down, and expired instantaneously, T. Simcock, ostler at Styles's hotel, Birmingham.

8. At his house in College-street, Westminster, aged 81, Col. Teesdale.

Daniel Gardes, esq. of Warwick-str. Golden-square.

9. Aged 82, Mr. Edward Sharman, of Penborough, statuary and mason; whose goodness of heart was rarely equalled, and whose natural genius was far above his opportunity of cultivating it.

10. At Eastbury, in Dorsetshire, after a very long illness, in his 84th year, Thomas Wedgwood, esq. third son of the late Josiah W. esq. of Etruria, co. Stafford.

At her house in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, the wife of T. G. Street, esq.

In the Clofe, Wells, Mrs. Reynell, widow of the Rev. C. R. minister of St. James's, Bristol, and daughter of Sir Henry Mackworth, bart.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Burchall, relict of the Rev. Henry B. late rector of Norton-sub-Hamdon; a woman much respected by all who knew her.

At Droxford, in her 96th year, Mrs. Mynga, widow of Oglander M. esq. who has been dead near 60 years, and daughter of Peter Nourse, D.D. rector of the same place, and chaplain in ordinary to Queen Anne.

11. Mr. Hunt, a master-butcher, in Newport market, dropt down in his shop, and instantly expired. He was a young man, and for several days prior to his death had complained of illness. A similar instance of sudden death occurred very lately in the same market.

At Pentonville, in his 76th year, Mr. Billing, many years employed in the Bank of England.

At Great Grimby, co. Lincoln, in his 85th year, after a lingering illness, much lamented, George Babb, esq. attorney at law, town-clerk of that place, and major-commandant of the Grimby Volunteers.

Found dead in his bed, Mr. Parkinson, apothecary, of Bingley, and coroner for the Craven district of Yorkshire.

12. At Glentworth, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. Richard Bassett.

Thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot, in his way home from Beverley fair, Mr. John Dickson, of Kingston-mill, near Driffeld, co. York.

Found dead in his bed, whither he had gone the preceding evening in good health, Jn. Smith, of Navigation-str. Birmingham.

Miss Carter, second daughter of Mr. C. banker, of Portsmouth. She was seized with an apoplectic fit while bathing, and drowned before assistance could arrive.

At Aberdeen, aged 72, Capt. William Byers, formerly of the 108d Foot, commanded by Gen. Sir Ra. Abercromby, and late adjutant of the Aberdeen Volunteers.

13. At his apartments in Brick-lane, Old-street, aged 86, Mr. Francis Hagger,

nephew to the late Mr. Nash, wholesale linen-draper, of Cheap-side. Few men have seen more vicissitudes of human life, nor bore them with more patience.

Richard Morson, esq. of Reading, Berks. While angling in the river Kennet, near Fobney bridge, he slipped into the water, and was drowned.

14. At his house in Palace-yard, Gloucester, aged 78, John Pitt, esq. M.P. for that city. He was originally an attorney, and has died possessed of considerable property, which devolves to his daughter. He was an eccentric character, but a man of great homely benevolence.

Aged 44, deservingly lamented, Mr. Thomas Stenson, bookseller, of Derby.

At his brother's house at Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 38, James Brock, esq. late major of the 16th Light Dragoons.

At Kentish-town, Mr. Charles Bell, late a chief officer in the East India Company's marine service.

In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Ancram.

15. In his 70th year, much respected, Mr. Tho. Waddell, of High-str. St. Giles's.

At Oxford, in his 80th year, Mr. Matthew Smith, upwards of 40 years under-butler of Christ Church.

Suddenly, Mrs. Douglas, of Marham-street, Westminster, mother of Rear-admiral Douglas.

16. Drowned, while angling in the coal canal, the eldest son of Mr. Dyke, brewer, of Lympley-Stoke, co. Somerset.

In his 60th year, at his house in Blackfriars-road, William Gilbert, esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

17. At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 78, Mr. William Philpot, attorney at law, and town-clerk of that corporation from 1785 to 1799, when he resigned the office.

At Oxford, in her 80th year, Mrs. Hannah Badcock, relict of Mr. Geagle B. cook of Pembroke college.

At Slawston, co. Leicester, aged 88, Mr. Samuel Driver, a respectable farmer and grazier. His wife, Anne Driver, died June 28, aged 62.

In Northampton-row, Clerkenwell, aged 61, after long confinement by a complication of disorders, of which the principal were a severe rupture, and an inveterate dropsy which had for some time prevented his existing but in an erect posture, Mr. John Farmer, a very worthy and industrious journeyman printer (as were his father and grandfather of the same name). He was born in Jewin-street, and acquired the rudiments of his profession as a compositor in the office of the late Mr. Bowyer, with whom his father "long wrought," as that benevolent old gentleman particularly expresses in his will. Fortunately for John Farmer, he married,

married, several years ago, a careful, hard-working woman, by whose unremitted assiduities his latter years of painful existence have been rendered comparatively comfortable. So long as he was able he diligently followed his employment as a compositor, and clofed his labours, in the office where they commenced, in the employment of the partner and fuccessor to Mr. Bowyer, who was one of the most intimate companions of his early days, and retained a real regard for him through life.

18. Suddenly, at Mr. Wood's, on the Kent road, aged 74, Mr. Alexander, of Strood, near Rochester.

At her daughter (Mrs. Ord's) house, in Dover-street, Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Rev. James S. and mother of the Countess of Oxford.

19. Rev. Thomas-Alexander Atwood, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

William Allen, esq. master of God's Gift college, Dulwich, Surrey, where he had resided upwards of 52 years. The college was founded, in 1619, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, and keeper of the King's Bear-garden, for a master, warden, four fellows (three of whom to be ecclesiasticks, and the other a skilful organist), six poor old men, six poor old women, and twelve boys. Celibacy is a *fine quæ* non. The revenues are large and increasing. By the statutes, the warden

succeeds the master, and takes upon him the office immediately on the master's death, so that there is now a vacancy for warden. The founder directs that both the master and warden shall be of the name of *Allen*, or *Alleyn*; and every person of that name is eligible to become a candidate. The election is in the five surviving fellows, conjointly with the churchwardens of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, St. Giles without Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's, Southwark; who choose two persons. Two rolls of paper are then put into a box, and each candidate takes one, and the person who takes the paper on which the words *God's Gift* are written is the warden elected. The present fellows are, the late warden (now master), the Rev. T. J. Smith, the Rev. Neville Stow, the Rev. — Barry, and Mr. Richard Dowell (organist), who all reside in the College.

20. In his 21st year, whilst bathing with his brother, at Heachem, Norfolk, Mr. Jas. Coldham, of Caius coll. Cambr. eldest son of James C. esq. of Anmer.

21. At her father's, in Compton-street, Clerkenwell, aged 11 years and 8 months, Miss Mary-Anne Lynch.

22. Aged 76, Mrs. Esther Underhill.

23. At his seat at Chipstead-place, Kent, in his 51st year, Charles Polhill, esq.

*. PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 23, to July 23, 1805.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	833	Males	615	Between	2 and 5 161
Females	730	Females	624		5 and 10 61
Whereof have died under 2 years old 311		1239.			10 and 20 41
Peck Loaf 4s. 8d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 10d.; 5s. 1d.					20 and 30 103
Salt £. 1 os. od. per bushel; 4d. per pound.					30 and 40 132
				40 and 50 120	50 and 60 96
					60 and 70 90
					70 and 80 52
					80 and 90 30
					90 and 100 6
					100 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 29:

Fine 85s. to 90s.—Seconds 75s. to 85s.—Pollard 30s. to 32s. od.—Bran 8s. to 10s.

Return of Flour, July 13 to July 19, from the Cocket Office:

Total 15,511 Sacks. Average 86s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 20, 42s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

July 24, 1805, is 52s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid

or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, July 26:

Kent Bags.....5l.	5s. to 6l.	15s.	Kent Pockets.....5l.	10s. to 7l.	5s.
Suffex Ditto.....5l.	5s. to 6l.	6s.	Suffex Ditto.....5l.	10s. to 6l.	10s.
Essex Ditto.....5l.	5s. to 6l.	5s.	Farnham Ditto.....5l.	0s. to 9l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 22:

St. James's—Hay.....3l.	18s.	0s. to 5l.	10s. od.	Average 4l.	14s.	0d.
Straw.....2l.	17s.	0d. to 4l.	4s. od.	Average 3l.	10s.	6d.
Whitechapel—Hay.....3l.	10s.	0d. to 5l.	10s. od.	Average 4l.	10s.	0d.
Clover.....5l.	0s.	0d. to 9l.	0s. od.	Average 5l.	10s.	0d.
Straw.....2l.	10s.	0d. to 3l.	6s. od.	Average 2l.	19s.	0d.

SMITHFIELD, July 29. To fink the offal—per stone of 5lb.

Beef.....4s.	0d. to 5s.	0d.	Pork.....4s.	0d. to 4s.	8d.
Mutton.....4s.	0d. to 5s.	0d.	Lamb.....4s.	0d. to 3s.	6d.
Veal.....4s.	0d. to 5s.	0d.	Bafts, about 1800.	Sheep 20,000.	
COALS, Best, in the Pool, 48s. od. Delivered 60s. od.			Sunderland, 42s. 6d. Delivered 54s. od.		
SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 98s. Curd, 92s.			CANDLES 11s. od. per Doz. Moulds 12s. od.		
FALLOW, per stone, 5lb. St. James's 4s. 1d.			Clare Market 4s. 1d. Whitechapel 4s. 0d.		

LEACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1805.

	Bank Stock.	1 spec. C.	1 spec. Cent.	14 per C.	5 spec. C.	1 spec. C.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sour. S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	High spec. C.	Imp. spec. C.	Eng. Lev. Tickets.	Bagilla Prices.
28 1794	1794	58 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2	that	98 1/2	16 1/2	2 1/2	that	2d	1d	that	that	that	4p		57 1/2	2 per C. dic.	
29 holiday																			
30 Sunday																			
1	180	58 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2	that	98 1/2	16 1/2		that	2 a 3d	2d	that	that	that	3 1/2p	86 1/2		2 per C. dic.	
2	180	58 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2	that	98 1/2	16 1/2		that	2 a 3d	1d	that	that	that	4 1/2p	86 1/2	57 1/2	2 per C. dic.	
3		58 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2	that	98 1/2	16 1/2		that	2 a 3d	1d	that	that	that	4 1/2p	87 1/2	57 1/2	2 per C. dic.	
4		58 1/2	59 1/2	75 1/2	that	98 1/2	16 1/2		that	2 a 3d	1p	that	that	that	4 1/2p	87 1/2	57 1/2	2 per C. dic.	
5		59	60 1/2	75 1/2	that	98 1/2	17		that	2 a 3d	1p	that	that	that	4 1/2p			2 per C. dic.	
6		59	60 1/2	75 1/2	that	98 1/2	17		that	2 a 3d	1p	that	that	that	4 1/2p			2 per C. dic.	
7 Sunday																			
8	181 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	76 1/2	that	98 1/2	17		that	2 a 3d	1p	that	that	that	4 1/2p	87 1/2		2 per C. dic.	
9	181 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	76 1/2	that	98 1/2	17		that	2 a 3d	1p	that	that	that	5 1/2p		58 1/2	2 per C. dic.	
10		60	61	77 1/2	that	99	17 1/2	2 1/2	that	1 a 2d	1p	that	that	that	6p			2 per C. dic.	
11	185	60	61	78	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		that	1 a 2d	1p	that	that	that	6p			2 per C. dic.	
12	185	60	61	78	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		that	1 a 2d	1p	that	that	that	6p			2 per C. dic.	
13	184 1/2	60 1/2	61	78	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		that	1d	3p	that	that	that	6 1/2p			2 per C. dic.	
14 Sunday																			
15		59 1/2	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2	17 1/2	2 1/2	157	1d	3p	that	that	that	5 1/2p			18 17	0 2 per C. dic.
16	183	59 1/2	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		150 1/2	1d	3p	that	that	that	6p			18 17	0 2 per C. dic.
17	183 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		that	2d	3p	6 1/2		that	5 1/2p			18 17	0 2 per C. dic.
18	183 1/2	60	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		183 1/2	2d	3p	6 1/2		that	6p			18 19	0 2 per C. dic.
19	183 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	78	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		183 1/2	2d	1p			that	5 1/2p			18 19	0 2 per C. dic.
20		60	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1p			that	5 1/2p			18 19	0 2 per C. dic.
21 Sunday																			
22	183 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		183 1/2	2d	1d			that	3 1/2p			18 19	0 1 per C. dic.
23	184	59 1/2	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2	17 1/2		183 1/2	2d	1d			58 1/2	5 1/2p			18 19	0 1 per C. dic.
24	182 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2	18	2 1/2	182	2d	1d	6 1/2			4 1/2p			18 19	0 1 per C. dic.
25		59 1/2	60 1/2	76 1/2	that	99 1/2				2d	1d				4 1/2p			19 3	0 1 per C. dic.
26	180 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	76 1/2	that	99 1/2			180 1/2	2d	1d	6 1/2			4 1/2p			19 3	0 1 per C. dic.
27	180 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	77 1/2	that	99 1/2			180 1/2	2d	1d	6 1/2			4 1/2p			19 3	0 1 per C. dic.
28 Sunday																			

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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St. James's Chron.
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London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
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Blackburn
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CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
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Chelmsford 2
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Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
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Enbellished with an Original Portrait of MARY BRANDON, Duchess of SUFFOLK; and
Picturesque Views of PEVENSEY CASTLE, and COWDRAY HOUSE; ancient MONUMENTS, &c

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1805. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1805.
July					
27	58	72	59	29,68	fair
28	60	69	58	,68	showery
29	59	68	59	,68	showery
30	63	67	60	,78	fair
31	63	66	56	,68	showery
A.1	60	69	57	,58	showery
2	61	71	58	,44	stormy
3	62	66	49	,77	showery
4	62	69	61	,90	cloudy
5	60	71	59	,64	fair, with stro.
6	62	71	57	,71	fair [winds
7	61	69	56	,86	fair
8	60	73	57	,87	fair
9	64	74	64	,90	cloudy
10	64	72	62	30,02	fair
11	63	76	64	30,00	fair

D. of Month	8 o'cl.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1805.
Aug.					
12	65	75	60	29,78	fair
13	66	79	61	,90	fair
14	60	67	55	,95	showery
15	58	70	60	30,00	fair
16	61	70	61	29,90	fair
17	60	69	63	,99	fair
18	64	69	60	,86	cloudy, rain at
19	60	59	54	,52	showery [ni.
20	60	66	57	,62	showery
21	59	60	56	,95	cloudy
22	59	66	62	30,12	fair
23	63	70	64	,18	fair
24	64	71	63	,15	fair
25	62	70	62	,02	fair
26	68	72	58	29,95	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 17, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	97	7 32	11 44	10 32	10 51
Surrey	102	4 46	0 44	4 38	0 52
Hertford	92	10 41	0 45	6 27	10 43
Bedford	95	8 68	9 48	0 31	9 48
Huntingd.	95	1 00	0 50	3 26	8 42
Northam.	99	6 64	9 53	2 33	3 51
Rutland	103	6 00	0 55	0 30	0 50
Leicester	100	0 00	0 51	11 30	0 00
Nottingham.	104	1 66	9 53	0 32	8 49
Derby	109	0 00	0 52	0 36	2 51
Stafford	102	8 00	0 45	4 34	11 50
Salop	116	5 75	8 55	6 32	9 09
Hereford	123	2 57	6 52	0 31	2 48
Worcest.	109	7 00	0 45	6 32	7 46
Warwick	113	7 00	0 50	0 33	0 55
Wilts	93	4 00	0 48	2 32	8 64
Berks	94	7 00	0 47	4 33	10 54
Oxford	100	0 00	0 48	1 32	11 53
Bucks	91	4 00	0 46	3 34	0 51
Bracon	108	9 64	0 54	4 28	0 00
Montgo.	105	7 00	0 00	0 24	10 00
Radnor	99	2 00	0 48	11 26	8 00

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex.	97	8 48	6 47	0 38	7 42
Kent	102	8 00	0 43	0 37	10 19
Suffex	111	4 00	0 00	0 38	4 00
Suffolk	99	5 00	0 45	0 38	3 48
Cambrid.	97	11 00	0 42	8 24	8 48
Norfolk	95	1 00	0 41	0 29	6 11
Lincoln	91	6 03	6 53	0 20	0 45
York	84	5 00	0 00	0 28	6 44
Durham	104	6 00	0 48	0 28	7 00
Northum.	95	5 58	0 43	6 20	0 00
Cumberl.	89	3 58	3 43	2 32	3 00
Westmor.	100	1 64	0 40	2 32	3 00
Lancaster	101	0 40	0 00	0 29	6 48
Chester	97	6 00	0 00	0 33	8 00
Flint	80	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Denbigh	108	11 00	0 72	4 33	7 00
Anglesea	84	0 00	0 48	0 24	0 00
Carnarvon	92	4 00	0 50	8 23	0 00
Merionet.	101	9 00	0 58	0 28	0 60
Cardigan	84	0 00	0 44	0 00	0 00
Pembroke	82	2 00	0 33	6 60	0 00
Carmarth.	97	6 00	0 54	0 00	0 00
Glamorg.	00	0 00	0 54	0 00	0 00
Gloucest.	104	6 00	0 50	0 31	0 59
Somerset	104	3 00	0 00	0 30	4 60
Monmo.	117	5 00	0 00	0 60	0 00
Devon	107	4 00	0 51	2 33	6 00
Cornwall	109	7 00	0 51	6 31	2 00
Dorset	106	1 00	0 48	3 36	6 60
Hants	111	7 48	0 46	8 25	11 34

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

100 0 38 6 49 2 31 7 50 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

82 8 34 2 39 10 23 9 36 11

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	92	2 58	6 40	5 33	3 49
2	98	11 58	6 44	6 33	2 16
3	95	1 58	6 41	0 2	6
4	80	6 63	6 53	0 28	7 11
5	99	0 58	0 44	8 29	3 50
6	92	10 60	2 42	5 32	3 50

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
7	99	10 58	6 40	2 30	6 48
8	97	6 58	6 5	2 27	7 50
9	85	2 58	6 51	4 31	7 50
10	107	2 58	6 30	6 50	6 19
11	108	6 58	6 51	5 32	0 50
12	109	3 48	0 47	3 36	1 36

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For A U G U S T, 1805.

LETTER XXI. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN,

*Sambrook Court,
August 23.*

"The quality of Mercy is not strained;
"It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
"Upon the place beneath. It is twice
"blest; [takes.
"It blesteth him that gives, and him that
"It is an attribute of God himself; [God's,
"And earthly power doth then shew likest
"When Mercy seasons Justice."

SHAKSPEARE, *Merch. of Ven. Act IV. Sc. 2.*

***** AR distant from my
* * * * * view was it so early
* * * * * F * * * * * to have appeared
* * * * * again in your pages;
* * * * * but I should have
***** felt it almost as a
criminal act to have pleaded either
the want of time or the pressure
of professional engagements in ex-
cuse of my dereliction of public
appeals in favour of the prisoner,
after the receipt of my friend Neild's
letter, which shews an anxiety to
extend the influence of that Mercy
so sweetly sung by Collins* :

"Oh, thou, who sit'st a smiling bride
"By Valour's arm'd and awful side;
"Gentlest of sky-born forms; and best
ador'd;
"Who oft with songs, divine to hear,
"Winn'st from his fatal grasp the sp'ar,
"And hid'st in wreaths of flowers his
bloodless sword."

In this letter he remarks that my
precurfive essays "have produced,
"and are producing, incalculable
"advantages; more than I have in
"30 years been able to effect, has
"hence been brought about in 12
"months. The gaolers are all on the
"alert, and, from fear of being vi-
"sited, are in constant preparation;

* Collins was deeply attached to a
young lady who was born the day before
him, who did not return his passion with
equal ardour; on which he pleasantly
observed, "that he came into the world
a day after the Fair."

"at the same time many magistrates
"are better acquainted with the
"inside of a prison house. I could
"easily compress my remarks; but,
"without accuracy of detail, the
"effects would cease. I have ob-
"served in many hospitals that there
"are *shew-wards*, with the inspec-
"tion of which the superficial visitor
"goes away perfectly satisfied; so
"in prisons, the gaolers manage
"with equal dexterity; and what
"is not seen there is no fear of
"having described.

"In my own opinion, I hold life
"by a very precarious tenure*; and
"I am anxious that every county
"should know the real state of its
"own prisons. This will be more
"generally diffused through the
"medium of a Magazine† than by
"the publication of a volume, the
"reading of which would be, as
"Fenselon says,

"Too great an interruption to gaiety."

In the preceding letter (p. 595)
I had proposed to introduce in a
subsequent one some remarks on
the moral government of prisoners;
but the important communications
in the following letter will arrest
the attention of the reader, and
certainly claim immediate notice.

* My virtuous friend; however, may
see his thread gliding through the fingers
of the Parca, and shortening, without
being moved by the sight.

† Let me say here, if I have not before
said it, that I do not purpose ever to print
these essays in a separate volume, for ob-
vious reasons. The haste, however, with
which the printing is unavoidably con-
ducted in periodical essays must occasion-
ally produce errata. In the Magazine
for June,

P. 502, for *accepeable*, read *acceptable*.
504, for 1804, read 1802.

— for *prisons and polices*, read
prison police.

I am tired, indeed, with the necessity of noticing *no chaplain, no religious attention*, so generally applicable to the prisons in Yorkshire. *Scarborough*, the centre of gaiety, the resort of the wealthy, with amusements and dissipation to avert ennui, with salubrious waters to remove disease; affords no chaplain to alleviate the misery, or cure the depravity, of the prisoner, or any allowance to sustain the existence of his life; thus realizing the pathetic reproach of the Poet:

“————— Ye who weekly catch
“The mortal tofs’d by law-forc’d charity,
“And die so slowly that none call it
murder,” COLERIDGE.

The same painful reflections arise from viewing the state of the gaols of *Knareborough*, where, with a refinement of punishment which I hope rarely occurs in any other part of the civilized or uncivilized world, in addition to no chaplain, no religious attention, no surgeon, no allowance of food; we find no straw to lie upon, no water accessible, and where even air is admitted with a niggardly paucity. The human species is said to be capable of living under a greater variety of situations than any other animal; and the town gaol of *Knareborough* affords a fact strongly corroborative of this supposition, where a poor prisoner survived the confinement, stench, and want of pure air, which combined proved fatal to a dog introduced for the purpose of preserving the prisoner from vermin. No wonder, then, that in such a place of complicated neglect the amusements of the dissipated should stifle the plaintive and ungrateful voice of distress, and afford the affecting narrative of poor *Elmsley*, which my friend has detailed with that feeling which first impelled him to plunge into the dungeons of misery rather than to seek the chamber, of dissipation.

Long as this letter has been extended, I cannot silently pass by the *poor-house* of *New Malton*, which, alas! like too many other

poor-houses, is so managed as to afford an appropriate step to a gaol, which again furnishes another to mount up to the gallows; as from the neglect of education springs one of the most universal and productive sources of vice; a subject too copious to dwell upon in the present, but which I hope to introduce in a future essay, as well as its kindred source of depravity, idleness, sanctioned here by the total neglect of employment; the consequence of which must be, as *Jeremy Taylor*, bishop of *Down*, well observed to a lady of his acquaintance, who had neglected the education of her son, “*Madam, if you do not chuse to fill your boy’s head with something, the Devil will; and the Spanish proverb observes farther, that “the Devil tempts every man, but an idle man ever tempts the Devil.”*”

To promote the extension of one (education), and check the influence of the other (idleness), will be objects of early consideration by
Yours, &c. J. C. LETTSON.

SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE. *Mary Grant*, gaoler; salary, 20*l.* Chaplain none, or any religious attentions whatever. Surgeon, none appointed; when one is wanted, he is paid by the town. Allowance none, except certificated as paupers, and then the same as the poor of their respective parishes.

This Gaol is over the *Newborough Gate*, at the entrance into the town. The apartments below are occupied by washerwomen employed by the gentry visiting this place, and the small courtyard is used to dry cloaths in, so that the debtors have no use of it; the only place they have to walk in is a lobby about 9 yards long and 4 feet wide. Debtors have four well ventilated and airy sleeping-rooms, to three of which the keeper furnishes a bed at 3*d.* per night each; the fourth is for those who find their own bed, and pay 6*d.*

* The *Marquis Spinola* once enquired of *Sir Horace Vere*, of what complaint his brother died. “He died,” replied *Sir Horace*, “of having nothing to do.” “Alas!” replied *Spinola*, “that is enough to kill any general of us all.”

a week. No water accessible to the prisoners, or any to the goal but what is bought. The FELON prison is on the ground floor on the other side the gate-way, and consists of four cells about 9 feet square and 7 feet high; two of these are dungeons, four steps below the ground, with straw on plank-bedsteads, very damp and dirty, but whitewashed while I was there. The iron-grating of the farthest dungeon is just over an open and very offensive drain. A small court for the felons might be made from the waste ground adjoining, and the common sewer arched over would make this part of the prison more healthy. Prisoners, August 28th, 1802, felons none; debtors two.

I copied the following Rules and Orders which were hung up in the gaol, viz.

"At the general Quarter Session of the peace, held in and for the Borough of Scarbro' and Liberties thereof, in the Common Hall of the said Borough, on Tuesday 3d April, in the 6th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George H. and so forth. Henry Cotterill, and William Batty, esqrs. Bailiffs of the Borough aforesaid, and Justices assigned to conserve the peace of our said Lord the King within the Borough and the Liberties of the same and so forth:

GAOLERS fees settled as follows, in pursuance of the late Act of Parliament:
 For the discharge of every debtor, s. d.
 for the first action 5 4
 And for every other action to him 1 0
 To the turnkey for the first action
 is, and for every other action 6d. 1 6
 For the discharge of every person from the Session 6s. 8d. and to the turnkey 1s. 7 8
 For the first week's diet of all the prisoners in the gaol 7 0
 And for all further time 3s. 6d. a week, or as the prisoner and gaoler can agree, but the gaoler is to permit the prisoner to provide his own meat, after the first week, if he pleases. For lodging, if the gaoler find bed, bedding, and sheets, for the first night 6d. and for every other night 3d. If two in a bed 3d. each. And every prisoner shall have the liberty of finding the same if he think proper. The gaoler shall have the liberty, if he see occasion, to have two beds in each room, but no more. Every prisoner committed from the bar by the Bailiffs shall pay the gaoler 1s. and the turnkey 1s. Every person committed on suspicion of felony, or misdemeanour 3s. and to the turnkey 1s. For allowing every superfluous, in every

action, 6s. 8d. For allowing every writ of Habeas Corpus, besides conduct money, to be paid and allowed according to the distance from the said gaol to the place where the body is to be removed, 6s. 8d. Perused, examined, and allowed by us, Henry Cotterill, and William Batty, esqrs. Bailiffs of Scarbro'."

The clauses against spirituous liquors were hung up, and underneath written,

"Ordered, by the Bailiffs, that the gaoler do provide fresh water for the prisoners every morning, and that the same be placed in such convenient part of the gaol as the prisoners may have access to. That such of the prisoners as are unable to work, or cannot find employment, and have no other means of subsistence, shall, on application to the magistrates, be supplied with provision from the poor-house.

John Travis, Town Clerk."

MALTON TOWN GAOL, called the *Black Hole*: a small narrow arched place about 17 feet by 14 feet 3 inches. Men and Women are separate during confinement, and are brought from the North Riding House of Correction to the Sessions in this town, which are held once in two years. The keeper furnishes his prisoners with victuals from the adjoining public house. The only ventilation those places receive is through an iron-grating in each door about seven inches square. They have barrack bedsteads which are supplied with fresh straw every three or four months. The constable is the keeper. No salary. Prisoners, August 31st, 1802, none.

I was tempted to visit the poor-house of this place from the inscription on a stone in front of it; and that I might secure to myself *civil treatment*, got a respectable gentleman of the town to accompany me.

"This house for employing and maintaining the poor of NEW MALTON is the generous gift of the right honourable Thomas Earl of Malton, Lord of this Manor.

Also, at the same time, the honourable Henry Finch, and Sir William Wentworth, Bart. the two Members of Parliament for this borough gave 300l. for promoting and carrying on so good a design.

In grateful memory of these benefactions, this stone was humbly dedicated in 1735. Rebuilt in 1789, when Earl Fitzwilliam gave 200l. towards the same."

I expected to have found the same pious care and attention here, which I have before observed at Plymouth, Dover, &c. but was grievously disappointed;

pointed; for none of the children (though some appeared to be 12 or 14 years of age) knew any thing of their Catechism, nor could any of them read, or even spell, that had not been taught before they came there. No religious duties whatever. No employment, every day spent in idleness. The house for the keeper is a very good one, and behind it is a very long building admirably calculated for work-rooms, and where a manufactory may be very profitably established; there is a fine stream of water, which at a few pounds expence might run through the buildings, and is capable of turning wheels for weaving, spinning, &c. Nicholas Sewer, the governor of the work-house, contracts for the maintenance of the poor at 2s. 4d. a head per week, which is paid out of the town-rates for maintaining the paupers. He has a good garden to his house, and keeps them well; to do him justice, I never saw children look more healthy. Table diet, *Sunday and Thursday*, milk and oatmeal breakfast; beef and vegetables, dinner; broth supper. *Monday*, wheat cake and milk dinner; milk and break, breakfast and supper. *Tuesday*, pease broth and beef dinner; milk and bread to breakfast, and broth to supper. *Wednesday*, rice-pudding dinner; milk and bread breakfast and supper. *Friday*, salt fish and potatoes dinner; milk and bread breakfast; broth supper. *Saturday*, French barley surmency dinner; milk and oatmeal breakfast and supper. In dear times the governor has an allowance of five or ten guineas from the Town extra, and with which he is satisfied. Number of poor in the house, old men and women, fifteen; boys and girls, seventeen. I cannot close this account without remarking how highly beneficial the *catechizing* of children in all work-houses *twice* a week would be. Some *serious, plain, familiar* discourse on the great *practical* principles and duties of Religion seems necessary for the older people, who are very ignorant, and without it can receive but little advantage from attending public worship and hearing Sermons there.

I know the pleasure you will receive in adding by way of postscript to my letter on the subject of Alton poor-house, that my friend there informs me in his letter dated 29th May, 1805, "for the last two years the children have attended the *Sunday*

school, by the rules of which they are obliged to be clean washed and combed."

I wish some mention had been made of *employment*, that the less range of building was usefully appropriated, or any religious instruction *within doors*. There is a small religious tract published by the excellent Doctor *Booker*, which I wish was introduced into every workhouse in the kingdom, it is (in my opinion) well adapted for the purpose, and does equal honour to his head and his heart. It is intitled "A plain Form of Christian Worship for the Use of Parish Workhouses and Infirmaryes;" at 1s. 6d. per doz. or 2d. each, at No. 56, Bond-street.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON for Debtors. In the Honour or Forest of Knareborough; the Liberty including nineteen townships, &c. is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, lessee to his Majesty, and almost the only remains of a castle granted by King Edward III. to John of Gunt, Duke of Lancaster; was formerly one room 12 feet square, with a chimney and glazed window, and an inner room 8 feet square, which had no window. A new gaol has been built about eight years in the castle-yard. William Ellism, gaoler, who officiates by a deputy (Edward Jeffery); salary none; fees, 6s. 8d. Allowance, none whatever, not even straw to lie upon. No water but what is fetched from the town. No chaplain or religious attention. No surgeon. This prison consists of two sleeping rooms, each about 15 feet by 8, in one of which there is a fire place and a *privy* in one corner, with lofty and arched ceilings. The doors have each an iron cylinder to admit the debtor's provisions. The window, placed very high, is of a semicircular shape, close glazed, and without a casement, so that I did not wonder to find the prisoners had broke the glass to prevent suffocation, the only place for admission of air is an aperture in the wall, 9 inches by 2½; and even that is almost stopped up by an iron bar one inch thick placed lengthwise. Ventilation might be introduced by an iron-grated window in the wall towards the castle and it would have it is rather convenient, the debtor might see his friend and receive victuals without the trouble of taking the gaoler from his workshop and passing through six doors to gain admittance.

A begging-box suspended from this iron-grated window would in all probability compensate for *No Allowance*, by soliciting the notice of the numerous gentry who resort hither to see the ruins of this once famous castle. At present it bears no appearance of a prison, and thousands may go away without knowing it to be a place of confinement. There is a small flagged court, 17 feet by 8, but of which, the women told me, the prisoners had seldom the use, on account of its being insecure, and not under the keeper's view. When the prison was built, a door opened into the castle-yard, but this I found bricked up.

There is something so affecting in the following detail, that I cannot help transcribing it here, though published in the second edition of my "*Account of Debtors*."

By a letter to me, dated 29th June, 1800, the only prisoner here was William Elmley, committed for debt 30th June, 1799; who says, "a person wishing to see him, upon obtaining the gaol's leave, must pass through six doors. He has only the yard above-described to walk in; the window and wall so high, that he has very little light or air. That, since he came in, he had a fellow-prisoner, but he only lived ten weeks; he himself had been in for seven weeks; and that the preservation of his life was owing to the generous attendance of Mr. Day, surgeon at Harrogate, and Mr. Dent, surgeon at Knaresborough. Elmley's debt was 17l. 5s. Costs 11l. 7s. 14d. Neither the act for preservation of health, nor the clauses against spirituous liquors, were hung up; but I found the gaol both light and clean. Prisoners, 2d Sept. 1802, none.

Knaresborough Prison, for town debtors, called *Nine Holes*, from the space betwixt the nine iron bars in the window, which gives it all the light it receives. It is under the town-hall, and consists of one wretched room, 13 feet square, and 6 feet high, with the above-described window, 17 inches by 6. No court-yard; no water; no allowance. "In this sad place two debtors (Harrison and Vetherhall), a few years ago, were confined six months. Formerly the common sewer from the town ran through it uncorrected; and an officer, who was confined in it for a few days, took in with

him a dog to defend him from the vermin; but the dog was soon destroyed, and the prisoner's face much disfigured by them; but the floor is now paved, and the drain covered.

Knaresborough Town Gaol, for felons, called *Small Ears*, is under the landing place of the flight of stone steps that lead up to the Town Hall; only one room 13 feet 8 inches by 5 feet, the roof arched with brick. At the quarter sessions there are sometimes (I was informed) five or six prisoners, men and women, confined in it for a night or two. The constable is the keeper. Both these last mentioned prisons were very dirty. No court-yard. No water. Prisoners 2d September, 1802; none.

All these lesser prisons should be abolished, and an uniform code of laws framed for the police of all gaols. The laws of a kingdom ought to be general and uniform in a well-regulated state.

My dear Sir, Harrogate, Sept. 2, 1802.

On my arrival at this place I found it so full of company that no tolerable lodgings could be procured; my stay will therefore be shorter than I intended. Tomorrow evening I propose setting out for Rippon. You would scarcely imagine this to be a place for invalids, but rather the resort of the gay, the young, and the healthy, assembled from all parts. "*Spectantes veniunt veniunt spectanturunt ipsae*." Billiards, raffles, cards, and dress, for the evening's dance seems to occupy the whole time.

If it had been my good fortune to have visited this place during the confinement of the above unfortunate debtors in the gaol at Knaresborough, (and of which I hope some future visitors will take the hint) I should have solicited some of my fair countrywomen to set on foot a subscription for their release, and for its success I have not the least doubt; their hearts ever sensible to compassion, are prone to tenderness upon the slightest incitement. I was almost sorry that there was no occasion; it might have produced the alterations I have before suggested.

Adieu, my dear Sir; and believe me with unfeigned regard,

Yours, &c.

JAS. NEILD.

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MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, May 6.*

IT would much facilitate the study of our National Antiquities, were accounts of coins, &c. discovered from time to time, in various parts of Great Britain, immediately published.

The identity of many a Station has been lost for want of even a *slight* notice to assist the enquirer after Historic truth.

I am led to these observations from the circumstance of some Roman Coins having been found last Autumn near Rowley Regis, co. Stafford. A silver denarius of M. Aurelius Antoninus (with the common reverse of TR. P. T. XI. COS. II.), through the kindness of a friend, is now in my possession; and, as I understand a considerable quantity has been discovered, I hope some of your obliging correspondents will give us the particulars.

Celts, and other reliques of "elder days," have also been lately dug up near Clayton Windmill, on the South Downs, co. Sussex, a little to the left of the London road (through Cuckfield) to Brighton.

The advertisement of a new edition of "*Barnabe Ruminarium*" (see blue cover of your Magazine for last May) announces it as "a republication of a work originally printed in the 16th century." With due submission to the Editor, I should presume that this performance did not make its appearance till the 17th century; perhaps (if it be not a *jeu d'esprit* of later date), about the year 1680; and the following extracts will justify the observation.

"Th' isle of Ree, I little fear it,
Without wound, to win and wear it."

p. 37, ed. 1778.

This evidently refers to the transactions of 1627.

"Thence to Ware, where mazy Amwell Mildly cuts the Southern channel;
Rivers streaming, banks resounding,
Middleton with wealth abounding." (p. 77)

The New River was not begun by Hugh Middleton till 1609.

"To th' New-founded College came I,
Commended to the care of many." (p. 87)

This was the Religious Establishment of Nicholas Ferrar at Little Gidding, co. Huntingdon, in 1625 (*Gent. Mag.* vol. XLII. pp. 322, 364.)

The Advertisement farther sets forth (which is my chief reason for noticing it), that the work "is distinguished by Gaiety, Wit, and Learning," and

that "the Author; whoever he was, is entitled to the kindness of the world for the amusement which he affords."

Gaiety, Wit, and Learning, are, indeed, powerful recommendations; but I would add, by way of counterbalance, that the gross indelicacy of many passages deserves the severest reprobation; and that "*the World*" will not make any great addition to its stock of good manners by contemplating the dissolute exploits of "*drunken Barnaby*."

I am not fastidious when I enter a serious protest against the book; and do not doubt of finding among Mr. Urban's readers many who will give me full credit for the motives which influence this avowal. Let us cherish useful Literature, and reward even the humblest publication that offers itself in aid of Virtue and Propriety; but never let us silently approve the degradation of talent (not to call it by an harsher name) which under the mask of playful Wit would introduce vile obscenity; for, as our Shakspeare truly remarks,

"———— we bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive pass,
And not the punishment ———"

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

MR URBAN, *August 17.*

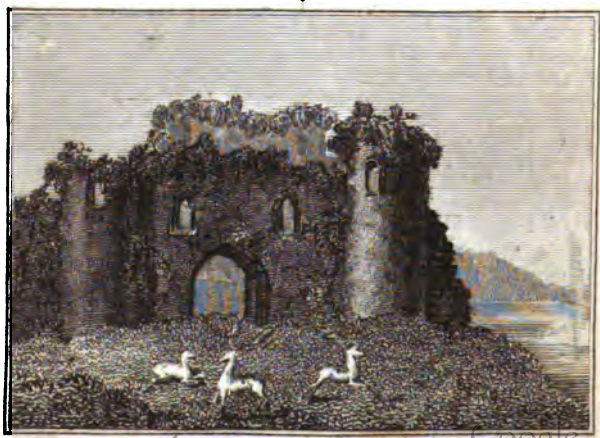
IF any mode of supporting the middle part of warehouse floors in that effectual way as to preclude even a possibility of their shrinking under any weight, from the position in which they are placed when built, has been put in practice, it is possible such mode may be within the knowledge of some of your correspondents or readers; if so, I should be glad to be made acquainted with it through the channel of your valuable Magazine.

I have long noticed that the method in common use is extremely defective, as all the floors in warehouses invariably give way, the upper ones especially; and I am astonished, as that defectiveness is apparent to every one having any thing to do with warehouses, that no method, at least within my knowledge, has yet been discovered that will answer the end effectually; and until that be done, I can never persuade myself that warehouses are really strong. All warehouse floors stand firm alongside the walls, why not then in the middle, where they ought to stand the firmest?

A CONSTANT READER. Mr.



Portrait of the Dutchess of Suffolk.



Pevensey Castle.

Mr. URBAN, July 1.
THE annexed portrait of Mary Queen of France, afterwards wife of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, is from a portrait on board in the manor-house at Southwick, co. Northampton; and is sent, as a companion to that of King Edward IV. in your vol. LXXIV. p. 997. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.
“*Quid vetat et nosmet?*”
I send you a sketch of Pevensey castle (fig. 2.) flattering myself it may perhaps not prove uninteresting to your numerous readers. This ancient fabric is situated on a craggy steep, commanding a beautiful prospect of the adjacent country. Its founder is said to be William the Conqueror. Tradition informs us, the rock on which it is built was formerly laved by the sea; and from fossils and shells of different sorts occasionally met with about the base, most probably this account is true. At present, however, the Ocean has retired to some distance; and we find from the opinion of many ingenious gentlemen,

“...following herds now feed, where Royal Navies rode.”

A view was taken in the year 1801. Whether this stupendous building has sustained any injury since that time from weather, to which it is much exposed on account of its vicinity to the sea, I am unable to judge. PICTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Athridge, July 10.
IN January, p. 9, is given a beautiful ancient portrait from the collection of C. B. Robinson, esq. On comparing this with an engraved portrait of Henry Lord Darnley, by Ridley, from the painting in St. James's palace, it strikes me that there is a very strong resemblance between that of Darnley, and the one your correspondent sends for elucidation; probably it may have been intended to represent the Earl of Lennox, father of that unfortunate nobleman. The dress in both portraits is nearly the same; and laying out of the picture the hat and beard in the portrait you have engraved, and allowing something for the difference of age in the parties represented, it seems to agree in every other respect with the picture of Darnley above alluded to.

Yours, &c.

G. B.

GENL. MAG. August, 1805.

Mr. URBAN, Grosvenor-square, July 1.
IN the Magazine for June, p. 555, in the Review of Dr. Moseley's second edition of his Treatise on the *Lues Bovilla*, or Cow Pox, it is justly remarked, as a matter of surprise, that none of the medical men whose characters are most pledged for the reputation of Vaccination should have come forward against this gigantic opponent: an opponent so formidable, that, unless an immediate stop be put to the effects of his arguments, supported as they are by facts, the practice of Vaccination must soon sink into oblivion; and the great names and munificent benefactions which have hitherto upheld it, will no longer avail. Such must be the consequence of the persevering attacks on Vaccination which Dr. Moseley has made against it in his various publications. In 1798, 1799, 1800; before the House of Commons on the 24th of March 1802; and since that period, in two express publications on the Cow Pox, which he terms the *Lues Bovilla*, in 1804, and in the present year 1805.

Does not then, Mr. Urban, the silence of Drs. Jenner, Pearson, Lettsom, Thornton, and Mr. Cline, the authors and supporters of Vaccination, amount to a confession that the Cow Pox is not what they have asserted? And will it not be considered that Dr. Moseley has rendered the publick most important service in detecting a project so fraught with evil to the *satus populi*?

Dr. Moseley has, as your Critick observes, given those gentlemen a challenge; and let me add, Mr. Urban, a fair, open challenge, in which there is neither ill-manners, nor ill-humour; and which, in spite of contest, we trust, will excite as much laughter in his opponents at whom his witty arrows are shot, as it has in the rest of the community. But still they must get the better of his objections to their doctrine; or confess that they cannot.

Dr. Moseley asserts three things, viz.

I. “That those persons who have had the Cow Pox are, not perfectly secure from the infection of the Small Pox.”

II. “That the inoculated Cow Pox is not a much milder and safer disease than the inoculated Small Pox.”

III. “That all attempts to exterminate the Small Pox, by Cow Pox, are vain and impotent; because the influence of the Cow Pox is not permanent in the human frame; that the Small Pox is an atmospheric disease; and that all those who have

have had the Cow Pox will be subject to Small Pox contagion, when it rages epidemically."

It is believed he has proved these points to the satisfaction of the most enlightened part of the community; and these opinions are now widely circulating among the mass of the people.

Therefore, Mr. Urban, as the inferior publications in which the Cow Pox subject is handled by common writers are not likely to reach the higher and learned orders, I request that you will give these, I fear unworthy, observations a place in your universal Miscellany.

I again admonish those whom it most concerns, to read what they have pledged themselves to; and that, unless Dr. Moseley's theory and facts be demolished *in toto*, Vaccination must end. Besides, it cannot fail to happen but that others have had opportunities of seeing the insecurity and evils of Vaccination as well as Dr. Moseley; consequently he cannot remain its only antagonist in the department of Medicine and Science; and that other authors, and other facts, will appear at the standard he has erected in so hostile a manner, against a doctrine that has pervaded a considerable portion of Europe on the credit and faith of its promoters in this country. M. D.

MR. URBAN, *June 29.*
I BEG leave to request the insertion of the celebrated Dedication of the Way of the World subjoined, as a model of epistolary composition, although written above a century ago.

AN ADMIRER OF LITERATURE.

"To the Right Honourable

RALPH EARL OF MONTAGUE, &c.

"MY LORD,—Whether the World will arraign me of vanity or not, that I have presumed to dedicate this Comedy to your Lordship, I am yet in doubt; though it may be it is some degree of vanity even to doubt of it. One who has at any time had the honour of your Lordship's conversation cannot be supposed to think meanly of that which he would prefer to your perusal: yet it were to incur the imputation of too much sufficiency to pretend to such a merit as might abide the test of your Lordship's censure.

"Whatever value may be wanting to this Play while yet it is mine, will be sufficiently made up to it when it is once become your Lordship's; and it is my security, that I cannot have over-rated it

more by my Dedication, than your Lordship will dignify it by your Patronage.

"That it succeeded on the stage was almost beyond my expectation; for but little of it was prepared for that general taste, which seems now to be predominant in the palates of our audience.

"Those characters which are meant to be ridiculed in most of our Comedies are of Fools, so gross, that, in my humble opinion, they should rather disturb than divert the well-natured and reflecting part of an audience; they are rather objects of charity than contempt, and, instead of moving our mirth, they ought very often to excite our compassion.

"This reflection induced me to design some characters which should appear ridiculous, not so much through a natural folly, which is incorrigible, and therefore not proper for the stage, as through an affected wit: a wit, which at the same time that it is affected is also false. As there is some difficulty in the formation of a character of this nature, so there is some hazard, which attends the progress of its success upon the stage: for many come to a Play so over-charged with criticism, that they very often let fly their censure, when, through their rashness, they have mistaken their aim.

"I must beg your Lordship's pardon for this digression from the true course of this epistle; but that it may not seem altogether impertinent, I beg that I may plead the occasion of it, in part of that excuse of which I stand in need, for recommending this Comedy to your protection. It is only by the countenance of your Lordship, and the few so qualified, that such who write with care and pains can hope to be distinguished; for the prostituted name of Poet promiscuously levels all that bear it.

"Terence, the most correct writer in the world, had a Scipio and a Lellus, if not to assist him, at least to support him in his reputation; and, notwithstanding his extraordinary merit, it may be, their countenance was not more than necessary.

"The purity of his style, the delicacy of his turns, and the justness of his discrimination, were all of them beauties, which the greater part of his audience were incapable of tasting. Some of the coarsest strokes of Plautus, so severely censured by Horace, were more likely to affect the multitude; such who came with expectation to laugh at the last act of a Play, and are better entertained with two or three unseasonable jests, than with the artful solution of the fable.

"As Terence excelled in his performances, so had he great advantages to encourage his undertakings; for he built most on the foundations of Menander:

his

his plots were generally modelled, and his characters ready drawn to his hand; he copied Menander; and Menander had no less light in the formation of his characters from the observations of Theophrastus, of whom he was a disciple; and Theophrastus, it is known, was not only the disciple, but the immediate successor of Aristotle, the first and greatest judge of Poetry. These were great models to design by; and the farther advantage which Terence possessed, towards giving his Plays the due ornaments of purity of style, and justness of manners, was not less considerable, from the freedom of conversation which was permitted him with Lælius and Scipio, two of the greatest and most polite men of his age; and, indeed, the privilege of such a conversation is the only certain means of attaining to the perfection of dialogue.

"If it has happened in any part of this Comedy, that I have gained a turn of style or expression more correct, or at least more corrigible than in those which I have formerly written, I must, with equal pride and gratitude, ascribe it to the honour of your Lordship's admitting me into your conversation, and that of a Society where every body else was so well worthy of you, in your retirement last Summer from the town; for it was immediately after that this Comedy was written. If I have failed in my performance, it is only to be regretted, where there were so many not inferior either to a Scipio or a Lælius, that there should be one wanting equal in capacity to a Terence.

"If I am not mistaken, Poetry is almost the only art which has not yet laid claim to your Lordship's patronage. Architecture and Painting, to the great honour of our country, have flourished under your influence and protection: in the mean time, Poetry, the eldest sister of all arts, and parent of most, seems to have resigned her birth-right, by having neglected to pay her duty to your Lordship; and by permitting others of a later extraction to prepossess that place in your esteem, to which none can pretend a better title. Poetry, in its nature, is sacred to the good and great; the relation between them is reciprocal, and they are ever propitious to it. It is the privilege of Poetry to address to them, and it is their prerogative alone to give it protection.

"This received maxim is a general apology for all writers who consecrate their labours to great men; but I could wish, at this time, that this address were exempted from the common pretence of all Dedications; and that, as I can distinguish your Lordship even among the most deserving, so this offering might become remarkable by some particular instance of

respect, which should assure your Lordship that I am, with all due sense of your extreme worthiness and humanity,
My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient
And most obliged humble servant,
WILLIAM CONGREVE.

Mr. URBAN,

May 27.

YOUR correspondent who signs himself "An Architect," is particularly jealous of all innovations in the science to which he has dedicated himself; and I doubt not that you will allow me to send you a few remarks on an innovation which I have observed in a recent publication. I allude to "A System of English Grammar, upon a Plan entirely new, by J. Taylor." The innovation of which I complain is, the words, "signet-comma" being substituted for the antient term "apostrophe." And the reason given by the Author is contained in this note:

"Nothing can be more improper than the term *apostrophe*, as generally applied to this mark; since in Grammar it can only denote a contraction formed by the absence of one or more letters, and if we say the Kings household, the Queens apartment, &c. what letter or letters can be supposed here to be omitted."

Though Mr. Taylor is the head-master of a considerable Academy, I think it is pretty plain by this note, and by his substitution of "signet comma," that his memory wants a little refreshing. He cannot recollect that our English word "comma" is derived from the Greek *κωμῆ*, to cut off; for, had he known this, he never would have substituted a synonymous term of his own invention, for a word which has been very generally received by our best Lexicographers and Grammarians, Yours, &c. CORRECTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

June 20.

I TAKE the liberty to observe to your correspondent, p. 407, that the passage cited by him from Clemens Alexandrinus had not "escaped the observation" of a most "distinguished" Investigator of the questioned text.

The learned J. A. Bengel, in his "Apparatus Criticus," has a Dissertation of twenty-eight sections, in *locum*. His xxxiii. sect. treats of the *remnantia vestigia pericopa apud Græcos lecta*; where, having cited Irenæus and Athanasius, he proceeds thus to subvert the

the testimony of the author of the *Εκλογαί*.

“Non multo post, Clemens Alexandrinus, vel quisquis, illas ex τῷ περιφρονῶνι ἐκλογαί; ad Theodori epitomam adiecit, scriptor certe vetustissimus, hæc notavit,—τοὺς ἡ σφραγὶς ἐπακροῦσθαι, ἢ αὐτὰς φΥΛΑΣΣΗΝΤΑΙ τὸ Θεῖον τῶν πᾶσι, ἡμῶν ἑκάστος ἐπὶ δύο καὶ τριῶν μαρτυρῶν, ἐπὶ πάλους καὶ ὑπὸ καὶ ἀγῶν παντομάχου. ἰδὲ δὲ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΩΝ καὶ ΒΟΗΘΩΝ οἱ ΕΝΤΟΛΑΙ ΛΙΘΙΝΑΙ. ΦΥΛΑΣΣΕΣΘΑΙ οφείλουσιν. fol. 375. Ed. Commelin. Alludit scriptor ad loca Matth. xviii. 16. xxviii. 19. 20; sed interveniente utique loco 1 John v. 7. Coll. v. 3, 21.”

As the passage is found in the same page in the edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, printed by Commelin at Heidelberg in 1592, and that of Heinsius at Leyden, in 1616, I wish to be informed if the latter is an exact *re-impression* of the Commelin edition, precisely in the same form.

Yours, &c.

z.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 7.
A TRAVELLER of considerable celebrity, Dr. Clarke of Jesus College, Cambridge, has just published a Dissertation on the Tomb of Alexander; to which is prefixed, opposite the title-page, a beautiful engraving of a head from a silver tetradrachm of Lysimachus. The head is supposed by the author to be the head of Alexander; and, in the introduction, some pains are bestowed to establish this point, under the idea of its being *materially* connected with the subject of the Dissertation. See Introduction, p. 9. On reading the author's argument, it is impossible not to be struck with his honest or clumsily simplicity in the management of it; and I beg leave, under this impression, to send you some observations. I shall not travel far out of his argument for them, and, knowing you are a lover of brevity, shall be as brief as I can. The head is supposed by the author to be the head of Alexander after he has assumed the title and honours of a God, calling himself the son of Jupiter Ammon. It has got the cornu Ammonis and the snake curl of the hair, which are said to indicate divinity. It has got, too, the royal fillet or diadem; and the countenance is the same with that which commonly appears on the coins of Macedon, where the head is covered with the lion's

skin, in lieu, as may be thought from the picture of Aeneas in Virgil, of the warrior's helmet. See VIRG. ÆN. VII. 667.

cum dentibus albis
Indutus capiti.

For this similarity the author earnestly contends; and, together with the tokens of divinity in the horn and hair, it may safely be granted him, though the concession gives no advantage, perhaps, to his argument.

The first objection which there is to the head with the lion's skin being the head of Alexander is this, that gold medals of Alexander have the head of Minerva upon them; and therefore it is likely that the change for this other head, a change which took place before Alexander assumed the title and honours of a God, was a change for some other deity, and certainly, at some period or other of his life, he was partial to Hercules. See Introduction, pp. 17, 18. “Young Hercules with the lion's spoils,” says Dr. C. “a character he often assumed.”

A second objection is in the passage quoted by Eckhel from Constantine Porphyrogenetes, in the word *τοιαύτη*. The Macedonian kings, as their royal decoration, wore the skin of the lion's head, and considered it as far transcending every other *such* decoration; doubtless so considering it as being of high distinction and descent. It was, says Constantine, their *ταυρία*, their *τεμνα*, their *περφόρα Βασιλική*. They esteemed it *ὑπὲρ πάντα λίβει*. And then he adds, *καὶ μάρτυς αὐτὸ τὸ νόμισμα τοῦ Μακεδόνα; Ἀλλ' ἐνδρον τοιαύτην οὐκ ἔλαττωσι*. Would the writer, in such a connexion with the words *τῷ M. A.* have said *τοιαύτην*, in the Latin translation *ejusmodi*, had this head been Alexander's? And let me here inform the reader that, just before this quotation, Constantine writes that the kings of Macedon derive from Hercules. Doubtless, his appeal to the coin of Alexander was an appeal only to a specimen of this peculiar regal Macedonian decoration, to a specimen, as the word *τύπος* seems to intimate, commonly to be met with. Let the reader note the word *Μακεδόνα*, and the place it stands in. See Introduction, p. 19.

A third objection is this; that, if such an edict as that spoken of by Apuleius did ever exist, it is altogether confined to *pictures, statues, and gems*; and,

and, to couple a lesser subsidiary objection to this, if such a proud delicacy as the edict asserts had place in the mind of Alexander, it is itself an argument against his tetradrachms having his head upon them. If the anxiety of Alexander to keep his portrait out of the hands of every artist but Lysippus, Apelles, and Pyrgoteles, suggested the edict, and if his tetradrachms with his head, as Dr. Clarke says of Lydimachus's, p. 16, were the pay of his soldiers, and if by this means alone they were in general circulation, the absurdity of this edict must have surpassed every other which is recorded of him; obedience was not to be expected from any motive of fear, and still less so, if the terms be considered in which the edict seems to have been expressed: "Præter hos tres, si quis *usquam* reperiretur alius *sanctissimi* imagine regis manus admolitus, haud secus in eum quam in sacrilegum vindicaretur." See Introduction, p. 21.

A fourth objection is this; that the countenance on the tetradrachm of Lydimachus, which is opposite the title-page, does not correspond, though Mr. Henley says it does, with the *Βασιλεὺς ὁμοιωτὸν ἑαυτῷ* in the *Rhesus* of Euripides, v. 8. Let the reader remark the words *ὁμοιωτὸν ἑαυτῷ*, and compare the ideas they suggest with those from that countenance. The words do not suit the portrait of the gold medal in the vignette, where the countenance has less beauty than here; they do not even suit any of the faces under the lion's skin in Goltzius's plates, where the beauty is still less than on either of these. To speak a little dogmatically on a point where all must determine chiefly from the view, the countenance on this tetradrachm has not the *truth* from which Caracalla imitated, and much less does it excite the idea of a man *restrictus, gravis, vultu etiam truculentioris*, which Caracalla became in imitation of Alexander. Though I should think myself wanting in prudence to give the importance which Dr. Clarke does to the quotation from Apuleius, yet the countenance certainly inclines to his description of Alexander's *Statues*, &c. "forma viridis juvenæ, grævia relicta frontis;" and though I should think myself still more defective in prudence even to him, with Dr. Clarke, at the importance of the MS life of Alexander found by him at Vienna, yet the

countenance inclines also to the description given there, "*lætis oculis, illustribus malis, ad gaudium rubescenscibus.*" The countenance certainly inclines to the feminine; though it be the head of a male, it has *something of the Medusa character*, and not in the hair only. What if the countenance vindicate Virgil from the commentators, who think that beauty and robust strength cannot be united in the same person, who refusing to the father the claim of beauty, deny it to the son; though the description most obviously points to that claim, both as the first introduction of the son, and in the repetition of *pulcher* in every term but the proper names:

satus Hercule pulchro
Pulcher Aventinus.

VIRG. ÆN. VII. 656, 657.

What if this countenance be the young beardless Grecian Hercules, who married Hebe? See Appendix, No. II. by Mr. Henley, p. 140; *Introduct.* p. 21; Appendix, No. I. p. 114; *Additional Notes*, p. 98.

A fifth objection is this; that it is almost incredible that, on all the coins and medals which have the head with the lion's skin, the portrait of Alexander should have been intended. From the Introduction it appears that there were medals of Philippi and other cities, of Audoleon king of Pæonia, of Antas king of Epirus; and in Goltzius's Catalogue are medals of Acarnania, of Thebes of Locri, of the islands of Corcyra, Cos, and Carpathus, of Galatia, of Prusa, of Syracuse, Messina, Bruttia, and Brundisium, which have all this same head with the lion's skin. As to the likenesses of this head on these different medals, I need only appeal to Dr. Clarke's own words, begging the reader at the same time to excuse my offering to his notice such a claim, though correct, testimony. They are the words at the end of the Catalogue from Goltzius. "If," says Dr. Clarke, "in some of these instances a slight difference should appear in the representation of the features, let it be remarked that they were the works of *different artists*. Yet the resemblance is *so striking*, that the utmost attention seems to have been paid to it. They appear all to have been taken from *one original*. In viewing the representations of Alexander's portrait, it is *truly wonderful* that medals struck in Asia so exactly correspond with others struck in

in the most Western colonies of Greece, that they would seem the result of the same coinage, if it were not for the difference of their inscriptions, and the various subjects expressed on their reverses." The exactness of the correspondence between the medals of Sicily, Italy, Greece, and Asia, and the Grecian or Asiatic islands, may be truly wonderful, if they give the portrait of Alexander; for, at some of the places where they were struck, it is probable that not even the name of Alexander was known, or, if it were, that they had little or no interest in fortunes like his, so far out of their view or reach, and particularly if the medals were struck *evidently*, as Dr. Clarke asserts of some of them, *posterior to his death*. This exactness of resemblance may in this case be a true cause of wonder; but it is no ground for wonder at all, if the portrait be that of the Grecian Hercules, whose name and whose exploits were known to them all; who was the favourite hero and divinity of all; who was the glory and boast of Greece and all her colonies from the East to the West; who was the head and father of a numerous and powerful family; who in every scene of his achievements was remembered with love and veneration; who was the pattern to every Grecian warrior and adventurer; who was the pattern even to Alexander, and even a pattern to Augustus. See Introduction, p. 17, note b. and Additional Notes, p. 97—99.

A sixth objection is drawn from the silence of Dr. Clarke concerning the Herculean club, which in Goltzius's plates is commonly to be seen on the reverses of these supposed portraits of Alexander.

A seventh objection is this; that Eckkel says, "there does not exist, with the portrait of Alexander upon it, any coin or medal, of which it can with certainty be affirmed that it was struck in his life-time." I give what I believe to be the real meaning of his words. His words are, "non extaret certum Alexandri nummum ejus effigie insignem, qui illius adhuc vivi ætate signatus sit." Now, if this opinion be of any weight, how disputable does the *indisputable proof* become in No. 10 from Goltzius's Catalogue; a proof whose real conclusion, though not so expressed, is meant to be, that that portrait is the portrait of Alexander; a proof, alas! rather treated with slight

in a subsequent specimen from the same Catalogue. In No. 17, *two* reasons, precisely *two*, and stated formally with a *first* and a *secondly*, incline Dr. Clarke to think the head of that medal to be Alexander's; and then this proof, *though indisputable*, is tagged to these two by the word *moreover*, as if it were scarce worthy of being called a reason. See Introduction, p. 20, and Additional Notes, pp. 97, 98.

An eighth objection is this; that a marble bust was found at Tivoli near Rome, with the Greek inscription upon it, "ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΟΣ" and without the "traits by which," says Dr. Clarke, "*historians* have characterized the portrait of Alexander." In this inscription the two Omicrons are square, thus □, and the characters are said generally, by Carlo Fea, who prefers this bust to Winkelmann's portraits, to be coeval with the time of Alexander. Nor is this position disputed on any other ground (and, strange to tell! it is disputed on this ground) than by an appeal to Montfaucon's Palæographia concerning the circular Omicron, as being anterior in age to the square; while in the same note where this reference is made, it is allowed that the square Omicron appears upon medals, "which numismatists have believed to belong to Amyntas the first king of Macedon," a predecessor of Alexander's; and while in the text Dr. Clarke thinks the most probable conjecture against the authority of the bust to be, the application of Alexander's name to the bust of some other person, an application which "occurs," he says, "*so frequently*, that it offers the most probable conjecture." But whether this *frequent* misapplication befalls Alexander's bust only is not said; perhaps it befalls other busts as well as his, which perhaps Dr. Clarke means; and perhaps it befalls medals; which remark touching medals I beg leave to add to the seventh objection. See Introduction, pp. 19, 20.

After this long list of objections, a list, perhaps, a little too long, considering what I said about brevity, I have now to request your farther indulgence for a remark or two on the horns upon the head of Hercules, and on the superstitious use of Alexander's effigy in rings, bracelets, &c. If the reader, on the mention of horns on Hercules, should feel some surprise, let him turn to the 11th page of Dr.

Clarke's

Clarke's Introduction, where it is said, "The statues of the Olympian and the Capitoline Jupiter, that their statues "were sometimes decorated with the symbols of Ammon." And in the same page let him observe farther what is Dr. Clarke's idea of an African medal having on it "a bearded head with the horns of a ram." Numismatic writers have called it Jupiter Ammon himself; but Dr. C. believes it to be a son of Ammon, the Indian and Egyptian Bacchus, having as a son a title to his father's symbol. If, then, Bacchus wears his father's horns on this plea, and if on the same plea Alexander, calling himself too a son of the same Ammon, puts on horns in the pride of his divinity, and in proof of his lineage, it was natural for him to transfer the like horns to the head of the demi-god on his medals, the demi-god who was himself too a son of Jupiter, of Jupiter now known and acknowledged by Alexander as Jupiter Ammon. For propriety's sake, for adulation's and decorum's sake, the lion's skin, hitherto the covering and decoration of the head of the son of the Grecian Jupiter, must now give way to the horns of the African father of Gods and men. It is not necessary for this argument to admit Dr. C's opinion concerning Bacchus. It is sufficient for my purpose if the transfer of symbols amongst the deities of old was common; and then the putting of horns on Hercules has nothing in it peculiar or difficult; and it has still less of either, if Alexander would be a god, a god of this lineage and connexion. If he would appear with horns, his favourite son of Jupiter, his idol, the idol and pattern of himself and all his Greeks, must appear so too. And let the reader in this place call to mind that Alexander had a son called Hercules. I now come to the other topic; but, before I proceed to it, it may be necessary, in proof of the confusion and blending of the antient mythology, and in proof too of Dr. Clarke's style, a point I have here and there touched on, to quote the following passage. "The Roman polytheism admitted, according to Varro, not less than three hundred persons under the name of Jupiter; and in the confusion which *they* (i. e. the Roman, Grecian, &c. polytheism) blended together all the parts of antient mythology, it was not unusual to find many of them comprised under one form.

The statues of the Olympian or the Capitoline *Jove* were sometimes decorated with the symbols of Ammon, of Osiris, and of Belus." See Introduction, p. 11. In proceeding to the superfluous use of Alexander's effigy in rings, bracelets, &c. I beg the reader to recollect with me that it is next to impossible to calculate the effects of superstition, to account for the shapes the assumes, to trace her ever-varying forms through the lapse of centuries. Who of the moderns can even now at this period, with so many helps from history, and with the very imagery in groupes before him, who of them can even now develope and explain the delusions and fraudulent representations of Popish superstition? The same of Alexander; the terror of his name through all the East, the incredible rapidity of his conquest, the changes made in Asia by it, leaving an impression concerning the first author and cause of them all, almost overpowering the human mind with wonder, are of themselves nearly sufficient to account for the introduction and prevalence of that species of magic influence in his name, which are adverted to by Clements Alexandrinus and by Chrysostom. Let me be allowed, however, to venture on an hypothesis.

Suppose Alexander had an impression that Hercules, whose head, dressed in the lion's skin, was on his coins and medals, was a sort of prototype of himself; that, in that representation and dress, there was a peculiar connexion in some way or other between himself and Hercules; and suppose this to be an impression of Alexander's; there is then no difficulty as to one of the consequences that would arise from it. Fear, craft, and flattery, misrepresentation, and ignorance, would soon probably put into circulation the opinion that the portrait in the lion's skin was Alexander's own. Suppose this notion to have become almost general, a supposition not extremely improbable, as the portrait was in the coin dispersed over all the continent of Asia by his followers and admirers; suppose too, aided by the terror of his name and exploits, and by his pretensions to be a God, this image of him so dressed in the lion's skin should in fancy or fear be connected with those grotesque figures of the man and the lion, the woman and the lion combined in one body, which from remote antiquity through-

out all the East were held in high veneration, and used as charms and amulets; there is then no difficulty in conceiving the last superstition that would attach itself to his name; there would then be a reason for his image being in bracelets and rings as an amulet; there would then be a ground for the custom against which Chrysostom inveighed; there would then be a reason for Augustus's changing his signet ring. In superstition he lost nothing by the change, while by it he gained the advantage of a name suited to his taste more, perhaps, than the sphinx, of which perhaps he knew neither the origin nor explanation. As a slight confirmation of this hypothesis concerning the rise and progress of a peculiar superstition, it is worthy of notice that the feast of Cornelius Macer, where Alexander's amulet was exhibited, apparently with great distinction and honour, was in the temple of Hercules. Dr. Clarke says in a note, Introduction, p. 14, though in the text I am unable to discern why he uses the language, "As this feast was in the temple of Hercules, it is very probable, from the account given of the Maecian family, that the *whole* ceremony was in honour of Alexander." It is a matter of fact, Dr. C.'s quotation from Trebellius Pollio records it, that Alexander was honoured in *part* of the ceremony. But Dr. C. prints in italics the words "temple of Hercules," and opens the sentence with "As," as far as appears, without a cause for either.

Yours, &c. HERACLIDES.

MR. URBAN, July 12.

ALWAYS willing to contribute my mite to the promotion of every branch of science, but more particularly that of Natural History, I send you the following notices of the appearance of the Swallow tribe in this district (Bradford, Yorkshire), which are correct, and entirely at Dr. Mayor's service, should you deem them worthy of insertion in your valuable Repository.

The chimney swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, made its first appearance on the 22d of April, with a North-east wind, overcast sky, and cool weather. On the 2d of May, the *Hirundo urtica*, or house martin, appeared; wind North-west, weather fine and warm. The land and black martins, *Hirundo oscilata*, and *Apus*, on the 3d; fine warm

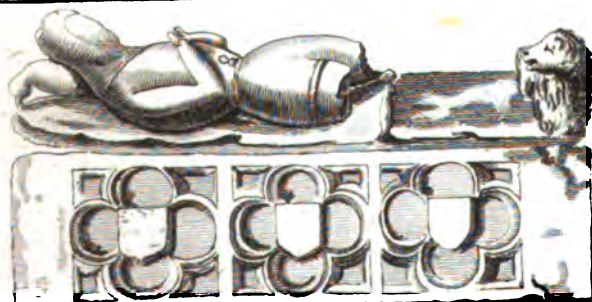
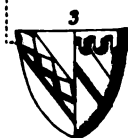
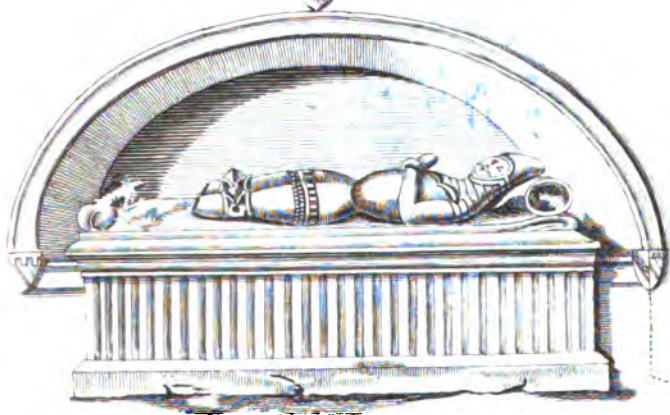
weather, with a North-west wind.

The swallows made their first appearance in considerable numbers; not having had the pleasure of seeing, as is frequently the case when there are a few warm days, one fugie stranger before the 22d of April; a circumstance which I think very extraordinary; but that they should re-appear with a Northern wind, makes it still more so. It had been in that quarter several days, and was so strong as to render it altogether impossible for such insignificant little animals to make any head against it in their *supposed* passage from Africa; of course, had they really made such an attempt, they must all have inevitably perished. But that they took up their winter quarters in this country is rendered still more probable from the weather's having been before that time very cold, and the season in every respect backward, which it is altogether impossible they should, at such an immense distance, be sensible of; on the contrary, how much more consistent is it with reason to suppose they were doing away the winter's cold in some snug recess with the bat, till they were again brought into action by the revivifying rays of the sun, like every other part of the creation. I may ask those who are such strenuous opposers of the partial torpidity of, and advocates for the migration *in toto* of, the Hirundines, whether it accords with sound sense to suppose a creature possessing such a wonderful instinct capable of voluntarily committing so great an error, as to change a certain for an uncertain good? What inducement can they have to leave a certain superabundance of animal food, constantly to be met with all the year round on the coast of Africa, the only place assigned for their brumal retreat by the Migrationists, for a prospect of having *some* food, and even that prospect on their first arrival quite uncertain? For what purpose, then, has an all-wise Providence endowed these little creatures with an instinct which is almost equal in some instances to human reason? Was it, to *destroy* themselves by crossing a boundless ocean in search of that they never felt the want of, in a climate in every respect more congenial to their habits than ours; as, according to Mr. White, the number that returns in the spring bears no manner of proportion to that which departs in the autumn? No; let us suppose them created for a





Tomb at  *CATTERICK.*



Sir David Cradock's Tomb at NANTWICH.

far more noble purpose, that of clearing our atmosphere of the myriads of insects which would otherwise become obnoxious, not to say almost insupportable, to mankind during the heat of summer. And may we not suppose this purpose equally as well answered, by admitting the hypothesis of torpidity, without putting an animal, so ill calculated for extraordinary fatigue, to the necessity of performing, to them, so ~~periods~~ a voyage twice a year? I am well aware, those who take the other ~~side~~ of the question will oppose these arguments with others, to many equally as strong and conclusive; but I cannot ~~assure~~ they will be equally as philosophic. I shall, therefore, for the present dismiss the subject, as on a former occasion, with the idea that much yet remains to be done before we can form any just conclusion of a question which has so long claimed the attention of the Naturalist. But, would gentlemen who have opportunity be more communicative; Dr. Mavor might, perhaps, be the sooner enabled to form his opinion; which will, I hope, be founded on testimonials that will stand the test of the most rigorous scrutiny. This is the grand desideratum; and that it may be speedily attained is the wish of

Yours, &c. PHYSICIEN.

Mr. URBAN, July 1.

THE inclosed sketch of Cowdray House being taken in a different point of view from any you have given, if, on that account it may be considered worthy of admittance in your valuable Miscellany it will give pleasure to

Yours, &c. S.

* In vol. LXXIV. p. 1102, for Joghill read Toghill.

Mr. URBAN, July 4.

THE Rev. James Wilkinson, whose death is noticed in p. 98, was many years prebendary of Ripon, and in the commission of the peace for the North and West Ridings of the county of York; so many, that I apprehend one of the numerals is left out by your compositor in each of the numbers of years which Mr. W. is said in your Obituary to have held those situations. He was the last surviving son and heir, and issue, of Andrew Wilkinson, esq. by Barbara his wife, eldest sister and coheir of James Jessopp (who took the surname of Darcy) Baron

GENT. MAG. August, 1805.

Darcy of Navan in Ireland, and eldest daughter and coheir of William Jessopp, of Broomhall, in the parish of Sheffield, esq. one of the justices of North Wales, and of Mary his wife, the eldest daughter and coheir of James Darcy, Baron Darcy of Navan in Ireland, by Bethia his first wife, daughter of George Payler, of Nunmonkton, in the county of York, esq.; which last-named James Lord Darcy was the son and heir of the Hon. James Darcy, of Ledbury, near Richmond in Yorkshire, esq. younger brother of Coniers Darcy, Baron Darcy and Coniers and Earl of Holderness.

Mr. Wilkinson inherited from his mother a moiety of the mansion-house at Broomhall (where he frequently resided), and of a considerable estate in the parish of Sheffield, and an alternate right of presentation to the vicarage of Sheffield with the other coheir of Judge Jessopp.

Your Obituary refers, in the article relative to Mr. Wilkinson, to vol. LXX. p. 576. This, I presume, is an error.

CATTERICK.

I wish to correct (or at least to hint a doubt as to the accuracy of) that part of my letter, p. 212, which states that there is under an arch in the church of Catterick a monument of one of the Lords Scrope of Masham. I have since found amongst my papers a drawing of the monument, a copy of which drawing I send to you (*see Plate II.*); from which the monument seems more probably to appertain to some person who had matched with a daughter of the *Scrapes of Masham*, than to a *Scrope*. The arms are without colours; and, as there are several families* whose arms are similar to one of the bearings on this tomb in point of form, I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents, acquainted with the ancient state of property in the neighbourhood of Catterick, will ascertain to whom this monument belongs.

The font at Catterick is curious; but

* Argent, on a bend Gules three lozenges Or, *Watfall*. Argent, on a bend Sable three lozenges Ermine, *Angerton*. Or, on a bend Gules three lozenges vairé, *Chambelyn*. Sable, on a bend Argent three lozenges of the first, *Carrington*. Argent, on a bend Gules three lozenges of the first, *Merreys*.

I have not yet been able to find the drawings of it, or the copies of other monumental inscriptions in that church, amongst my papers.

NANTWICH.

At Wich Malbanc, i. e. Nantwich, in Cheshire, in the church (of which an engraving is given by Pennant in his *Journey from Chester to London*), is the following inscription on the verge of the lid of a tomb on the South side of the chancel :

"Here lyeth the body of John Masterfon, gentleman, together with the body of Margaret his wife; which said John and Margaret had ried to Randolph Stanley, of Alderley, esq. which John died the xth of December 1586."

The remainder of the inscription may be found in Pennant's *Journey*. On the lid of the tomb are the effigies of a man and his wife in lines, and between their heads a shield of arms; Ermine, a chevron between three garbs, quartering two bars.

Above the last mentioned tomb, on a board hung up against the wall, is painted the following inscription :

"Here beneath lyeth the body of Thomas Masterfone, of Wich Malbanck, esq. who first married Frances, coheyre to Sir John Done, of Utkintone, knt. by whom he had yssue 2 sones and 2 daughters, which all died yonge. After, he married Mary, daughter to Tho. Mainwaring, of Martyn, esq. and had yssue Mary, Rich. and Kathrine, that all died yonge; Thomas, Robert, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Kathrine, Frances, Bridget, Margrett, and Hellena, all now living. The said Thomas died on the 16th day of February, anno D'ni 1631."

On the board are these arms :

Masterfon, with quarterings :

1. Ermine, a chevron Azure, three garbs Or.
2. Argent, two bars Gules, a crescent in the fesse point.
3. Azure, three garbs Or.
4. Azure, a wolf's head erased Arg.
5. Argent, a scythe Gules.
6. Sable, three bugle horns Argent, fringed and garnished Gules.

Impaling Donne, with quarterings :

1. Azure, two bars Argent, on a bend Gules three arrows Or.
2. Vert, a cross engrailed Ermine.
3. Argent, a bugle horn fringed and garnished Sable.
4. Argent, a lion rampant Gules.

5. Azure, semé of cross crosslets, and three eaglets displayed Or.

6. Sable, two bars Argent, on a canton Azure a garb Or.

And Masterfon and the five other coars as before, impaling Mainwaring, with quarterings :

1. Argent, two bars Gules, in the fesse point a mullet Sable.
2. Azure, three garbs Or.
3. Gules, a scythe Argent.
4. Sable, two lions passant, the first to the sinister, the second to the dexter, Argent.
5. Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns fringed and garnished Sa.
6. Sable, a lion rampant Argent.
7. Az. or Sable, three bendlets Arg.
8. Argent, a fesse between six fleurs de lis Gules, three and three.
9. Argent, two bars Gules, a crescent in the fesse point.

On another board hung near the last :

Masterfon, impaling Argent, on two bars Sable three trefails slipped of the first, 2 and 1, and in chief a greyhound in full course of the second.

"Here beneath lyeth the body of Thomas Maisterfon, of Wich Malbanck, esq. who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Palmer, of Marston, in the county of Stafford, gent. by whom he had yssue two sons and one daughter, Thomas, Richard, and Mary, all now living. The said Thomas dyed on the 7th day of Aprill, anno Domini 1669."

Against the stone pulpit, on brass inlaid, on a chief indented, three ducal coronets, quartering a bend; and quartering the first coat (which is the coat of Leche), with the arms of Ulster in an inescutcheon. The first shield appears to be of greater antiquity than the second; and an inscription with the latter mentions that the burial place of the family of Leche is near.

Against the South-east pillar which supports the tower, and opposite the stone pulpit, is a small mural tablet, with the following inscription :

"In memory of Hugh Davenport, second son of Sir John Davenport, of Davenport, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, one of the two coheires of Richard Wright, of Namptwich, gent. and of Ralph Woodnoth, second son of John Woodnoth, of Shavington, esq. and Margaret his wife, the other coheire of the said Richard; and also of Ralph Woodnoth, the onely child of the said Ralph and Margaret; all which persons lye interred underneath and near this monument. 8th Nov. 1658."

It seems from the pedigree of Davenport of Davenport, entered with the Heralds in 1613, that Richard Wright kept the Bell inn at Nantwich.

On the same pillar farther South is another small tablet, with this inscription :

“Marmor huic vicini una obdormiscunt senex proavus puerque pronepos [utroque Richardus Wilbraham] :

Ille

ex patre fuit Ranulpho, filio Ranulphi, filii secundi Thomæ Wilbraham de Woodhey, ar. ; Vir præter pietatem quâ claruit sapientiæ mensurâ, judicii pondere, et annorum numero, olim insignis. Qui ex uxore suâ Elizabethâ filiâ Thomæ Maisterfon, generosi, quatuor habuit liberos (videlicet) Richardum Wilbraham, armigerum, Rogerum equitem auratum, Thomam Wilbraham generosum, et Radulphum Wilbraham de Derford, ar. Obiit 2^o die Feb. anno sui Jesu 1612, ætatis suæ 88 :

Iste

Primogenitus fuit filius Thomæ Wilbraham, ar. (filii & hæredis Richardi Wilbraham, ar. filii Richardi senioris, prius memorati) ex Rachæle conjuge ejusdem Thomæ, filiâ & hærede Josuæ Clive de Huxley, ar. susceptus ; puer optimæ spei, candidissimæ indolis, ingenitque præcicissimi ; qui dum proavi prægressi vestigia virtutem anhelans sequeretur, animam in cursu hoc efflans idem cælum, idem et sepulchrum invenit. Obiit 23^o die Julii, anno salutis 1633, ætatis 12.

Tempore non uno vixerunt ; his tamen una lux datur ; atque unâ hic velati nocte quiescunt. Dat Mors quæ Vita negavit.”

Arms, Quarterly : 1. three bendlets wavy, a crescent for difference ; 2. two bars, and on a canton a wolf's head erased ; 3. a cross pattonce between four martlets ; 4. as the first. Crest, a wolf's head erased.

Near the last is a monument for Roger Wilbraham, esq. who died 1707, æt. 85 ; on which are these arms quarterly : 1. three bendlets wavy, a crescent for difference, *Wilbraham* ; 2. on a fesse between three elephants heads erased three mullets, *Clive* ; 3. Ermine, on a bend three crescents ; 4. as the first.

The above Church notes were taken in the autumn of the year 1795.

I send you with them also a drawing (see plate II.) of the much-worn and mutilated tomb of Sir David Cradock at Nantwich, mentioned by Pennant. There are the garbs or wheat sheaves, the arms of Cradock, on the breast of the knight.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

P. S. I presume Mr. Hutton (see vol. LXXIV. p. 749) is not serious in his statement of the destruction of the monuments of the Earls of Shrewsbury in the old church at Sheffield. Probably he only stated what he apprehended, not what he had heard or knew from actual examination of the church.

MR. URBAN,

July 9.

AS a friend to Bees, and to the humane method of taking away the honey without destroying those useful insects, I perused with peculiar pleasure the accounts given by your correspondent, Philomelissus, vol. LXXIII. p. 428, vol. LXXIV. p. 729. I have only to lament that many of my neighbours, obstinately wedded to the old system, are little disposed to give credit to his statements, alldging, that the papers alluded to have merely a *fictional* signature. So far I must agree with those gentlemen, that facts so highly important to the publick were best authenticated by a *real* name, and even supported by collateral testimonies, as required by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. And, that being done, I most sincerely wish your correspondent the premium which he promises to receive with so much “gratitude and self-complacency,” from that or any other similar Society. This method is very simple, and its real merits easily ascertained in the course of a single Summer. Its principle differs from that of Mr. Wildman in one circumstance only ; and here I own myself unable to reconcile them with one another. Philomelissus states that, having placed a large *Imp*, or *List*, under a common hive, he, after it seemed full of combs, took away the *lower* hive, substituting an empty one in its room ; and “that he never found the Bees breed in this hive, that process taking place *solely* in the upper story.” Now, Mr. Wildman positively assures us, and quotes the Count de la Bourdonnoye as agreeing with him (Wildman on Bees, 8vo edition, p. 188.),

“That while the Bees are filling the lower half of the hive, the eggs, laid in the upper half, become Bees ; and as the Queen deposits her eggs as near the entrance as can be done with safety to her young, she never lays any in the upper half after it has become the upper half ; but as fast as the Bees are perfected there the cells are filled with honey.”

And I find this confirmed by my own experience,

experience, having removed several hives, always *upper* ones, without ever finding more than a very few maggots in the cells. A solution of this seeming paradox would, I am sure, highly gratify many others as well as myself. The greatest difficulty in adopting either plan appears to arise from the want of that cool courage, which is so requisite on such occasions, and which Mr. Wildman emphatically styles his "Instruments of witchcraft." Of this I had a woeful proof in my own Apiary the very last Summer. A barrel of Bees which had stood unmoved, and without swarming, two years, had another barrel under it, in the Spring; and, at noon of a hot day in July, the *upper* one was taken away, so heavily laden that my gardener staggered under the weight, and, the Bees flying around him in great numbers, laid it down at a few yards distance till the close of evening should recall the Bees to the other hive. But in that time these busy insects, whom we supposed fluttering in useless lamentation and disappointment, had made such good use of their time as to have carried off the greatest part of the honey. It then occurred to me to try Dr. Warden's method of suffocating the Bees *pro tempore*; and I accordingly placed the *upper*-hive, as soon as moved, upon an empty one, slightly impregnated with the fumes of sulphur, wrapped a cloth close round the joinings, and gently rapped the hive till I heard the Bees falling down like hail-stones. The hive was then carried away with not more than half a dozen bees remaining in it, which soon revived, and, as well as the other suffocated ones, joined their companions in the other hive. A Montgomeryshire friend always uses the dried agaric of the Oak for this purpose, as answering quite as well as Mr. Thorley's narcotic fume. Fidelity is undoubtedly wrong in supposing the honey carried on the thighs of Bees (Magazine for April 1804), as Philomelissus justly observes: but the latter is no less mistaken in describing the *wax* as conveyed in that manner. A fresh colony seldom carry for several days after settling, yet will in the first two hours have built a comb 12 inches deep, and capable of holding above 3000 Bees. Both Mr. J. Hunter and Mr. Wildman have clearly ascertained that the *wax* is produced by an animal secretion within the body, and mould-

ed between the scales of the belly into thin-plates, or laminæ, which are often seen scattered on the floor. Mr. Hubert (in Linnæan Transactions, vol. VI.) has proved by a curious series of experiments that honey is absolutely necessary for this process, as Bees confined under a bell-glass with *farina* only, formed not an atom of wax in several days, but, on the introduction of honey formed cells immediately; and in great abundance. The origin of the propolis for filling the chinks, &c. is by no means clearly explained, though generally ascribed, from its resinous nature, to be gathered from the Fir tribe. Both this, and the brown matter used for sealing the maggots in the cells, are most probably produced by varying the proportions of wax and *farina*. With many apologies for the length of this, I remain yours, &c.

APIATOR SALOPIENSIS.

To the good Sense of the Members of the Church of England.

The humble Petition of the HASSOCS
Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners are of very remote antiquity, and belong to a numerous class dispersed over every part of the Christian world. Your Petitioners humbly conceive they were placed in their present situations (the several churches and chapels of the United Kingdom) to assist the Members of the Church of England at the time of offering up their prayers and praises to the Throne of Grace. And, although your Petitioners or their ancestors have not the honour to be mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer, yet your Petitioners think it is strongly implied that they should be made use of; for, a reference to the book just mentioned will shew that the people are required to kneel during divers parts of the service, particularly at the Confession it is said "all kneeling;" the Absolution, "the people still kneeling;" the Lord's Prayer, "the people also kneeling;" and after the Apostle's Creed, "all devoutly kneeling." Now, your Petitioners, trusting it never could be intended by the framers of the Liturgy of the aforesaid Church, to recommend or require the people to kneel on the *flooring* of their pews, apprehend it must clearly and satisfactorily appear that your Petitioners' ancestors were introduced for the express purpose of kneeling upon.

And

And your Petitioners, with all due submission, beg leave to declare that they continue to occupy the stations in the pews of the several churches and chapels in the same manner as their ancestors were wont to do; but that, to the great grief of your Petitioners, they are now very rarely made use of for the purpose above mentioned, but are too frequently trodden under foot, and this is the more to be lamented by your Petitioners, as it occasions them to be fererely beaten almost every week by the sexton.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly request their case may be taken into immediate consideration, in order that they may be relieved from the cruelties and indignities under which they labour, and restored to their just rights and privileges. And your Petitioners will ever, &c.

MR URBAN,

August 7.

DR. H. W. TYTLER, the translator of the Works of Callimachus, of the *Pædoprophia* of St. Marthe, author of the *Voyage Home* from the Cape of Good Hope; of various pieces in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and in other periodical publications, has, after an occasional labour of eleven years, four of which have been almost entirely spent in it, just completed a translation of the Seventeen Books of the *Pu-nics* of Silius Italicus into English Rhyme; with a preface, in which the merits of Silius as a Poet are amply and accurately discussed; with a Commentary, digested in alphabetical order, explaining difficult passages both historical and mythological, containing an account of all the persons and places mentioned in the Poem, with exact etymologies of the antient names; and both the antient and modern names of towns, countries, mountains and rivers. To which is added, a copious Index to the whole work; and it is to be hoped that the learned and ingenious Author of this valuable, extensive, and for North Britain, most uncommon work, will soon receive encouragement sufficient to enable him to give his labours to the publick. Only two translations of antient heroic poems in rhyme have ever before appeared from Scotland; namely, the *Translations of Virgil* by Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, and by the Earl of Lauderdale; neither of which

are illustrated with comments. The present is the most extensive work of its kind that has been executed in Great Britain since Pope's *Homer*.

Besides being an excellent Poet, Silius was likewise a nobleman of the first rank.—In the expressive language of Pliny, "*Salutabatur, colebatur*."

Yours, &c.

SCOTUS.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(Continued from p. 611.)

SHEFFIELD, as a ware town, is famous for its cutlery. Its narrow streets seem wholly destitute of cleanliness and comfort. The notoriety, however, of its manufacture in the production of swords and knives is of no modern date, for the superiority of a Sheffield *whittle* is registered in the Tales of Chaucer. In the evening we hurried forward through a dirty village, properly enough called *Black Barosley*, to Wakefield. The latter is a clean and handsome town, watered by the navigable river Calder. Its manufacture is the Yorkshire broad-cloth. The remains of a chapel, "now with time grown grey," erected by King Edward IV. to his father's memory, are seen on a stone bridge at the entrance of the town. On the rainy morning of the 16th, we reached Leeds by an early hour. Here are, a broad high street, two or three handsome churches, and some tolerably neat houses in the suburbs, all of deep red brick. A spacious Cloth Hall, or Exchange, was built in 1714, for the sale of that truly valuable manufacture. It is still, however, as Mr. Gray described it 30 years ago, the *ugly, dirty, smoky town*.

Having breakfasted, we walked three miles to the ruin of Kirkstall Abbey*. The path is comfortably paved with flag-stones, a provision very creditable to the taste of Leeds. Mr. Gray's vivid and beautiful picture of this fine antique conveys, what I doubt not, *was* a correct resemblance: but, alas! the spell is dissolved; the harmony of association is destroyed; the valley is no longer "*a delicious quiet*." The fine river *Aire*, it could scarcely be expected, should be allowed to flow to unprofitable beauty, in an age and country characterized by a cold and phlegmatic devotion to the

* See views of this famous old abbey in vol. LX. p. 103, and vol. LXXIII. p. 1107. Edin.

genius of commercial speculation! Accordingly, it is taught to turn the wheel of an immense staring mill, within half a hundred yards of the abbey!

"Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames!"

The church yet retains enough of its former symmetry to lead to a discovery of its form, which is that of a cross, with long side aisles. When visited by the Poet, the whole of it, excepting only the roof, was entire. Within the last 80 years the fine pillar which supported the North tower, with great part of its arch-work, is crumbled into decay; one adjoining it has shared a similar fate; and in wintry winds, the stones fall in numbers from the skeleton which remains. The Eastern window, of which only the frame remains, must have been immensely large. The chancel and aisles are overgrown with grass, and the walls fancifully fringed with ivy. There was formerly a public path through the nave; but the few fragments of precious fretwork were so soon pillaged or destroyed by the merciless vulgar, that the right of path was retracted, and the ruin committed to the care of Trustees, agents for its owner, the Earl of Cardigan. In this path, while a thoroughfare, were seen monstrous prodigies. The most curious relation was that of a peasant, who scampered from a long retinue of mourners, shrouded in white, and marching in slow funeral procession, at the dead hour of midnight. The adjacent buildings, of which it is not easy to trace the history, are some more perfect than others; these, I imagine, consisted of refectories, chapels, dormitories, and penitentiary cells, although scattered in a manner so straggling and unconnected as to cover several acres of ground. They are, however, thickly encompassed by trees and shrubs, which have struck a deep root into the floors and crevices, and spread their rich branches in many an intricate *plexus* over the ruins. The cemetery, surrounded formerly by cloisters, is a large plot of ground, now cultivated as a garden. In digging for this purpose several human bones were discovered, with remnants of monumental urns, graven with monkish Heraldry and Saxon characters. This beautiful ruin, of which by much the finest view is obtained from a corn-field opposite to the great East window, is remarkable rather for its uncommon

and elegant lightness of structure than any external appendage or ornament. Its style is a medley of English and Saxon, having been built towards the close of the reign of Stephen. After spending some hours in the examination of this *bonne bouche* of antiquity, we proceeded from Leeds to Harrowgate, and thence to Rippon.

Harrowgate is only known for its chalybeate waters, and the fashion of the invalids who drink them. In our road we passed Harewood, a small neat village, near which are the handsome house and grounds of Lord Harewood.

Rippon is a very neat borough town. Its spacious market-place was ornamented with an obelisk by the late Mr. Aislaby, who, as we learn from the superscription, represented it 60 years in Parliament. Its collegiate church is a venerable pile of Gothic. Looking through the monuments, as was not unfrequently our custom, we saw the crypt, or confessional, a small subterranean vault, which lies between two narrow passages, one communicating with the choir, and the other with the church; the former designed for the priest, and the latter for the penitent. The walk which divides the penitentiary cell from the seat which the priest occupied, has an opening in it about a foot square, called *St. Wilfrid's Needle*, of which vulgar tradition says, that if the lady was too large to pass the aperture, absolution was denied her, and she was immediately pronounced unchaste. *Credat Judæus!* The stones on which the unfortunate knelt to convey her sighs and whispers to the priest's ear, are literally worn by the repetition of this superstitious craft. "These things are better ordered in France," where I have more than once been an unobserved spectator of the whole ceremony. We were next conducted to the crowded receptacle for those sacred relics, which, loosened from the bonds of burial, have gradually risen from the bowels of the earth to the surface of the greenward. Some curious varieties of the form of crania might be selected from this immense heap, in aid of the lucubrations of Lavater. The sexton paused to moralize on the head of an old friend and fellow-labourer in the church; and from his soliloquy we gleaned some account of a fine bass voice, that was wont to shake the choir with its tones! Alas! poor Yorick!

The gardens of Studley and Hackfall are the two great objects of curiosity and admiration at Rippon; both formerly the property of Mr. Aislaby. On the morning of the 17th (a most heavenly morning) we rose early to visit Studley, distant a pleasant walk of three miles from the town. The character of the surrounding country would have led us to moderate our expectations, had they been raised by any other authority than that of universal opinion. The house and park are neither worthy of particular notice. The latter is well wooded and stocked, and with the pleasure-ground measures 1400 acres. The gardens are most tastefully designed, as might be naturally expected under the late proprietor, who was allowed to be one of the best gentlemen gardeners of his time. His days were uniformly spent in this employment; and his pride in his art would never allow him to receive the hints of Kent, Capability Brown, and his other famous contemporaries, who, it is said, repeatedly visited Studley, with offers of assistance, which he invariably declined. The character of Studley is *Art*; and it is therefore fortunate that Nature has supplied the Artist with so copious a collection of materials to work upon: A chaste antiquity of style appears to have been every where encouraged, while the natural asperities of the landscape are checked and softened. The wood of Studley is generally very fine, much of it old, particularly an immense oak, of which the gardener observes, that it is going back, or is (as the French would more neatly term it) *sur son retour*. The walks, strewn with moss and overhung with trees, are led in fanciful directions, sometimes opening upon a fine wood-crowned hill, and at others bounded by a clear and limpid pool, scattered with islands, and confined by the symmetrical juttings of the lawn. At every broken point of wood is an object, such as a Pantheon Rotunda, a consecrated Temple, or a tutelary Deity. The vallies are sprinkled with copies of the *pieces choisies* of antiquity; "The Hercules and Antæus;" "The dying Gladiator;" "The Discobolus," &c. There is a banqueting house in the gardens, where the family were wont to regale in festive parties. It is rather tastefully fitted up in the Asiatic style, and commands an excellent prospect of the grounds. But, by much

the finest thing is the view of an old Abbey in ruins, which the walk is contrived to happily to elude, as, by suddenly opening the door of an artificial grot, to produce a *comp d'œil* the most imposing I ever witnessed. At our feet lay a green valley, skirted on the one hand by a large rock, and on the other by woodland, and prettily intersected by a rivulet which sometimes swells to inundation. The villa thus formed is terminated by the Abbey-walls; and perhaps, if the ivy mantle had been thrown in richer luxuriance over the time-shook tower, the appeal might have been somewhat more forcible to the Genius of Antiquity.

Fountains Abbey was built in the 12th century by Thurston Archbishop of York, and is said to have been the work of 40 long years—

"Tantæ molis erat :

It was purchased by Mr. Aislaby of a gentleman whose *admirable* taste induced him to threaten its demolition. Dates and inscriptions are yet distinctly legible in several parts of the building. The church is very large, and some of its immense arches remain entire. The grass-grown cemetery is unroofed, and strewn with the tombs of several Fathers and Monks, on which the Norman characters are yet discernible. The cloisters, supported by 21 noble pillars, remain nearly perfect, and, in point of beauty, nothing inferior to those of Westminster or Christchurch. Over these we recognize the dormitory, now a wilderness of shrubs. The handsome refectory and kitchens are in excellent preservation. Very considerable land estates are existing in the title of the Abbey; and stories are yet told of the artifices practised by the Monks to induce credulous persons to bequeath their estates to them. Grandeur is, perhaps, here, rather the leading feature, than elegance of structure. It is, however, an exquisite *morceau*. The cornices are curiously ornamented with hieroglyphic figures. The name of the Founder is discoverable by a low device over the West window, viz. a *Thrush* perched upon a *Ton*. The site of this noble ruin is infinitely more favourable to effect than that of Kirtall. Indeed, if it be desirable that we should trace, on every side of grandeur fallen into decay, marks of civilization bordering even on refinement (a question which might admit of some va-

riety of opinion), nothing can be more propitious than the distinction it enjoys. Consecrated by the protection of Mr. Aislaby, as a part of the Studley estate, its solemn relics are secured from the violation of vulgar hands!

(*To be continued.*)

Biographical Memoir of Archdeacon BLACKBURNE, concluded from p. 629.

"IT is stated that the Archdeacon had made collections for a Life of Luther, after the manner of that of Erasmus by Dr. Jortin; but from this undertaking he was diverted, in consequence of his assuming the task of compiling the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq. Without any disrespect to the memory of that gentleman, we must be allowed to testify our sincere regret for this disappointment. A very extensive and minute acquaintance with modern ecclesiastical history, a high veneration for his subject, and a congenial turn of mind, eminently qualified Mr. Blackburne to be the biographer of the intrepid Reformer.

"At this point the Archdeacon's *own* memoir stops, and his son assumes the biographical office.

"Another secession from the church within the Archdeacon's family connexions is now to be related:

"The separation from the Church of England of his son-in-law Dr. Disney (1782), for whom to the moment of his death he entertained and expressed the warmest cordiality of friendship, was an event to his mind peculiarly affecting. That secession, it is true, was the natural and honourable consequence of a settled conviction (for which the worthy seceder, with a truly Christian candour, soon after delivered his reasons to the publick), that he could no longer conscientiously minister in the form of worship prescribed by the Church of England. Mr. Blackburne too had his objections to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church; but he was far from going the length of dissent which his friend Mr. Lindsey had avowed in the year 1774, and which Dr. Disney now came forward to profess. On a subject so delicate, and on an occasion of such serious difference with a person most eminently beloved and honoured by him, we might have been at a loss for language sufficiently proper and correct to express the feelings of Mr. B. had he not himself at the time committed to paper his motives for so differing, with the design of immediate publication; a design suspended

indeed during his life from considerations of tenderness and affection, and which is now only executed in compliance with one of his latest requests before his death. The fact was, that, in strict agreement with his early resolution not to intermeddle with the Trinitarian controversy, Mr. B. had never been forward to introduce his own speculations on that topic to the publick, or even among his private friends. But, conscious that the world had been civil enough to impute to him and his principles the step which Mr. Lindsey had taken some years before, and now, on the secession of another near and dear relative, making no doubt but the same world would add the step then taken by him to the same account, Mr. B. did not chuse to lie under this redoubled imputation; and, with a view therefore to exculpate himself, drew up the short paper referred to, under the title of *An Answer to the Question, Why are you not a Socinian?*"

"The worthy Archdeacon died in the summer of 1787, in the 83d year of his age; contentedly closing, as the editor informs us, the long scene of a studious, regular, and religious life, with the sentiment of the amiable Erasmus and the benevolent Jortin, "I have had enough of every thing in this world."

"As Mr. Blackburne was the most powerful and zealous among the champions of modern reformation who continued within the pale of the Church, we consider it to be due to our readers to give them a farther insight into his character and sentiments, as they are represented by his son:

"He was far indeed from thinking other Christian societies of the Reformed faith free from defects and blemishes in their respective establishments. But it was for the *true* reputation and honour of the Church of England that he felt more particular concern. The compliments so often paid to her *purity* and *perfection* might naturally enough proceed from the flatterers of her vanity, or the expectants of her favour. Too honest for the one character, and too independent for the other, he, like a real friend, instead of encouraging her to acquiesce in the panegyric of Mosheim, shewed her the way to atchieve it, and to become in *fact* as well as in *title* the *leader* and *chief* of all the *Reformed Churches*."

"When he was called upon to be more explicit in his demands as a Reformer, he declared the distinct object of his wishes to be "an ecclesiastical constitution calculated to comprehend all that

hold

hold the fixed and fundamental principles and points of faith, in which all serious and sincere Protestants of every denomination are unanimously agreed, and to exclude those only that hold the peculiar tenets that essentially distinguish all true Protestantism from Popery;" and that to the establishment of this ecclesiastical constitution the author of *The Confessional* never would be an enemy.

Indeed he very early discovered the whole scope of his views and wishes when he desired to see his favourite definition from Bishop Kennett verified, that the Church of England might be a *SCRIPTURAL INSTITUTION ON A LEGAL ESTABLISHMENT*.

Nor yet did he suffer this zeal and these labours in the cause of ecclesiastical reformation to intrench on the performance of his public offices as archdeacon and rector; but, regularly devoting a great and just portion of his extraordinary vigour of mind to the call of those duties, he thus spent near half a century of his life as the faithful friend and indefatigable servant of the Church of England, in every good purpose of Christian edification.

As rector of the parish of Richmond, during the first twenty years of his incumbency, he composed an original sermon every week for the instruction of his flock; nor ever failed afterwards, when a fresh occasion gave him the advantage, to introduce new variety and interest into his addresses from the pulpit. Added to all this, his person was commanding and venerable, his manner firm, animated, and sincere, his voice clear and penetrating, and all his tones, like himself, natural and unaffected. Gifted with these powers, speaking as he felt, and preaching what from his heart he believed, it is no wonder that his eloquence arrested, as his reasoning convinced all who heard him.

In the discharge of his duties as archdeacon of Cleveland, to which for fifteen of the last years of his life the similar labour of visiting annually the three Yorkshire deaneries in the archdeaconry of Richmond was superadded, he never once neglected in either capacity to direct the attention of his reverend brethren to the important ends of their calling as ministers of the Gospel of Christ.—

What lent singular weight and authority to his solemn admonitions to his parishioners, as well as to his brethren in the ministry, was the close and even rigid adherence in his own conduct to the great principles of duty which he had occasion to enforce on the minds of those whom he addressed. Uninfected with avarice or with ambition, "that last disease of human minds," regulating his private life

by the strict maxims of Gospel morality, being the resident minister of one parish, and performing personally all the duties of his public station, he was raised above "that main hindrance of a minister's exercising his functions with effect, to preach what he does not practise." There were therefore few articles of obligation that it might be necessary to inculcate on his parish or on his clergy, which either timidity or shame could restrain him from pursuing in the plainest language, and with the utmost freedom and honesty of exhortation.

With a professional character thus respectable and respected for talent, uprightness, and sedulity, as a minister and dignitary of the Church of England, Mr. Blackburne was singularly intitled to stand forward as an ecclesiastical reformer; and of his high and, in these times, perhaps unequalled fame in that honourable, however obnoxious undertaking, his personal independence, built on the groundwork of a retired, temperate, and frugal life, was the basis and ornament. At an early period of his labours as a writer, he had settled it with himself never to subscribe the XXXIX. Articles again for any advancement in the Church. Impregnable, therefore, to the common influences of hope and fear, he was enabled to "steer right onward" in the prosecution of his "noble task."

The refusal indeed of the considerable preferment alluded to in the Memoirs, in the first instance, and not long after that the circumstance of a living obtained for a friend, by his interest, of twice the value of his own other preferments, and tenable along with them, are not the only facts which may be produced in proof how dearly he prized his integrity. The clear amount of all that he possessed as a beneficed clergyman never much exceeded the sum of an hundred and fifty pounds a year; twenty pounds of which, the profits of his prebend, were annually set apart for the increase of his library.

What other and weightier considerations determined Mr. Blackburne to "continue to minister in the Church while he disapproved many things in her doctrine and discipline," he has stated for himself in a very explicit and satisfactory manner, on an occasion which seemed to him to demand the avowal of his motives for such continuance. The mere pittance of income which he enjoyed under the national establishment, it was barely possible for an illiberal mind to allege as sufficiently accounting for his conduct in that respect. It will not hereafter be the power of any adversary of Archdeacon Blackburne's sentiments as a reformer to

mistake or misrepresent his principles on this point, when the following facts are laid before the publick.

The Confessional was first published early in the year 1766, and it was not long before the secret of the author's name transpired. In the course of that year, Dr. Chandler, minister of the Dissenting congregation in the Old Jewry, London, died; and several of the principal members of that society, being persuaded that the author of *The Confessional* was inclined to quit the Church, and join the Dissenters, conveyed by a confidential person to Mr. Blackburne their wish to be informed "how far his inclinations went that way, and whether he would accept the situation of their minister, then vacant." To this enquiry, and the proposal connected with it, Mr. B. transmitted his answer through the same channel. We should have great pleasure in giving so important a document to the reader at full length, but it has hitherto eluded every search which has been made to discover it. Briefly, however, we can state thus much, that a direct negative was returned by Mr. B. to the application; and, as appears from the reply, the reasons for "his negative carried their own conviction along with them, and were very satisfactory to those who set the enquiry a-foot."

Thus then the offer of a station of the first eminence and celebrity amongst the Nonconformists, with a revenue of at least four hundred pounds a-year, was rejected by a man, who at all times held out the right hand of fellowship to a Protestant Dissenter, and who in the situation proposed would certainly have been relieved from some grievances in the exercise of his Christian liberty which the national Establishment imposed upon him. And such then was the pure and disinterested attachment of Archdeacon Blackburne to the Church of England, such his affectionate and peculiar zeal for her best interest, and such his claim to be ranked with the most faithful of her servants, if she be desirous to become more and more, what she affects to be thought, a Gospel Institution established by law for the edification of a Christian people.

"We have already hinted that, between the present time and a considerable proportion of that which witnessed the labours of the Archdeacon, it is impossible not to perceive a most manifest difference. In the theological hemisphere, the agitations which marked the past age have subsided, and a perfect calm prevails; enquiry is at rest; conscience pours out no complaints; creeds and articles no longer perplex

the candidate; and he does not feel them to be obstructions in his pursuit of those distinctions and emoluments which the establishment holds out to worth, to learning, to ambition, and to interest. It is a curious as well as a delicate enquiry which would account for this change. Is it that our spirit is more humble, our minds more free from bias, or our apprehensions more clear? are we strangers to the doubts and difficulties which pressed on the minds of our forefathers? or is our acquiescence the result of a weakened principle of conscience, and of a temper of mind that is more worldly? does it argue the prevalence of a covert scepticism, or is it the effect of an unbelieving turn, of which the parties themselves are scarcely conscious?—These considerations we shall leave to the contemplation of the inquisitive and the speculative: they are momentous; for they involve matters which deeply affect society." *Monthly Review.*

MR. URBAN, *Seymour-court, July 19.*
THE following remarks, written from a sentiment of justice, will, I trust, be inserted by you from the same motive; they are in reply to a letter in p. 520, signed "Æacus;" who has, indeed, most unworthily treated my friend and neighbour, Mr. John Hollis, of High Wycombe, although that gentleman wished to drop the contest, and assured him he should take no farther notice of his writings.

With a kind of pertinacity that would incline one to believe this writer of the other sex, if there was any correspondent softness in his manners, he seems determined to have the last word; but this last word in fact is no more than the echo of the first. Why did Mr. J. M. dishonour his ancestors is the "cuckoo tone" that Æacus still harps upon? But it will not so easily be conceded to this writer that Mr. Hollis has in reality dishonoured his ancestors; much less will it be granted, if such an effect should really result from his letter, that it was the intention of the writer so to do. Æacus, indeed, pretends to discover the most hidden thoughts and secret motives of his adversary, as if the mind of Mr. Hollis was actually detached from the body, and stood before him for judgment in his court of Stygian judicature; but Æacus, whatever name he may please to assume, is in reality an

inhabitant of the Earth, and will not be allowed, I trust, in your Magazine, the powers and prerogatives that may be supposed to belong to his ghostly tribunal. Let us enquire then, as an English jury would, into the real merits of this case.

Soon after the demise of Mr. Brand Hollis, my neighbour Mr. J. H. of High Wycombe, published in your Repository some remarks, which went to shew that his relation, Mr. Thomas Hollis, left a very considerable property, which, for particular reasons there given, ought *not* to have been alienated from the family, to a stranger in blood, a Mr. Brand, afterwards Brand Hollis, in whose principles and character he was grossly mistaken, and who applied the bequest to purposes diametrically opposite to the intentions of the donor. Now, sir, it is evident from these circumstances given by Mr. H.—, that in such a transaction there must have been some injustice committed: it is in vain in Æacus to deny it; and on whom could it fall but upon Mr. J. H. the heir at law?—but, sir, the aggravation of this wrong consisted in the violence done to the intentions of the testator. Had the benevolent purposes been effected for which Thomas Hollis snapped asunder all the ties of consanguinity, and totally overlooked the equitable considerations mentioned by Mr. John Hollis, that gentleman would have been perfectly satisfied: he would not have repined that so good a patriot as Thomas Hollis preferred the interests of his country and of his species to those of his family; and confident I am that his private wrongs would not have pressed with a feather's weight upon his mind, if a great public advantage, such as that which Thomas Hollis had no doubt in contemplation, had been the result.

In this light I well know Mr. John Hollis always considered the conduct of his kinsman Thomas; and in proof of it I shall advance that part of his first letter where he says that, notwithstanding the injury he has suffered, he “sincerely honours his memory.” Now, sir, permit me to ask whether, upon a fair and candid review of a character where much more is found to commend than to condemn, and that too by the injured party himself, it can properly be said that any real dishonour is likely to result?

Æacus, indeed, is not a little alarm-

ed lest some discredit should *not* fall upon the House of Hollis, and takes all the pains imaginable to direct the attention of the publick to that circumstance: his conduct does not arise from any *tender regard* for Mr. Hollis's ancestors, but from animosity to himself. In short, Mr. Urban, I must declare that, if any such sentiment has been excited in the public mind, it has rather been the consequence of Æacus's own remarks, than the natural effect of Mr. Hollis's letter.

The man who at the expence of his own ingenuousness endeavours either to conceal the blemishes or magnify the virtues of his ancestors, immolates his personal respectability to a false and absurd vanity: surely such a sacrifice as this could not be expected from my friend by any one in the least acquainted with his character! Æacus indeed has pretended to delineate this character; he has an able pencil, but he has dipped it in false colours; he tells us of this gentleman, that he has “*exposed the weakness of his feelings*,” that his “*interest is closely concerned*,” and his “*passions warmly engaged*,” that he is “*piqued by disappointment*,” and “*blinded by self-love*.” Yet it appears, Mr. Urban, that, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Hollis has made a very judicious, a very candid, and, what is still more to the purpose, a very honest estimate of both the Thomas Hollis's; and though he has been a sufferer by each of them, has readily allowed them all the preponderance due to their great and eminent virtues. It was said of Henry the Great, that his virtues were such that he could afford to have petty failings. Such seems to be Mr. Hollis's opinion of the persons whom he is accused of dishonouring. They were his ancestors indeed; yet he does not respect them because they were his ancestors, but because they were good and estimable men.

Æacus, however, lays down a very different doctrine: he would have us conceal the foibles of our friends and relations at the expence of truth itself. If this (as may be presumed) is his own practice, I would have him reflect a little on the precept of that great Antient, who tells us that it is a sacred duty not only to avoid saying what we know to be false, but also to avoid concealing what we know to be true. But, Mr. Urban, if Mr. J. H. had given such

an obliquity to his narrative, would it not have lost all the merit of accuracy? And would not your Miscellany have also lost that fine exclamation of *Æacus*, where he tells us what a horrid and unnatural crime it is—"where no necessity draws the pen, where no private benefit, no public good is pretended, thus wantonly to rake into the ashes of the venerable dead, for no use or instruction whatever but to prove at the very most that there is no character perfect, and that some spot or blemish may be found in the very best of men." Alas! Sir, I fear it is even so with "poor human nature" as well as "poor Thomas Hollis!" but give me leave, however, Mr. Urban, to congratulate your sentimental readers on this pathetic *tirade* which, though it smells a little of French affectation, must have been to them at least an exquisite regale, and which they never would have enjoyed but for Mr. J. H.'s letter.

Æacus says he "*must repeat*" that Mr. J. H. has acted "*very weakly, very unwisely, and very inconsistently,*" in publishing this letter, and then, with a kind of vapouring confidence, he asks, where is the *cui bono* that can possibly result from it? I will answer this question with another, and ask *Æacus* himself where is the *cui bono* resulting from Biography? does he believe that our British Biographers who have given Thomas Hollis so distinguished a place in their works have written in vain? I hope he does not; I hope he thinks such books very useful, and that the example of T. H. in particular is calculated to excite other men to acts of patriotism and philanthropy. Now, Mr. Urban, if *Æacus* believes this, surely he must think that the most important act of Thomas Hollis's life could not with any propriety be suppressed; surely he must admit that men who would imitate such an example will do well to take warning, lest they wrong their families without benefitting the publick; surely he must lament that so noble a plan of posthumous benevolence (for such it was with respect to the intention at least) should be frustrated by the injudicious adoption of a successor.

These, Mr. Urban, are the substantial reasons that induced Mr. Hollis to take up the pen, to which he was prompted by several friends, who read with indignation the parallel drawn

between Thomas and Brand Hollis in the public prints soon after the decease of the latter, in which they were represented as men of *congenial minds*: perhaps the account I allude to came from the very pen of *Æacus*, and if so he himself has contributed to produce what he so much condemns: if he was indeed the author of that *degrading* comparison, which I cannot better describe than in the words of our great Bard, and call it Hyperion to a Satyr, I will not scruple to pronounce him the original and true defamer of Thomas Hollis.

Two passages in *Æacus*'s last letter give additional weight to this conjecture; he tells us, that "as Mr. J. H.'s attack on the late Brand Hollis is more virulent, so is it also less excusable," &c. The other passage is a very *modest* defence of the bribery and corruption for which Brand Hollis suffered imprisonment, and which he advances on the ground of its being so common a thing in a certain assembly, that he scruples not to *challenge* the whole body, and says, "*let him who is without sin among them cast the first stone.*"

The charge of virulence is best answered by an appeal to the letter itself; the apology for bribery merits more particular attention.

Were I, Mr. Urban, to compare fairly together the characters of Thomas Hollis and his successor, I should give your readers perhaps the best possible illustration of the contrast that subsists between an old and a new Whig; but this I know your limits will not permit; however, if you will permit me a place in a future Number, I will, with pleasure, resume that part of my subject; at present I shall only remark, that you did not say enough when you informed your readers that Mr. Thomas Hollis refused a seat in Parliament; give me leave, Mr. Urban, to say that corruption was the hydra which that honest patriot believed would undermine and exterminate our constitutional freedom: this sentiment shared his breast with another not less amiable, the duty of humanity! As a champion of Liberty he felt in that noble cause all the sacred zeal of a crusado; and such was his enmity to corruption, that it may be said of his whole political life "it was but as a scene acting that argument." Doubtless he expected that the means

he bequeathed his successor would be dedicated to the same purposes. Now, Mr. Urban, to what purposes were they in reality dedicated? why to the very nefarious purposes they were meant to combat and oppose!—The arms which Thomas Hollis put into the hands of his successor were turned against the very cause they were given him to defend; and will Æacus after this have the temerity to come forward and say, that the corruption of Brand Hollis was like the corruption of other men? will he, with the shallow excuse of example, pretend to excuse a treachery that has no example? will he, Mr. Urban, after this presume to say that Thomas and Brand Hollis were men of congenial ninds?

One word more to Æacus, and then I have done with him for ever. He has said in his second letter that it was not his meaning to ascribe to Mr. J. H. an attachment to sordid interest. What, Mr. Urban, does your correspondent say one thing, and mean another, and at the same time censure others for inconsistency? Let him re-peruse his first letter, and say if the charge he would now deny having made, can be made in stronger terms. Is not this strangely presumptuous? but, Mr. Urban, his presumption is such that he tells us such was Mr. J. H.'s real motive, "whether he was conscious of it or not; and, by way of corollary, informs him, that "Self-love is proverbially blind." What a pity it is that this able Chief Justice of the *courts below* did not preside over that tribunal on earth whose peculiar province it is to take cognizance of the offences of the mind, as his intuitive knowledge of all that passes there, would save much trouble in racks and tortures! I am sorry, however, to inform him that Mr. Hollis himself has no faith in his mental divinations, and will not even condescend to take any notice of the interpretations he has given the world of his most *secret thoughts and motives*. I hope he will not be very much mortified at this circumstance, and also that he will take in good part the very serious piece of advice with which I shall conclude this letter.

Let Æacus learn to correct his own conceitedness, and more justly to appreciate the merits of others; let him comprehend that the unworthy motives he has imputed to my friend are incompatible with his well-established

character, and the whole tenour of his conduct and habits in life; and let him feel on the retrospect of his own conduct how *weak, unwise, and inconsistent* it is, to make a persious which cannot attach upon the party, but must recoil with shame upon their author. Surely if Æacus had known that Mr. J. H. was blessed with more of Fortune's favours than at his age and with his sober philosophic propensities he can possibly enjoy, dividing the superfluity among the wretched and the indigent, he never would have had the folly to accuse him of sordid motives. It is plain then he did not know the man, whom, notwithstanding, he has dared to calumniate. He has been misled, perhaps, by a passage in Mr. Hollis's letter, where he says, if any of the alienated property had been restored, he would have found an use for it.—That, no doubt, he would have done; and I will venture to say too, that use would have been worthy the name of Hollis: but Æacus perhaps may mistrust the report of a friend; let him go then among the surrounding villages, let him enquire of the lame, the sick, the blind, the fatherless, and the widow, they can tell him, even better than I can, what use John Hollis would have made of an addition to his income.

Yours, &c. J. J.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o XLVII.

"——— Somno et inertibus horis
Ducere sollicitæ jocunda oblivia vite."
HOR.

"Laugh, and be well. Monkeys have been
Extreme good doctors for the spleen;
And kitten, if the humour hit,
Has harlequin'd away the fit." GREEN.

WHILE the return of the summer months affords new pleasures to the gay publick, it also is found to yield new ideas to the PROJECTOR, who, though remaining firmly at his post, and seldom indulging himself in those jaunts which at this season are to one class so pleasant, and to another so profitable, would not be thought inattentive to what passes in the most distant quarters of his Majesty's dominions. And with this inclination to follow his fellow-subjects into their summer retreats, it is peculiarly fortunate that the public journals now think it their duty to place intelligencers of known abilities at all the watering-places, and that we have dis-

patches from the coasts of Kent and Suffex in as regular succession as those from the shores of Europe and Asia.

From these abundant sources of information, the few who remain in London are admitted, by proxy, to a share of the pleasures which they are not otherwise able to enjoy; and surely they have reason, in their town confinement, to be heartily thankful that writers are employed who possess such striking powers of description as to bring the most distant scenes of delight before their eyes, and enable them to repeat those transports which have ceased to agitate the bosoms of the original spectators. In a dearth of intelligence, which I presume will ever be most severely felt when there is a thirst for news, it is a matter of great consolation that, although we know little of what is passing at Paris, Petersburg, or Vienna, no transaction can happen at Brighton or Marzate, without a faithful report being made next day to the publick at large. Even a shower of rain which may happen to fall there, and fall as it does in other places, is regularly sent up by post to the Metropolis, with a minute account of the parties it scattered, or the amusements it interrupted; and although in former days the brightness of sun-shine was recorded only as having a tendency to gladden the heart of the peasant by ripening his corn, we find it now of little other value than as it contributes to the more genteel conveniences of a *fête-champetre*, or the undisturbed view of an *ass-race*. Winds which were noticed only because they endangered navies, and produced shipwrecks, are now chiefly recorded for their gentler effects in discomposing bonnets, and discovering ancles; and lightnings which once terrified the young and the gay, are memorable only for being outflashed by the eyes of the ladies at a ball or a breakfast, daring indignation to the forward, and defiance to the proud.

Rigid moralists, however, may object to all this, and political enthusiasts may complain that their attention is withdrawn from the cabinet and the field, to contemplate the less important transactions of the bathing-room or the raffle-shop. They may urge that the intentions of the Emperor of Germany are a more just cause of anxiety than the benefit of the master of the ceremonies, and may think it of more importance to curb the ambition of France

than to fill the lodging-houses of Margate. They may likewise suppose, and perhaps not unreasonably, that a gazette from Lord Nelson would be more acceptable than the detail of a pig-race, and that upon the whole the prospect of a vigorous and well-principled coalition on the continent would be more cheering than the most brilliant and crowded promenade on the Steine.

Such objections, and many others, I am well aware, may be advanced against the custom of devoting so large a proportion of our newspapers to the pleasurable intelligence which I have noticed: but on the other hand, as I should ill deserve the name of PROJECTOR, if I did not wish to construe every thing in the most favourable sense, I must say that the attention bestowed by our public journalists and their readers on such matters will admit of a very opposite construction from that which the rigid and censorious may be inclined to put. For my part, I would ask whether there is not much reason to be thankful that public taste is so easily pleased, and, in such critical circumstances as those in which the nation is now placed, whether we ought not to rejoice that both the alarms and the expences of the war are dissipated by trifles which one should expect would have scarcely pacified a school, or quieted a nursery. And with respect to the weather, I would ask whether our attention to its effects at Dondelion may not divert us from thinking too much on its operation in Mark Lane, and whether by dint of considering it only as it promotes a show or disperses a crowd, we may not in time learn to forget that it has some influence on the harvest, and some on the quartern loaf.

It is acknowledged that of all tastes there is none so disagreeable as that which is fastidious, which forms sanguine hopes and expects vast gratifications, and that of all tempers, that which is discontented, peevish, and insatiable, is the most painful to the possessor, and the most intolerable to all about him. And if these facts are granted, I hope it will follow that we ought to be delighted with those accounts in the public papers which afford the most convincing proof that no such nicety or non-conformity of temper now prevails, and that the lovers of amusement have at length attained the art of being "pleased with a feather, tickled with a straw." The

advantage

advantage of this will appear obvious, if we look back to the days when the demand for pleasure was equally great, but the means of answering it more difficult, because it was unhappily clogged with terms and conditions of a very severe kind. It was then the fashion to contend for what were called rational pleasures, for such as combined some degree of instruction as well as pastime, and might even on distant reflection afford some delight. But whatever might be the terms, or the manner in which they were fulfilled, this did not long answer the purpose. Weariness, and that dreadful disorder *ennui*, came on, and even sleep obtruded itself without its refreshing powers. The house of Mirth, although she did not resemble her sister mansion in other respects, became nearly as much deserted as the house of Mourning. Certain exertions of mind, certain preparations of the understanding, were wanting to render amusements wakeful, and this could not be reasonably expected from those who were too humble to exert the privilege of thinking, or too much employed when in business to admit any thing like stretch of thought when out of it. Hence the caterers for the public taste became at variance with their guests. The one offered amusement, the other wanted *fun*; and the hostile opinions thus discovered might have been destructive to both parties, had not the compromise taken place of which we now hear and read so much. According to this judicious arrangement, nothing is deemed an amusement which requires a moment's thought, and every thing is to be excluded from the list of pleasures that is not, as our school-books say, "adapted to the meanest understanding."

Now in the progress of my vindication of this revolution, I must observe that, of all men who complain of it, politicians seem to me to complain with the worst grace; and if any of those grumblers happen to be in high places, I would have them seriously to weigh the grounds of their dissatisfaction against the probable advantages that may accrue. They will then, I hope, see matters in a much more favourable light. Instead of complaining, they will be delighted to find that the prospect of national calamity may be averted by the most trifling objects that nature or art can yield, and that the pressure of public expenses can be lessened by

so simple a remedy as adding private ones to them. If they can give us no information when we are impatient to know the destination of a fleet, is it not something in their favour that the arrival of a boy can afford hours of conversation and of quiet equally interesting and satisfactory? If they are compelled to demand a heavy tax, ought they not to be pleased that we accustom ourselves to such grievances by practising the most lavish expenditure where there is no compulsion at all? If a naval engagement disappoints our expectations, what can be more reasonable than to transfer the pleasure it would have afforded us to the swiftness of a snock-race, or the contortions of a grinning-match? And if all our efforts to curb the pride of an usurper are ineffectual, is it not a matter of great consolation that we can forget him and all his encroachments by soaping the tail of a pig, and decreeing the animal to the gallant hero that takes the firmest hold? Upon the whole, therefore, after carefully weighing all those matters, placing an intrigue against a secret expedition, and the opening of a ball against the result of a cabinet-council, I cannot help thinking that politicians have the least reason to complain of this new taste for simple pleasures.

But although the newspapers date all their notices of such affairs from our places of summer relaxation, it is not there only where this taste prevails, although perhaps it may be there exhibited to most advantage, and recorded with most fidelity. I have observed symptoms of it for some time past running through the whole system of fashionable life, and infecting every person who aspires to do what is genteel. The whole of the terms, indeed, upon which a fashionable character is held never perhaps were cheaper, or more easily within the reach of the publick at large. Such are the facilities administered, that if the difference between genteel and vulgar be not soon utterly abolished, it must be owing to an invincible obstinacy on the part of the latter, or to some reasons which it either is not easy to discover, or might not be proper to disclose.

We can, at least some of us, remember when the distance between genteel and vulgar was preserved by barriers over which it was not easy to pass, by hard cash which every one could not command, and by family or rank

which few could obtain, and none could counterfeit. By what means these barriers have been broken down, I shall not at present enquire; but it is now certain that all which is requisite to bring the parties on an exact level may be procured at a very small expence. If any one, for example, wishes to pass for a gentleman, he has only to crop his head, to disuse hair powder, to wear boots and pantaloons, and to be able to give security that he has upon the whole been more indebted to his tailor than to his schoolmaster, and that his conversation favours more of the stable than of the college. All this my readers will perceive is not difficult, and it is happy it is not so, because it is indispensably necessary—so necessary, indeed, that I question whether shoes and stockings may not in time create a suspicion which every man wishes to avoid. I had, in truth, an opportunity lately to be convinced that such danger is not very far off. A very lively lady, after describing the appearance of a gentleman whose affairs were rather embarrassed, said, “he looked very *seedy*,” and turning briskly round to me who, I confess, am somewhat of the old school in respect to drefs, added, “I beg your pardon, Mr. PROJECTOR, but I was quite shocked to see the poor man, recollecting how *genteel* he used to drefs; why really, he wore shoes and stockings, and so forth, just as you do.”

The same facility of acquiring a genteel character may be observed in many other circumstances which are equally simple and attainable, such as dining at a very late hour, that is, about an hour or an hour and a half after the time appointed. Yet, simple as this may seem, it is not less necessary than what I have mentioned, nor is a deviation from the practice less suspicious. Who does not know how very ungenteel it is to be obliged to visit your *regular* people, as they call themselves, who think that clocks were made to point out the hours, and that the hour fixed should be kept, and who are so untractable that they cannot be made to comprehend that five o'clock means six o'clock, or any hour after. Such people can never be genteel, and all the advantage their regularity procures is, that tempers are less apt to be ruffled, and dinners to be spoiled; while surely these trifles are not to be compared to the consequence we derive from making com-

pany wait, and displaying our eloquence in a deluge of apologies, answered by a torrent of pardons.

But of all our cheap and simple delights, and infallible symptoms of gentility, there is perhaps none more easily accessible than that for which we have been lately indebted to some ingenious mechanic, or to some gentleman of a mechanical turn, I mean the practice of riding on the outside instead of the inside of a carriage. At first sight, indeed, this may appear to have originated with some of those passengers who have been hitherto known, and not much respected, by the name of *outsides*. But whatever may be in this conjecture, in order to put the system in motion, it required higher powers, and these powers have been so judiciously applied, that one part of an old print which my readers may have seen, entitled, “The World turned upside down,” is now realized, as the servants ride in the carriage, while the master and mistress are mounted on the box. Yet it must be added, that as all fashion consists in naming one thing for another, and as nothing can be despicable which has a new name, so the box is now become a *tarouche*. A man must be very fastidious, indeed, who is not pleased with every accession of accomplishments made to the character of a man of fashion, and that in addition to the character of being “an indulgent husband, a tender father, and a faithful friend,” may be added, “an expert coachman, and a careful driver.”

I have now, I hope, advanced enough to convince the rigid, that our present taste for simple objects of pleasure and ambition, is not so ill accommodated to existing circumstances as they may suppose, and that it is particularly most happily adapted to the understandings of the parties principally concerned. Without this last circumstance, indeed, every scheme of this kind would be useless. But I might have pursued my train of argument by appealing to other circumstances, had not my paper given warning. I might have produced an instance in the Drama, where such is our fondness for little things that we have determined to crowd to no play but children's play. And so profitable has this become, that in order to prevent the publick from being imposed on by old young Roseuses, and stunted performers, the managers are determined to apply to the nurseries at first

hand. This excellent plan, and the increasing taste for pantomime, will complete that facility of being pleased which I have thought proper to celebrate in my present lucubration. And surely, if extreme good-nature requires no apology, and if they are to be commended, who, instead of being fastidious in taste or temper, are pleased with every trifle exhibited before them, I shall hope that what I have advanced will amount to all the vindication of which the parties alluded to in this Paper are capable, as I am certain it will appear to be all which they can reasonably expect.

* * * "An Old Admirer and Constant Reader, A. B." is respectfully informed that there is such an intention as he proposes; although the time of publication cannot at present be specified.

Mr. URBAN, June 14.
"A CHURCHMAN," and somewhat of a lofty Churchman he certainly is, p. 425, takes furious exceptions at my presumption in declaring that *some* of his body are neither as learned, as vigilant, nor as virtuous, as they ought to be. I can pardon this writer's zeal for the cause; but I cannot remain entirely passive under his imputations.

This Churchman accuses me of "having aimed a deep wound at the Established Church:"—a deep, and grievous accusation; highly injurious, and wholly incorrect. When I suggested the necessity for reformation in our Clergy, I had not the smallest intention of injuring the Established Church. I did not mean to be "uncandid," much less "illiberal, uncharitable," or "malevolent." I had no idea of promoting schisms in our Church; nor of labouring at her destruction. I disclaim each, and all, of these attributed motives: most solemnly do I disavow them, before that Omniscient Being whom reason and instruction have taught me to adore! So far, indeed, Mr. Urban, were my intentions from assassinating our Established Church, that I fancied myself prescribing a healing process for her benefit; and candour or common sense would not have found any other contradiction for my anxiety for her welfare. A sectary would rejoice in malignant silence at these vices and errors of so many of the Sons; conscious of the mischief they are working upon the Parent, he would rather support

these mortifying limbs than urge their excision—*ne pars sincera trahatur*.

This "Churchman" considers me "illiberal in the highest degree, in throwing out general invectives against a very large and respectable body of men, without even a shadow of proof being adduced in support of them." Does my opponent imagine that this taunt will call me forth, in *propria persona*, to render myself, perchance, obnoxious to the Ecclesiastical Court? I am not so fool-hardy. Neither am I stout enough, especially at this militant æra, for a personal engagement with all the offenders I am describing: common prudence alone restrains me from particularising either myself or them; or, believe me, I could produce more than *shadows of proof*;—horrible substances; gigantic personifications of *debauchery, illiteracy, and idleness*, from among the Churchman's brethren, sufficient to strike shame and terror to the soul of every good member of the Established Church.

I earnestly hope, however, that the hints which I have thrown out will attract the attention of those who know their duty, and who have power with resolution to support it. If the chiefs of our Church will only carefully superintend their subalterns, defections will be less frequent, and reflections on any part of the corps will cease.

In the mean time, Mr. Urban, I shall be obliged by your inserting this my vindication from the aspersions of "A Churchman;" in defiance of whose anathemas I continue to assert, that, *sectaries will increase wherever the Parish Priest is vicious, ignorant, or inactive*.
MELANCTHON.

Mr. URBAN, July 26.
IN confirmation of your correspondent's account of the dispute of the Athanasian Creed, p. 580, I send you the following *fact* which happened to a friend of mine, who as well as myself, is a young member of the establishment.

On Ash-wednesday last he was requested by the Rector of the parish adjoining to his own, to read Prayers for him. While he was in the vestry-room putting on his surplice, the clerk, an ignorant conceited fellow, said to him, "Sir, you need not read the Communion Service, as we never read that or the Athanasian Creed here: we do not approve of them."

Yours, &c. Digitized by A. COOPER.

MR.

Meteorological Diary for July, 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5° W.

At 8 A.M.

At 2 P.M.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the <i>Nautical Ephemeris</i> of 1805, as took place this month.
					N.	E.	S.	W.						N.	E.	S.	W.		
1	30.00	R	55	55					V.L.	30.03	R	64	69					V.L.	♂ ♀
2	29.90	S	59	60					V.L.	29.81	S	61	64					L.	♂ in Eq. D.
3	29.80	S	60	61					V.L.	29.71	S	64	66					V.L.	♂, ♀ ♀
4	29.73	St	62	63					V.L.	29.64	St	72	77					V.L.	♂ gr. Lat. S.
5	29.66	S	64	64					L.	29.57	R	65	65					R.B.	
6	29.52	R	59	60					L.	29.43	S	66	65					L.	
7	29.47	R	57	58					V.L.	29.38	R	63	66					V.L.	♂ ♀ 24
8	29.33	S	59	57					V.L.	29.24	St	60	60					No.	
9	29.22	R	55	55					L.	29.13	S	61	66					V.L.	♂ gr. D. S.
10	29.12	R	58	58					V.L.	29.03	S	68	70					L.	♂ in apogee
11	29.02	R	60	58					L.	28.93	R	60	57					R.B.	♂, ♀ in ☾
12	28.92	St	55	51					R.B.	28.83	St	63	65					L.	
13	28.81	S	58	56					L.	28.72	St	65	66					L.	
14	28.71	St	56	52					No.	28.62	S	60	64.5					V.L.	
15	28.61	R	56	54					No.	28.52	St	59	60					V.L.	
16	28.51	R	56	55					L.	28.42	R	63	65					V.L.	♂ in eq. A.
17	28.41	R	56	54					V.L.	28.32	St	59	59.5					V.L.	♂
18	28.31	St	53	53					L.	28.22	St	61	62					L.	♂ gr. Lat. N.
19	28.21	S	55	54					No.	28.12	S	65	66					V.L.	♂
20	28.11	S	60	62					V.L.	28.02	S	69	73					L.	
21	28.01	S	62	62					V.L.	27.92	S	65	69					R.B.	
22	27.91	R	60	60					R.B.	27.82	St	63	64.5					V.L.	
23	27.81	S	60	59					R.B.	27.72	S	67	68					V.B.	♂ gr. Dec. N.
24	27.71	R	59	59					R.B.	27.62	R	61	63					L.	♂, ♀ in perigee
25	27.61	R	58	57.5					R.B.	27.52	R	62	63					R.B.	♂ in ☾
26	27.51	R	57	56					V.L.	27.42	St	60	70					L.	♂
27	27.41	S	61	62					V.L.	27.32	S	63	72					L.	♂ ♀, ♂ ♀
28	27.31	St	62	62					V.L.	27.22	St	66	67					L.	
29	27.21	R	61	60					V.L.	27.12	St	67	68					R.B.	♂ in Eq. D.
30	27.11	R	60	59					V.L.	27.02	St	68	68					L.	♂ ♀
31	27.01	S	58	56					L.	26.92	S	67	66					V.L.	♂ gr. Lat. S.
29.69 58.42 57.92 37 63 38 43										29.68 64.32 65.95 37 7 37 43									

The fore part of this month afforded very little worthy of notice in the solar phenomena; and it was not till the 27th that I observed any thing worth mentioning; at which time there were several fine spots; though not very large, about the Sun's face, and a large one just coming on; but on the 30th the light was considerably more grand, for the large spots which were just seen on the 27th, had now considerably advanced, which brought the *umbra* much more into view, which at this time appeared a dark, dense, oblong cavity, with an extensive *penumbra* surrounding it. All the spots at this time have a partial shade about them, which is something different to their usual appearance; I mean in the internal appearance of the *penumbra*, which is much more luminous than usual; giving the external part the likeness of a dark concentric annulus encompassing the *umbra* at a considerable distance.

T. SEIZR.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

THE Ministers of the Established Church are much indebted to "A Churchman," p. 425, for his liberal and candid vindication of them from the aspersions of Melancthon, &c. &c. It would, however, have been more complete, if he had called upon

these anonymous gentlemen to support their various accusations by their real signatures, and by so describing the offenders that they might be known, or at least guessed at with tolerable certainty. Such notifications would induce their superiors to make enquiries; and these enquiries would be followed, according

cording to the extent of the delinquency, by reproof, suspension, and, it may be also, by deprivation; the Church of England being desirous of cutting off from her body all such corrupted members.

But, Mr. Urban, the "Churchman's" call would, perhaps, have been in vain: as I verily believe, in my conscience, that the number of these terrible delinquents is very small. That there may be some among so many will surely create no surprise: but, that all should be condemned for the faults of a few, and that too by men who arrogate to themselves the titles of mild and good men, is truly surprising. How different is their conduct from that of Hume, who would have spared a most profligate city if only ten righteous persons could have been found therein!

The Story of the Earl of Essex's Ring has frequently been canvassed in your pages. The Tragic Muse will scarcely be admitted as any evidence in this case; but when an Historian, like Hume, gives credit to the relation, our judgment is staggered, however romantic it may appear. For the proof of this remarkable transaction he refers us (as a former correspondent has observed) to Birch's Memoirs, and then goes on to state the fact itself:

"That the Countess of Nottingham, affected by the near approach of death, obtained a visit from the Queen, to whom she revealed the secret; that the Queen shook the dying lady in her bed, and thenceforth resigned herself over to the deepest melancholy."

Now, Mr. Urban, the Queen removed from Whitehall to Richmond on the 31st of January; which the faithful Camden ascribes to her declining health, being then in the 70th year of her age, and worn out with 43 years attention to the duties of her high station. When did this extraordinary interview take place? It must have been before she went to Richmond, for we never hear of her returning back to town: and thenceforth, that is, immediately after the interview (according to Hume), she resigned herself over to melancholy. This assertion is in direct opposition to Camden and every other Historian, who all agree, that the dejection of her spirits did not come on till within a very short time of her death; and Smollett, in particular, attributes it, among other

causes, to the recent loss of her friend and confidant, the Countess of Nottingham. But, setting Camden, Smollett, and the other Historians aside (who appear, however, to have much more of reason and truth in what they say than Hume), let us attend to one or two incontrovertible facts. The Queen removed to Richmond on the 31st of January; the supposed interview must have been previous to that removal; and the lady was then in bed and (*in articulo mortis*) DYING (Hume). How long may we imagine, could she possibly survive? Shall we say an hour? It might be so long. A day? Not probable. A week? Incredible! What then will your readers say to the credulity of Hume, when I inform such of them as may be unacquainted with the exact time of her decease, that the Countess did not expire till near four weeks afterwards, viz. on the 25th of February, at Arundel House, in London? The Queen died on the 24th of March following at Richmond.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N^o LXXXVII.

WINDSOR CASTLE, continued.

EAST or upper-ward. In the centre of the North side, where the Royal chambers run, some new work has been executed by way of a restoration, in conformity to the old termination at the Eastern extremity of this range. A new porch in this point of view also greets the eye. I own that I am not competent to decide on its merits, otherwise than to say it certainly is not of the same mode of design as the rest of the front, where it now forms a part. The Western half of this range, and on its return West, adjoining the delightful Tudor Gallery, which I have to continually held as worthy of all regard, have been wholly new faced and decorated, in manner like the North front of the Castle already detailed; further corroborating the intent, that the various exteriors of the pile are to be gone through with in due order, conformable to the models of those mixture of styles I suggested were irrelevant one to the other. Rising out of the mass of these state apartments is a new octagon lantern with large glazed windows, crowned by a modern weathercock. In this object I cannot recognise any thing like an antique castellated decoration. Something on this

this principle, to be sure, may be found as appertaining to churches, Peterborough and Ely cathedrals for instance. Here, perhaps, my want of necessary recollection may be assisted by some communicative friend, as the learned H. A. U. or the witty R. U. B. However, I cannot forbear to observe, that this lantern issuing out of the body of the building has, when standing at some distance (Little park) a most uncommon and strange effect; beautiful it may be,—I presume not to determine on this.

Being desirous to view the interior of that part of the Castle shown to common visitors, I was very kindly admitted by the porter through an open paneled glazed door-way (made upon the modern Eldorado plan) of the new porch into the stair-case saloon: the stair-case saloon I would be understood to mean, that which has recently been turned out of the various Artists hands. Here I was in a manner "planet-struck" at the novelty and brilliancy of the scene, in the various manufactures of stucco (or Patent "Compo"), brass, and iron; and some moments elapsed before I changed my position of surprize to that of eagerness not to be restrained, to advance forward, so that I might examine all and every particular of this unexampled and extraordinary arrangement (calling our antient models of stair-cases to my mind) for the ascension to the principal chambers of kingly state. Exerting all my powers of description, I will assay to enumerate the most prominent features of this so costly a part of the plan for re-edifying and improving the whole Castle. The figure of this saloon is an oblong, lying North and South, and extending through the edifice from the front in the upper ward to the front next the terrace. The length is divided into three ailes, church-wise; the centre aisle being wider than the side ones. The first half is filled with the stairs; galleries occupy the spaces on each side the stairs. Under the stairs, as they rise, and under the galleries, the three ailes are continued, making a perambulatory round and round. The upper part of the stair-case terminates with various groinings, so constructed as to connect themselves in a very accommodating manner with an octangular sky-light, which, after much mature consideration, I discovered constituted the ip-

terior of the octangular lantern exhibited on the roof of the building as before noticed, and which makes for remarkable a point of attraction in all directions. The general embellishments of this stair-case are in the Tudor style, where flat arches, and compartments, with what moderns call "Fan tracery," are set forth on all sides, excepting the lofty walls above the galleries, which are left entirely bare. Some slender columns, door-ways, and a window indeed, break the line of vacuity, which otherwise might be thought wanting a something to accord with the excessive portion of enrichments in the groins over-head. To speak of the door-ways in particular, as to the plea of good Taste in Design, there is one fronting the ascent of the steps, of a height so far exceeding the usual proportion in regard to width, referring either to the Roman, Grecian, or our antient schools, that I cannot otherwise account why within the pointed head of this door-way, another door-way with a square head is inserted, otherwise than to take off the disproportioned appearance alluded to. This conjunction of two different-formed door-ways, taking them without any apology, is certainly extremely whimsical, to say nothing about our antient examples, none such being to be met with to warrant so sportive and entertaining a figure. The other door-ways turn on the like fancy. From a nice examination of the detail of mouldings and ornaments, I find much wanting to make up what has lately been termed "a religious imitation of our old works." Call this inattention, I will not say incapacity, to forget out such trifles, lost in the heedless gaze of general observation; yet I will unequivocally remark,—men of superior abilities in the Arts scorn a servile habit of copying, ever endeavouring to convince the world of their capability of adding fresh beauty and elegance to any antient subject they may be commanded to draw their store of information from. This conclusion surely cannot be answered as having any invidious tendency: a fair and open confession, enforced by conviction arising from the display under consideration. For this my cordiality of sentiment, even let the gentle H. A. U. do me justice: he must, and I expect it.

The Queen's Guard-room. I found this place converted into a chapel by means

means of the seats and other particulars taken from the chapel adjoining St. George's Hall. The scene, it must be owned, is rather discordant to the eye, the walls being hung with armour, spears, guns, swords, bandeliers, and drums; and the floor divided out with pews, reading desk, pulpit, prayer-books, and communion table, &c. However, the mind becomes satisfied, reflecting on the necessity of being prepared for both events, fighting as well as praying; having thus at hand the means for destroying the enemies of the Church, as well as to return thanks for its preservation.

St. George's Hall. Here I missed some of my old favourite objects, as the access to the Throne at the East end, and the music gallery supported by gigantic figures at the West end. The latter remarkable are not destroyed, to be sure; but they are all huddled up together to make room for the entertainment at the late Installation; on which occasion likewise a gallery for musick has been broke through the wall above the site of the Throne. By these temporary accommodations it but too plainly appears that this hall is on the eve of submitting, like the other parts of the pile, to an universal transformation; or else two such grand terminations, marking the taste of Sir Christopher Wren in Architectural decorations of this sort, would never have been thus "cut up," for one day's festival. There has, notwithstanding, arisen out of this changeful tide, dispelling for some moments every unpleasant idea, one circumstance, which is, the abundant and unexampled meed of honour done to the shade of Handel. I saw his portrait placed immediately over the spot where but of late his Majesty sat as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, giving on that day's solemnity, one of the bright attractions surrounding his resplendent seat. Let me enquire, can any thing more gratify the admirers of the Heaven-born Composer than thus to behold his effigies receiving the utmost degree of glory that human dignity can bestow? This adoration is in unison with my own feelings.

The Royal Chapel. The entrance is from St. George's Hall. A total subversion of all that had been, was every where manifested. The organ-gallery at the East end, which was so finely disposed, so admirably obscured in a secon-

dary light, a light so happily diffused as to create a kind of divine enthusiasm in the hearers when listening to the organ's celestial sounds, is disposed of. The various particulars for prayer removed to the Queen's guard-room (before spoken of). The wall at the West end, where the Communion-table rested, taken down to let in a large orchestra, and the sides of the chapel filled with rising seats sufficient to contain a numerous company: in short, this Chapel is now a Concert-room. But when I consider for what harmonious intents this change has been brought about, every thought of regret for the loss of the former decorations subside in the rapturous consideration, that in this room the works of that more than mortal creature, that angel-spirit while on earth, are performed in a regular series, Oratorio after Oratorio; no "Selections" from one or the other (as has been too much the practice with many for these 10 or 12 years past), to make up an unconnected entertainment of sounds and sentiments, distracting in some measure the souls of those who are attuned to sacred harmony. Not to depart too much from my general subject; and yet, if those chance to peruse these effusions, thus set down as some tribute of praise for their being the exalters of a name I ever delighted in, even from my first conceptions of tuneful strains, they will not surely disapprove the following digression; they may perchance commend my zeal, caught in some measure from the felicitous example which they themselves have set forth.

DIGRESSION.

My astonishment is great when I find that, notwithstanding Handel's Works are by royal command here given even as he himself intended, there are some professional people who continue to cull out and garble certain airs and chorusses from a few of his divine dramas, as if the other melodious parts were of no interest, no estimation, in the scale of musical enchantments. Nay, more; these performers, in order to trample upon the memory of this bliss-inspiring harmonist, did, with more than savage minds, during the last Oratorio season at Covent-garden Theatre, give to the publick the Messiah, with MODERN ACCOMPANIMENTS. Search through all the records of earthly presumption, and if any outrage on the sensation of the soul enflamed with heavenly ardour ever

went beyond this, I will subscribe myself as one that has always given way to errors: the most gross in the Handelian style, of composition, and henceforward wholly tear from my breast the soft delusion. Saying thus much in vindication of a departed being, let me hope the August Mover of all the songs of praise here chaunted forth will attend with a gracious forbearance to my remarks on the several architectural works now carrying on under his royal auspices among "Windsor's lofty towers;" he considering that I am a man lost in two extremes, one for the Antiquities of England, and the other for the Divine Melodies of the immortal Handel! AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 27.

HAVING been informed that Lord Liverpool had published a Letter to the King on the subject of Coinage, I eagerly purchased it*, in hopes that all my manuscript difficulties would be removed by the perusal of that work. To my disappointment, I soon learned, what might reasonably have been expected before-hand, that his lordship is of the old school, and that the chief practical novelty in his book is the adoption of the gold coins as a measure instead of the silver. It is not my intention to enter into a general critique of this performance, which unquestionably contains a store of very valuable historical information; but my present wish is to obtain from some of your correspondents the resolution of a difficulty which has oppressed me ever since I first read Mr. Locke's Treatises on Coinage, and to which a passage in his lordship's book has given additional weight. Mr. Locke says,

"Thus silver, which makes the intrinsic value of money, compared with itself, under any stamp or denomination of the same or different countries, cannot be raised. For an ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or crown pieces, silver

* When Peers condescend to publish, I could wish they would likewise condescend to reflect that some who are not peers may possibly be inclined to purchase what they have written, and for their sakes put upon their works a price nearly resembling that at which commoners are obliged to publish. It has been said that a dead lord ranks only with commoners; and when a lord turns author, it will avail him but little to plead any privilege of the upper house.

or ducatoons, OR IN BULLION, is, and always eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver, under what stamp or denomination soever; unless it can be shewn that any stamp can add any new and better qualities to one parcel of silver, which another parcel of silver wants."

Again, he says,

"This concerns not the value of money at all; wherein an equal quantity of silver is always of the same value with an equal quantity of silver, let the stamp or denomination be what it will."

"How standard silver should be worth its own weight in standard silver at the Mint (i. e. 5s. 2d. the ounce), and be worth more than its own weight in standard silver (i. e. 5s. 4d. the ounce) in Lombard-street, is a paradox that nobody, I think, will be able to comprehend till it be better explained. IT IS TIME TO GIVE OFF COINING, IF THE VALUE OF STANDARD SILVER BE LESSENED BY IT; as really it is, if an ounce of coined standard silver will not exchange for an ounce of uncoined standard silver, unless you add 15 or 16 grains overplus to it; which is what the author would have taken upon his word, when he says silver is worth 5s. 4d. elsewhere. Five shillings and four pence of money coined at the Mint the author must allow to be at least 495 grains. An ounce is but 480 grains. How then an ounce of uncoined standard silver can be worth 5s. 4d. (i. e. how 480 grains of uncoined standard silver can be worth 495 grains of the same standard silver coined into money) is unintelligible; UNLESS THE COINAGE OF OUR MINT LESSENS THE VALUE OF STANDARD SILVER?"

In his Observations on a printed Paper, intitled, "For encouraging the coining Silver Money in England, and after for keeping it here," Mr. Locke says,

"The author tells us in plain words, that an ounce of silver uncoined is of 2d. more value than after it is coined it will be; which I TAKE THE LIBERTY TO SAY IS SO FAR FROM BEING TRUE, THAT I AFFIRM IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BE SO. For which I shall only give this short reason, viz. because the stamp neither does nor can take away any of the intrinsic

† Considerations of the lowering of Interest, &c. Locke's Works, folio, London, 1727, vol. II. p. 40.

‡ Id. p. 55.

§ Do not this very round assertion, and the formidable eternally in a former passage, remind you, Mr. Urban, of Lord Peter's mode of reasoning?

value

value of the silver; and, therefore, an ounce of coined standard silver must necessarily be of equal value to an ounce of uncoined standard silver*."

I believe it is unnecessary to multiply quotations, which will only encumber your pages; for the author's meaning is sufficiently apparent from what I have already extracted. But Mr. Locke could not have been aware that, by a statute of the 5th and 6th of Edw. VI. it was enacted that no one should give more for money of gold or silver than its current value, under the penalty of forfeiting the money so exchanged, imprisonment for one year, and fine at the king's pleasure†. Had he known this, he would, I think, have discovered that the fact was in direct contradiction to his assertions.

That he should have been ignorant of this is perhaps, from the nature of his studies, not to be wondered at; but it is ever to be lamented that such a man should have written upon a subject on which he was so ill informed. Of Mr. Locke's want of proper knowledge on this subject Lord Liverpool seems to have been well aware; for, after the accustomed compliments which one author is by courtesy obliged to pay to another, he says, that "Mr. Locke appears not to have adverted to many circumstances of a practical nature necessarily connected with this subject; and it is probable that he was not well informed of the history of our coins, which would have pointed out these circumstances to him."

He then adds an assertion of Mr. Locke's, which he conceives to be unfounded, namely, "that silver coins made the money of account, or measure of commerce, in England and the neighbouring countries."

Then, to my astonishment, he proceeds to confirm what always seemed to me to be the most unfounded of all Mr. Locke's assertions. I shall give his own words:

"He (i. e. Locke) then laid it down as a principle, which could not be controverted, that an ounce of silver, whether in peace, groats, or crown pieces, shillings or pence, or in bullion, is, and always eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver, under what stamp or denomination soever. OF THIS PRINCIPLE THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT."

Thus he has adapted Mr. Locke's doctrine without any qualification, and has, like him, applied it to the only case to which it appears to be totally inapplicable; for, in every other circumstance except that of Money, it is unquestionably true that one ounce of Standard Silver is equal in value to another ounce of Standard Silver, exclusive of workmanship. But, in the case of Money, it is surely not so. The Mint issues its silver in coins at 5s. 2d. per ounce, and it is retained at that value by severe penalties. Will then any merchant exchange an ounce of silver bullion for an ounce of coined silver, which he can circulate at the rate of no more than 5s. 8d. per ounce, when he can in the market get for his bullion so much of other commodities as will exchange for 5s. 4d. of coined silver? I trust some one of Mr. Locke's admirers will step forth in his defence, and vindicate him from this apparently unguarded and unfounded assertion.

When Mr. Locke declared above, that, if the stamp diminished the value of sterling silver, the Mint ought to be worked no longer, he, in my judgment, furnished, but undoubtedly without intending it, his opponents with a decisive argument against his plan of coinage. That his plan was erroneous, is proved by this undeniable fact, that all the silver coined in conformity to it, though amounting to more than six millions, nearly disappeared in less than 20 years from its being issued§. This is acknowledged by Lord Liverpool; and yet he proposes that the gold coins, which in his opinion should be the sole measure of property, shall be coined without any deduction, even for the expence of coinage||; though he allows that, within the last forty years, the price of gold has varied in the London market nearly 5½ per cent. and still more in the markets of Paris, Amsterdam, and Hamburg¶. If a profit to that amount can be made by melting down little more than two pounds of gold coin, his lordship will find that his projected gold coinage, like that of silver in 1696, cannot be kept from the crucible by any penalties which he may devise.

R. R.

P. S. The advocates for continuing the money invariably at the same

* Id. p. 56.

† 8th Statute, 5th and 6th of Edw. VI. cap. 19.

‡ Letter, p. 76.

§ In 18 years. Lord Liverpool's Letter, p. 80.

|| Id. p. 154.

¶ Id. p. 151.

weight and fineness urge, that otherwise the public creditors would be injured by receiving less than they had lent. But they seem entirely to overlook the opposite case, namely, the possibility of the publick paying more than it has received. To their consideration I beg leave to recommend the following query.

In what manner must a debtor re-pay 25l. 16s. 8d. borrowed when silver was worth 5s. 2d. per ounce, in case silver at the time of re-payment should have risen to 8s. 4d. per ounce? Must he return in money 25l. 16s. 8d. (or 100 ounces of silver in coin), which, as bullion, will then be worth 20l. 13s. 4d. and so pay more than he borrowed; or must he deduct so much as will make what he lays down equal to what he received?

If coins are to be considered as varying in value according to the price of bullion, difficulties of this kind will occur upon every change in the market.

MR. URBAN, *Bloombsury-square,*
August 12.

HAVING been induced to contribute some articles relating to the Practice of Physic to the new Cyclopedia now publishing under the superintendence of Dr. Rees, I wish, through the channel of your Magazine, to make known to what extent those communications have been; also, that I am no longer a fellow-labourer in that useful undertaking, for I have found that the time required for that purpose was more than I could conveniently spare from my other engagements. Had it not been so, I should have felt much satisfaction in co-operating with those Gentlemen (eminently distinguished for their knowledge in the various departments of Science) whose names have been announced in the Cyclopedia-Prospectus, towards the completion of a work which stands in such high estimation, and promises to rival, if not to surpass, the most celebrated works of the kind which have been published in other countries.

As for my contributions to this work, they have been but few. They relate wholly to the history and treatment of internal diseases, with the exception of the articles BATHING (*medicinally considered*); BLEEDING; BLOOD (*morbid appearances of*); and BILE (*disordered conditions of*). These, with the other communications, are comprised within the latter part of the letter A,

and the letter B, beginning with ASTHMA and ending with BULIMIA.

I have thought it proper to make this declaration, that if there be any thing faulty or unsatisfactory in the articles relating to the practice of Physic, from Asthma to Bulimia inclusive, no censure may attach either to my predecessors or my successors in that department. RICHARD PEARSON.

MR. URBAN, *August 14.*

THE town-pieces and tradesmen's tokens, coined during the reigns of Charles the First and Second, form a series which is not less curious than any other section of the English coin. At that time copper money was not general; and for "necessary change" (which is the inscription of many of them) various corporations, as well as private tradesmen struck those pieces by way of promissory tokens, and they are at present wonderfully numerous, they must have been a very convenient sort of money for the lower class of people.

The City of London issued farthings of one type only, and until lately the existence of them has been doubted. However, I am in possession of one of them, which was in the collection of the late Samuel Tytten, esq. and of which this is the exact description:

Obverse, a rose crowned between two swords under it the date 1644, legend, "Cittie of London." Reverse, two sceptres in saltire, through a crown in the field, three lions passant; legend, "Typus Monetæ Angl. Æris." This coin is unpublished, and I have great reason to believe is unique. It was so esteemed by Mr. Tytten; and I have never heard of any other.

Possibly it may be a pattern by the famous Artist, Briot; for Snelling engraves a farthing (Copper Coinage, Pl. 6, No. 1.) which he supposes to be a pattern by that Artist, and that has a very strong resemblance in type to the London Token. It is needless to observe Snelling's error in asserting that the City of London never did issue any token.

The Royal Farthing Tokens were current from about the year 1618 to 1646, at which period the town pieces as well as the tradesmen's tokens began to appear; and they formed the greater part, if not the whole, of the copper coinage, for a considerable length of time afterwards. Google E. S. S.

216. *The History of Ilium or Troy; including the adjacent Country, and the opposite Coast of the Chersonesus of Thrace. By the Author of "Travels in Asia Minor and Greece."*

THE following work is founded on an extensive research into Antiquity concerning Troy, made several years ago, in consequence of frequent conversations on the subject with Mr. Wood, the celebrated editor of the Ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, who honoured the author with his friendship, and who procured for him an opportunity of visiting the Troia, as a traveller under the auspices of the Society of Dilettanti. On his return to Oxford, where he enjoyed, at Magdalen college, both access to libraries and sufficient leisure, the author endeavoured to obtain a more complete knowledge of the country, and especially of the region of Troy, by a minute investigation of its history and geography, and also of the connexion which has subsisted, and is still evident, or of which traces are discoverable, between it and the Iliad. The author intended communicating the result of his enquiries to Mr. Wood, for his use in the "Comparative View of the ancient and present State of the Troas," which accompanies his Essay on Homer, but was prevented by the unexpected death of that excellent person; after which public as well as private loss, though he persevered in preparing his Trojan labours for the press, and advertised them, their appearance was suspended, and perhaps might have continued so, had not his attention to them been revived by a recent controversy. Finding the "Description of the Plain of Troy," by M. Chevalier, and several publications which relate to it, unsatisfactory, the writer has been induced to revise his own latent work, to enlarge it, and to resolve on offering the whole to the judgment of the learned and curious, if the History now before them, a detached portion of it, meets with a favourable reception. *Troiaest, May 10, 1802.*

Truly may it be said,

Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit.

An host of disputants has arisen to assign its very existence within the last ten years. We are presented with a list of 16, without including Mr. Wood.

The present History commences with the settlement of Dardanus, from

Geogr. Mag. Augusti, 1805.

Samos or Samothracia, in the Troia, whose limits the very ancient geographer, Scylax of Caryanda, makes to commence at Abydos, its coast in Asia reaching to Cape Lectos, including Mount Ida as a back-ground, and in Europe to the corresponding coast of the Chersonesus of Thrace, ending in the promontory where the Hellespont falls into the Aegean. Its kings before Priam are enumerated; its situation and condition described; its language is presumed, p. 9, to be Greek; the inhabitants villagers and peasants, and the territory divided into dynasties. A comprehensive detail of the siege and taking of Troy is given in chap. IV.; and the evidence and credibility of the genuine story established by the universal representation of it by poets, painters, and sculptors of Greece; the reception of the Iliad, and its confirmation by the annals and traditions of the nations engaged in the war on both sides. Whether Eneas did or did not succeed to the dominions of Priam, and made Scepsis his capital, the country laid open, an easy prey to invaders, and Aeolian emigrants* long after the time of Homer: but under them and other invaders, the traces of the siege of Troy were not lost. The Athenians and Aeolians contended about parts of the territory.

In chap. X. "Of the Age of Homer," some plausible reasons are brought for his having been of Troia, and to have lived before the Aeolic migration. Homer's poems were brought from Ionia by Lycurgus, and arranged by Pindarus, who had resided at Sigeum; "but who will say how long they had been extant and popular in Asia Minor before both these?" The Persians founded their hostility to the Greeks on their having destroyed Troy. Cyrus first obtained possession of the

* Demetrius of Scepsis, ("styled, by M. Chevalier, not more contemptuously and arrogantly than ignorantly, *one Demetrius*), a man of family, a great philologist and grammarian, of high reputation for his learning, and especially noted for his study of Homer, and his topographical commentaries on the Iliad, in his *Tp. ixei, iaxoxoc*, or 'Array of the Trojan Army,' in 30 books, discussed the extent of Priam's kingdom, to which the Scepsian territory had belonged, and described the people and cities subject to him." pp. 1, 2.

Troia. Darius and Xerxes possessed it; and the latter propitiated its heroes. Herodotus appears to have visited this region, and compares the *plains about Ilium* with one in Egypt, surrounded with mountains, and supposed to have been formerly an inlet of the sea. Ilium is mentioned by Thucydides in the Peloponnesian wars, and in that between the Athenians and Philip of Macedon, and was visited by Alexander, in his invasion of Asia. Lyfmachus, one of his successors, re-established it. Antiochus I. son of Seleucus Nicator, was honourably received there. Philip II. King of Macedon, invaded the Troia. The prophecy in Homer, concerning Eneas and his posterity, and the extent of their future kingdom, was fulfilled in the Romans; and Lycophron makes his Cassandra speak of them as the people to whom should be assigned the sceptres and monarchy of the earth and sea*. Scipio sacrificed at Ilium, where he entered Asia against Antiochus the Great, and met with a flattering reception from its inhabitants. About this time some envious neighbours started suspicions whether this Ilium was that of Homer. Demetrius of Scepsis, in his *Τρωικός ἀγος*, the substance of which is preserved in Strabo; and Heliæa, a learned lady and grammarian of Alexandria, in her "Inquiry whether the War of Troy was carried on about the City that now is, and whether the Poet calls the Plain before this City and the Sea Trojan," examined the site and discussed the subject. The Romans favoured the Iliæans on the ground of descent, till Fimbria, having got possession of Ilium in eleven days, totally destroyed it, but Sylla, to the best of his ability, restored it. It maintained some consequence under the Cæsars, till Nero. Strabo, who is supposed to have written under Tiberius, distinguishes Troy from Ilium; so also Cornelius Severus, Lucan, and Pliny; and so continued to the time of the Turkish conquest of Constantinople.

"Many of the ancient names of the places within our limits had fallen into disuse or oblivion, and were changed through superstition, or disguised by a corrupt pronunciation, long before the arrival of the Turks, who have not contributed to their restoration or elucidation. Neither a state of slavery, nor a Turkish government, is calcula-

ted to improve the population, or promote the prosperity of a country. These districts are still, as in the decline of the Roman empire, thinly inhabited, and by a people groaning, especially the Greeks, under the misery of oppression. If we reflect on the ravages formerly committed on the borders of the Hellespont, and on the destruction of the cities there, we shall not be surprised that the coasts are desolate, and that the interior country of the Troas, returned nearly to its more ancient state, is occupied almost entirely by villagers, herdsmen, and shepherds, who are no longer distinguished by the appellation of Iliæans, Dardanians, Scepsians, Cebrenians, and so on, but as Greeks and Turks, or Turcomans, slaves, the masters, and their dependents. The ancient places which we have noticed, and of which few remain, or have possessed any consequence under the Turks, have all of them, especially those by the sea-side, been ransacked and plundered of their materials for a long series of years. Constantinople has been adorned or enlarged from their stores, as well under the Roman and the Greek as the Mahometan emperors. Towns and villages, which have risen in their vicinity, public baths, mosques, castles, and other edifices, have been constructed from their reliques; and the Turkish burying-grounds, which are often very extensive, are commonly rich in broken pillars and marble fragments, once belonging to them. The Troia had been left in ruins, and was a desert in the time of Strabo (p. 581); since, in many instances, the very ruins have perished, but the desert remains, and, as then, still affords much and that no vulgar matter for a writer." (pp 166, 7.)

We cannot help saying, that we have so much of the Troad, that we heartily wish for the Life of Bishop Wainflete.

217. *The Life of Bianca Capello, Wife of Francisco de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany. Translated from the German Original of J. P. Sichenkees. By C. Ludger.*

THE "Bianca Capello" of Meiffner, and Sanseverino's "Storia della Vita & tragica Morte di Bianca Capello," vindicate this extraordinary victim of the cruelty and ambition of her brother-in-law, Cardinal Ferdinando, in whom such conduct would have been

* Cassandra, v. 1220, 1260.

as impolitic as wicked. The present writer vindicates the Cardinal, which he thinks himself enabled to do from his residence at Venice, where he was born and cared for, and from which he was translated to the arms of France, who expired, locked in hers, by the effects of the same poisoned tart, but, as this detail makes it probable, the duke died by the effects of intemperance, and the from a dropical disorder, and from various MS authorities, which he endeavours to authenticate, but without referring to them. His translator thinks Mr. Noble not entitled to credit for his contrary assertions, because he has omitted to quote his authorities; but, in truth, Mr N. does but skim the surface of history.

218. *The Advantages of diffused Knowledge. A Sermon, preached at Scarborough, August 8, and at Kingston-upon-Hull, December 5, 1802, for the Benefit of Two Charity Schools instituted at those respective Places for the Education of the Children of the Poor. By Francis Wrangham, M. A.*

"TO the learned Society of Trinity College, Cambridge, a body always zealous to promote, and liberal to reward, the merit of proficiency in the walks of elegant or of profound, of ancient or of modern, literature, the following attempt to recommend the diffusion of knowledge among the lower classes of the community is, with unfeigned respect, inscribed by the author." From Matt. v. 15, Mr. W. argues the influence of the improved education of the lower classes on the general happiness of the community; "a measure opposed only by two parties, the bigot, with whom ignorance is the mother of devotion, and the infidel, with whom all instruction is prejudice; while all serious minds and true patriots must consider it a means of implanting cherishing, and strengthening good principles." For this instruction Mr. W. pleads with warmth, and, we trust, with effect.

219. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, on Monday, June 6, 1803, before the Honourable Corporation of Trinity Brethren. By the Rev. Gerrard Andrews, M. A. Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and of Mickleham, Surrey.*

A PLAIN, energetic discourse, from 1 Tim. vi. 17.

220. *A Reply to the Anguis in Herba of the Rev. James Hook, M.A. and F.S.A.; containing a Refutation of his Doctrine of Pluralities, Non-residence, and the Employment of Substitutes by the Beneficed Clergy. By a Member of the Established Church.*

THE motives of Mr. Hook's publication are set forth in our Review of it (vol. LXXII. p. 636). The present Reviewer, for to the author of this Reply undertakes to be, after charging Mr. Hook and the British Critic with mutual support, and insinuating mutual applause of each other, leaves it doubtful whether he himself does not sustain a double part, and represent the author of the Necessity of the Abolition of Pluralities, if he be not *that* author himself. But as *that* book did not come under our review, we shall here dismiss this; and pass to

221. *A Vindication of the Clergy, in regard to Residence; with Observations on the Bill now before Parliament. By a resident Clergyman, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge;*

WHO wishes that, before the passing of the Bill, Parliament had fully acquainted themselves with the actual state and causes of Non-residence, which would have appeared the effect of necessity for want of parsonage-houses, and not from disinclination to discharge their high and important duties. "And when," says he, "I heard a reverend prelate (whose graceful manner and eloquence I shall not easily forget) state that, out of 12,000 livings in this kingdom, 7,000 of them were under the value of 100l. per annum, have we much occasion to look farther for the root of the evil; for there, and in the other ground I have mentioned, it unquestionably lies: not that there are not great causes of delinquency in our profession as well as in others, (pp. 4, 6.) He properly retorts on the non-residence of the country gentlemen, "which, in point of moral and, I hope I may say, religious consequence is of little less consequence than our own." (p. 9.) "I assume and maintain the position that the clergy as a body are not wilfully absent from their parsonages: and, as the same exemptions are still to be granted to those who are so from the sickness of themselves or relatives, or from their engagement in the business of education, those will be principally compelled to return to their livings who

who have quitted them from unworthy motives, and are pursuing a course of life ill suited to the proper avocations of a clergyman, and would therefore do less harm in any other place than their own parishes. For, whilst their conduct, from being mingled in the mass and population of the capital or other great towns, may perhaps escape observation, when brought into a narrow circle it will be marked and felt; and, though reprobated by the graver cast of men, it may unhappily, particularly when popular manners give a gloss to bad morals, mislead and corrupt the giddy and unthinking. The portion, however, of the clergy which come under this description are generally connected with the higher ranks of life. I do not, however, say this for the purpose of calling any unbecoming reflections on that class (for God knows how much more beset with temptations they are than those below them), but for this plain and obvious reason, that from these connections they are preferred at a more early period of life than others less fitted from their habits of society for the care of country parishes, and, possessing the means and inclination natural to youth to pleasure, more readily yield to its allurements. The discipline, however, which the wisdom of Parliament has thought proper to enforce will, I hope, be as salutary to them as it is just, and that they will, on sober reflection, respect the power that has imposed it." (p. 13.)

Another, and our author thinks no inconsiderable, inducement to residence is the power and personal respectability which it gives to the resident minister. Our author has not the objection to farming, or conferring with farmers, that many have. The one will ameliorate the condition of the clergy, and raise them in respectability, and enable them to cultivate the land committed for times by inclosure; the other will enable them to improve the overgrown and wealthy farmers.

422. *A Sermon, preached at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, at the Visitation of the venerable Ralph Barnes, M.A. Archdeacon of Totnes, May 27, 1803. By J. Bidlake, B. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and Master of the Grammar School. Printed at the Request of the Archdeacon and Clergy then present.*

THE author has contributed to the

world his proportion of *Sermons and Poetry*. In this discourse, from 2 Pet. i. 12, he vindicates Christianity from the charge of wanting effect or success in the reformation of mankind, by shewing that "the labours of the moralist and divine are productive of much good, and that, if the harvest does not universally ripen, select spots will escape the effects of unpropitious seasons." (p. 12.) "There is a negative proof of the efficacy of our clerical labours in the reflection of the infinite disorder which would arise to society from the suspension of our functions. We have lived to see this verified in other countries; and the effect has been the awaking of men to a more serious conviction of the importance of religion, and the utility of its teachers." (p. 13.) "Religious enthusiasm is more generally prevalent in the present day than is reconcileable with the general increase of knowledge." (p. 15.) "Such are the contradictions of the human character, that we have too often met the monstrous connexion of religious sentiment and criminal habit." (p. 17.) Attention to clerical duties and instructive intelligible preaching are recommended as essential to the effect of the clerical character.

223. *The Picture: Verses written in London, May 28, 1803, suggested by a magnificent Landscape of Rubens, in possession of Sir George Beaumont. By the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles.*

WITH pleasure we see Mr. B. resume his pen, and describe this picture in blank verse, which he has "a particular pleasure in inscribing to Lady Beaumont, not so much on account of the kindness and hospitality he has himself experienced from her ladyship and Sir George, as that he has an opportunity of making a small return of gratitude for the greatest obligation conferred by her family upon one who lives not to thank them—his father" who was preferred to the livings of Uphill and Breton, Somerset, by John Wiles, esq.

In this placid scene, where we expect tender raptures, the sublime discovers itself in the description of the blasted prospects of human happiness.

"Death, from amidst the sunny flowers, lifts His giant dread Anatomy, and smites; [up Smites the fair prospect once, whilst every bloom

Hangs riveled, and a sound of mourning fills The long and blasted valley." 81c

The tender idea continues of

"The green leaves of his old paternal trees
Descending to —————
His infants, who, when he is dead,
Shall hear the music of the self same trees,
Waving till years roll, and their grey hairs
Go to the dust in peace."

"Pass the foot-bridge, and listen (for we
hear,

Or think we hear her), listen to the song
Of yonder milk-maid as she brims her pail;
Whilst in the yellow pasture pensive near
The red cows ruminate. ————

Leave the loud tumultuous throng,
And listen, listen, listen,
To the milk-maid's simple song.

SONG.

Forget me not, though forc'd to go
Wide o'er the roaming sea;
When the night winds blow,
And the moon is high
In the paly sky,
My love, I will think of thee.

He look'd in my eyes, for I could not speak,
A tear he wip'd from his dark brown cheek;
O then my own true sailor said,
Though the roaming sea
Part my love and me,
Yet, if luck betide,
My bonny, bonny bride

She shall be, the young milk-maid.

O green are the rushes that flower in the
bourn, [return.]

And I grieve for my love who may never

We should be unjust to our own
feelings, did we not transcribe the
apostrophe to his own country:

"Such,"

The pensive Patriot shall exclaim, "thy
scenes,

My own beloved Country, such the abode
Of rural peace! and, while the soul has
warmth, [strength,

And voice has energy, the brave arm
ENGLAND, THOU SHALT NOT FALL. The
day shall come, [THYSELF;

Yes, and now is, that THOU shalt LIFT
And woe to him who sets upon thy shores
His hostile feet! Proud VICTOR though he be,
His bloody march shall never soil a flower
That hangs its sweet head in the morning
dew. [hosts

On thy green village banks! his muster'd
shall be roll'd back in thousands, and the
surge [once more,

Bury them! Then, when PEACE illumines
My Country, thy green nooks and inmost
shades,

It will be sweet amidst the forest glens
To stray, and think upon the distant storms,
Thy bow!d, but injur'd not!"

What a subject would REPULSED
INVASION be for the Mute of
Bowling!!

Towards the close of the poem we
have allusion to a design of illustrating
the *picturesque characters* of Theocritus,
by paintings of Sir George Beaumont,
from new translations by Messrs.
Sotheby, Rogers, Hayley, W. Spencer,
and the Author.

224. *Letter to William Baker, Esq. M.P.,
occasioned by his late Address to the
Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of Hertford. By a Freeholder.*

A BARE perusal of this epistle will
shew of what spirit and what party the
author is.

225. *Reasons why the Society of Friends
should not vote for Members of Parlia-
ment, &c.*

IN proportion as "the love of many
waxes cold," the *professions* of a few
burn with a stronger flame. The Qua-
kers, finding the number of seceders
from them increase, endeavour to draw
tighter the bond that keeps together
this peculiar people. "Admitting that
the Legislature of this empire is the
most perfect in the world, or even ad-
mitting any form of authority, this
writer contends they have nothing to
do with it, directly or indirectly, as the
most prominent part of their profession
which regards a government is the
doctrine of passive obedience and non-
resistance, in all cases whatever, where
conscience is not concerned; therefore,
for this reason, they abandon their
right to vote for representatives to sit
in the house whose sole object is to
support a government which, under
existing circumstances, is replete by
their very means"—war and fighting.
Is the writer then so stupidly *passive*
that he would submit to have his pro-
perty and life, and the property and
life of all who ought to be dear to
him, taken away by enemies, without
permitting others to employ the means
of his defence? Is he aware how his
conscience is aiming to weaken the
hands of Government? or how truly
he shews himself, what the world too
long believed his friends to be, the re-
presentations of the JESUITS, thus pub-
licly and avowedly degrading "a system
the basis of which is War and the Es-
tablished Religion, by a forced main-
tenance?" A Quaker's conscience is
here declared to be, that he must be
protected in the indulgence of his own
vagaries; and, if every sect claimed the
same protection for their conscience, what

what a heterogeneous multitude would be the subjects of this empire, every man claiming to do that which is right in his own eyes, as among the Jews, when there was no king in Israel, Judges xvii. 6. What was the blessed consequence a few more verses will tell us. But we leave these blind and obstinate professors to their own reflections.

226. *A Narrative of the Proceedings in America of the Society called Quakers in the Case of Hannah Barnard; with a brief Review of the previous Transactions in Great Britain and Ireland: intended as a Sequel to "An Appeal to the Society of Friends."*

THE meek, the humble, the self-denying Society of Friends can persecute for difference of opinions as well as the Established Clergy, who are paid for maintaining a national religion! As Bishop Gibson prevented Dr. Rundle from being promoted to an Irish bishoprick for opinions which he avowed about Abraham's sacrifice, so the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders persecuted Hannah Barnard, who had long been an approved minister among the Society of Friends in America, for holding the same opinions with others concerning the immaculate conception and miracles of Christ, and promoting a disbelief of some parts of the Old Testament, particularly those which assert that the Almighty commanded the Israelites to make war upon other nations. After various meetings and Jesuitical constructions, and differences of opinions among themselves, a Meeting of Ministers and Elders in London, in 1800 " (conformable to the verbal advice given by the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, in case she should continue in her dissent), recommends the said Hannah Barnard to desist from travelling or speaking as a minister of our religious Society; but that she quietly return, by the first fair opportunity, to her own habitation." (p. 6) Other examiners were of opinion that " she only expressed her apprehensions that too much infallibility had been imputed to the Old and New Testaments, not only by other people, but also by Friends. She appeared to be closely united to the Society in a firm belief of the moderate manifestation of the Divine Will; and we endeavoured to convince her of the propriety of Friends sentiments on those points, wherein she seemed to agree with them,

She received our visits in a very friendly manner; and we believe it may be truly added, that we parted under the influence of mutual good will." (p. 10.)

In the statement of the substance of several conferences between Hannah Barnard and the Committee of the Monthly Meeting of Devonshire-house, with an explanation of her sentiments, presented to the Committee of the Quarterly Meeting, Jan. 5, 1801, she tells them, that, " as a believer in the pure practical doctrines of the Gospel, and their evidences coinciding with the nature and will of God, so has the been favoured, as she apprehends, to discern it through the instructions of that portion of Divine intelligence bestowed upon her. She believed it her duty to hold up a distinction, in point of essentiality, between doctrinal truths and historic facts, and the evidence on which they respectively and separately depended; viz. the first on the evidence of Divine conviction or illumination on the mind, whereby it becomes revealed truth to us as individuals, which is the living, sure, and substantial evidence whereon every thing rests, which is essentially necessary to be believed and regarded as the rule of our relative duties to God and man; whereas the latter must, in the ordinary course of things, depend solely on the credit of the historian." (pp. 120—122.)

227. *The Confessions of William-Henry Ireland; containing the Particulars of his Fabrication of the Shakspeare Manuscripts; together with Anecdotes and Opinions (hitherto unpublished) of many distinguished Persons in the Literary, Political, and Theatrical World.*

TIME was when modest Virtue blushed even to produce her claims to remuneration. The *Confessions* of Rousseau, Couteau, and Ireland, will shew that unblushing Impudence has no reserve in glorying in imposture. Credulity, in matters of serious importance, was the fault of former ages; it extends in the last to trifles; and the most interesting and sacred truths are disbelieved. Forgery and Deceit are varnished over with the name of "boyish tricks;" and the publick are made to laugh at one another, at the fictitious asseverations of persons who ought to turn their reputed cleverness to better use. The bubble is burst—and the impostor pleases himself with telling us how it was formed.

228. *Postscript to a Letter to the Rev. G. Burder, occasioned by his Appendix to his Sermon on Lawful Amusements.*

THE Letter was reviewed p. 345.

The *soi-disant* "Serious Christians," like the Serious Philosophers of modern times, indulge a secret misanthropy towards all men whose sentiments do not coincide with their own. The object of this Postscript, grown more angry and abusive, calls names without mercy, and is deservedly treated with just rigour.

229. *A Sermon, preached to the Congregation at St. George's*, Manchester, on the Death of their much-respected Minister the Rev. John Johnson, who departed this Life on Saturday, September 22, 1801, including a brief Memoir of his Life.* By W. Roby.

MR J. was admitted in Lady Huntington's college at Trevecka, in South Wales, where he pursued his preparatory studies; and, these being finished, he was one of the first six students who were ordained on the plan of secession. After his ordination he laboured in numerous places as an itinerant, amidst diversified circumstances, and with considerable success. In some of his preaching excursions, the wrath of man and the providence of God were remarkably exemplified: one of his persecutors was *struck dead* in a cart; and, on prosecution by indictment, the evidences would not perjure themselves, though the jury, notwithstanding the retiring of one of their body, brought him in *guilty*. He died uttering the crudities of Enthusiasm.

230. *A Letter from a Bull-Bitch to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the Subject of Catholic Emancipation.*

A STROKE of humour at the Catholic Petition, from one who says her husband addressed to his Grace, early in 1800, a few pages on the same subject, signed BULL-DOG. The question is reduced to three heads: whether it be consonant to the principles of our glorious and blessed Constitution? whether the present is the proper period for canvassing the subject? and whether the persons who claim it are entitled to such a privilege? All are answered in the negative.

* "This church was originally intended for an Episcopal congregation; but the person who built it becoming insolvent, it fell into the hands of his creditors."

231. *A Letter to the Honourable Charles James Fox, on the Catholic Petition.*

A BRIEF but plain view of its object. "The Papists are playing a deep game; power is their object, religious oppression their pretence."

232. *The Speech of Mr. Deputy Birch, in the Court of Common Council, at the Guild-hall of the City of London, on Tuesday, April 30, 1805, against the Roman Catholic Petition, now before both Houses of Parliament.*

NERVOUS, comprehensive, and very much to the purpose; and the delivery of it in the City Senate, we can testify, was still superior to the composition. We are happy to see the sense of the publick collected on this occasion by such addresses. (See p. 479.)

233. *Observations on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and its dangerous Tendency to all Parties. By R a Friend to the Constitution in Church and State.*

THIS may be considered as a summary of the arguments on this important question; an examination of the reasons for disqualifying the petitioners for offices, &c. viz. their religious tenets, which lead them to aim at the subversion of the Church and State ever since the Reformation—whether these reasons and causes, which occasioned or rather forced our ancestors to incapacitate the Roman Catholics from exercising all offices of trust in the State, &c. and being members of the Legislature, are not still subsisting, if not in so great a degree as when the different statutes were enacted, yet still in that degree to render it highly imprudent and dangerous to suffer any farther relaxation of the statutes. "It must be obvious to every one, that the Roman Catholic tenets are the sole cause of these animosities; for, the principles of that religion are, to keep the common people in the grossest ignorance, and to encourage their religious prejudices." . . . "It has been the misfortune of the present age to attempt too many reforms and plans, as though mankind had arrived to that degree of perfection which is not attainable in our present state, and, in consequence, various visionary and strange projects, particularly at the beginning of the French Revolution (such as the immediate abolition of slavery, and many other wild schemes), for

meliorating the condition of our fellow-creatures, but which have produced quite the contrary effect. Of this nature is the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, very plain and specious in appearance, but pregnant with mischief and destruction to all parties: to the Roman Catholics themselves it would be particularly so, for it must naturally occasion the renewal of religious disputes, when, in consequence, it would be thought necessary to re-nact all those penal statutes for the repeal of which they now profess to be impressed with sentiments of affectionate gratitude. Professing and avowing such sentiments, one might have supposed that the Roman Catholics would have been contented with those benignant laws which had been enacted for meliorating their condition; but, far from being so, they now present a petition to be put on the same footing as his Majesty's subjects of the Established Church." (p. 25.)—"It would be highly absurd to deceive ourselves with the idea that the Roman Catholics, when again in power, that is, members of the Legislature, &c. will be content; and, supposing the petition complied with, what is to be done in regard to the two Universities? All these things being seriously examined and considered, it must appear to every impartial person that the request of the petition, if complied with, so far from being the means of conducing to the general and permanent tranquillity, strength, and happiness of the British Empire, is opening the door to confusion, and to the introduction of civil and religious broils."

234. *Multum in Parvo. A Letter from Sheelah to John Bull, on Irish Affairs.*

AN attempt at humour, recommending conciliatory measures.

235. *The History of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London, from its earliest Annals to the Peace of 1802. By Anthony Highmore, Solicitor, Member of the South-east Division of the Company.*

MR. HIGHMORE does not strictly confine himself to the history of the Company, but prefixes two chapters containing the history of the use of arms of all kinds, and armour. In chap. III. the author deduces the history of the Company from the Con-

quest; but he does not very clearly prove its existence either under the or second William. So many persons will feel interested in the subject of this compilation, that the labour of the very ingenious author will doubtless find both approbation and reward.

236. *An Essay on the Construction, Hanging, and Fastening of Gates, exemplified in Six Quarto Plates. Second Edition, improved and enlarged. By Thomas N. Parker, M.A.*

FROM a two shilling pamphlet this country gentleman has extended to a six shilling book this work, whose object is to defeat "the perseverance and success with which horned cattle and horses assail the hinges and latches of gates."

237. *Supplementary Number to the large Prints of Shakspeare.*

THIS Number, which entirely completes that important work, contains

1. A Midsummer-Night's Dream; painted by Fuseli, and engraved by Ryder.
2. The Christening of Queen Elizabeth; painted by Mr. Peters, engraved by Coby.
3. Imogen entering the Cave; painted by Mr. Westall, engraved by Gauguin.
4. Desdemona in Bed; painted by Mr. Boydell, engraved by Leney.
5. Shakspeare nursed by Tragedy and Comedy; painted by Mr. Romney, engraved by B. Smith.

Besides the above Shakspeare subjects, this number contains a whole-length Portrait of his Majesty, as a Frontispiece to the first volume of the large Prints, painted by Sir W. Beechey, engraved by B. Smith; a whole-length Portrait of her Majesty, as a Frontispiece to the second volume of the large Prints, by the same painter, engraved by Ryder; the Title-pages to both the volumes, from designs, in *bas-relievo*, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, engraved by Leney. It contains also the two following Dedications, a Preface, a Catalogue of the Prints, &c. &c.

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"In presenting this Volume of the Shakspeare Prints to your Majesty, I only fulfill the intentions of my departed relation, Mr. Alderman Boydell, who, in all his arduous endeavours to improve the Fine Arts in this his native country, always found, in your Majesty's goodness, a kind and encouraging patronage, that animated him to struggle with all his difficulties. He has taken every opportunity to proclaim with gratitude that patronage with

with which he was so highly honoured. I therefore flatter myself your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept this his last labour from the hands of

Your Majesty's dutiful and devoted servant,

JOSIAH BOYDELL.

London, March 25, 1805."

"To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

"It was always the ambitious wish of my late departed relation, Mr. Alderman Boydell, strongly impressed as he was with your Majesty's goodness to him, to have the honour of laying this Volume of the Shakspeare Prints at your Majesty's feet. He has for that purpose graced the volume with your Majesty's Portrait. In executing the wishes of my late respected relative, I hope your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept the humble duty of Your Majesty's most devoted subject and servant,

JOSIAH BOYDELL."

Mr. Boydell begins the Preface by stating, that, by the death of his much-lamented uncle, Mr. Alderman Boydell, it has unfortunately fallen to his lot to give the subscribers of the Shakspeare some account of the rise and progress of that work; which originated in a conversation that took place in the year 1787, as appears by a paper written and printed by Mr. Nicol, giving an account of what he had done for the improvement of printing in this country. In this paper, which is subjoined, Mr. Nicol says,

"When I first proposed to Messieurs Boydell to publish a national edition of Shakspeare, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country, it must be confessed I did not flatter myself with seeing it carried into immediate execution. The idolatry with which I have ever regarded the works of that inspired Poet has often prompted me to make similar propositions. At so early a period of my life as the jubilee at Stratford, the proposal was made to Mr. Garriek, that great historic commentator on the author. Why it was then neglected, it is not now easy to say; I attribute it more to the youth and inexperience of the proposer than to any want of propriety in the plan. The event has shewn the proposal was neither improper nor impracticable.

"The conversation that led to the present undertaking was entirely accidental. It happened at the table of Mr. Josiah Boydell, at West End, Hampstead, in November 1787. The company consisted of Mr. West, Mr. Romney, and Mr. P. Sandby; Mr. Hayley, Mr. Horle, Mr.

GENT. MAG. August, 1805.

Brathwaite, Alderman Boydell, and our host. In such a company it is needless to say that every proposal to celebrate genius or cultivate the fine arts would be favourably received."

Early in the year 1789 the undertaking was so far advanced that a great number of the pictures were painted, and a gallery built on the site of Mr. Doddsley's house in Pall Mall to receive them. This is followed by an Address to the Publick, and a Letter to Sir J. W. Anderson by the late worthy Alderman (printed in our vol. LXXIV. p. 176), in which he states that the great object of his undertaking was to establish an English School of Historical Painting; and that he believes it will be readily admitted that no subjects are so well calculated for this purpose as the scenes of Shakspeare; that he once flattered himself with being able to have left the pictures and gallery to that generous publick who have so long encouraged his undertakings, but the convulsions on the Continent, &c. &c. put it out of his power.

Mr. Boydell concludes the Preface by stating that this so peculiarly regards the subscribers to the Shakspeare, that some explanation seems necessary. He adds,

"It certainly was the late Alderman's intention, as well as my own, to have presented the Shakspeare Gallery to the publick, for the improvement of young artists in historical painting; the whole to have been immediately under the patronage of the subscribers to the Shakspeare. But the imperious circumstances of the times, as he has truly stated, rendered his liberal and patriotic purpose abortive.

"Messieurs Boydell and Nicol beg leave to inform the subscribers to the Shakspeare, that the medal which they mean to have the honour of presenting to them is now finished at the mint of that ingenious and valuable member of society, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham. It has been somewhat delayed by his great public undertakings in his line; but they flatter themselves that its beauty will make amends for the delay.

"They intend that the name of each subscriber shall be engraven on the medal presented; and, that this may be done with accuracy, they entreat the favour of every subscriber to sign his name with his own hand on a sheet of vellum which will be presented to him for that purpose; or this may be done at No. 90, Cheapside,

Cheapside, or No. 55, Pall Mall, where the medal may be seen.

"And, now this great national work is concluded, they cannot take leave of their subscribers without returning them their most grateful thanks for their long-continued and generous support. They once thought of doing more; as it is, they must content themselves with knowing that they have put it in the power of every subscriber to possess, in his own library, a monument to the memory of the immortal Shakespeare, which has cost them considerably above ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS. The encouragers of this great national undertaking will also have the satisfaction to know that their names will be handed down to posterity as the patrons of native genius, enrolled with their own hands in the same book with the best of Sovereigns, the father of his people, the encourager of all good works. They flatter themselves, that, some hundred years hence, the autographs of all the first men of taste who lived in England at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, with their Sovereign at their head, will be deemed no small curiosity, especially when this circumstance is celebrated by a medal struck for that especial purpose. March 25, 1805. JOSIAH BOYDELL."

With the circumstances that induced the proprietors to dispose of them by lottery, we presume almost all our readers to be acquainted. By this lottery the prize which comprised them became the property of Mr. Tassie, of Leicester-square; and, on the 17th, 18th, and 20th of May, 1805, they were sold by Mr. Christie, in separate lots, by which this great collection is scattered like the Sibyl's Leaves. The prices at which they were generally sold display a striking contrast to the prices which were paid for painting them, the produce of the sale not amounting to much more than six thousand pounds, though two of them by Sir Joshua Reynolds fetched more than their original purchase-money. One of them, viz. *Puck, or Robin Goodfellow*, for which the artist was paid one hundred guineas, was purchased by Samuel Rogers, Esq. for 215l. 5s.; the other, *The Death of Cardinal Beaufort*, for which Messieurs Boydell paid five hundred guineas, was purchased by J. d. Egremont for 530l. 5s.

That many valuable pictures did not produce a larger sum than they were sold for, must be attributed to their being so large, and for large pictures the apartments of this country are not generally calculated.

238. *A Sermon, preached in the Purish Church of St. Mary le Bow, London, on Thursday, May 20, 1802, before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. By John Lord Bishop of Oxford.*

FROM Mark xvi. 15, the Bishop shews, that "the labours of the Apostles, though far surpassing our weak efforts, may be our example and our polar star, guiding and enlightening our way through this trial and pilgrimage." Their work of preaching the Gospel to all nations is to be prosecuted as a duty incumbent upon Christians of all ages; for the history of the propagation does actually reach down to the present day in a continued series, remitted or increased at times, but always subsisting; and there yet remains a great void to be filled up in numerous nations, who have never yet known the name of Christ, and the blessings of the Gospel. "The Apostles were to have their successors, upon whom should devolve their high trust, so far as it was necessary or expedient, to be communicated to all others. I mean simply at present that Ministers were to be lawfully sent and ordained, whose charge it is to maintain and propagate the religion of Christ wherever it stood in need of either. The Apostle of the Gentiles makes express provision for this. To these their successors must the promise of the Spirit be understood to extend in a secondary sense. They are those to whom our Saviour will be present "always, even to the end of the world," not indeed sensibly, and with extraordinary influence, for that would answer to perpetual inspiration, of which the world has seen no proof for ages past; nor is it necessary, the counterbalance being removed; for we have not now to preach a novel religion, contrary to the destruction of all religious establishments. We must trust, however, that, wherever we labour with truth and zeal to make known the terms of God's covenant with man, that he will not only look down from Heaven upon us, but will even forward our labours with the powerful, though unseen assistance, of his Spirit. We are to labour then each in his vocation, all Christians as lending their aid, but the ministers of the Church (under the protection, and according to the terms, of that church to whose service they are dedicated) being the active instruments, for I cannot approve of commissioned missionaries touching.

*teaching, as it were, the ark with unhallowed hands; or even of Missionary Societies, framing to themselves a new code of articles of religion in contradiction to those of the Mother Church, whose children they are. I cannot but lament that the intemperate zeal of some has lately proceeded thus far.** (pp. 7, 8.)

"But not to forget, while assistance is liberally reached out by the Society to other nations and distant regions, that they have a domestic call upon them, to prevent or remedy the partial obliterations of the Gospel at home, and even in countries where it has been fully preached and established. The very subordination of society induces a continual decay of Christian piety, beyond what the public establishment and support of religion can prevent or remedy. While that subordination extends to a very low degree, and leaves vast numbers to have their time wholly occupied by daily labour in support of themselves and their families, the means of instruction in any the smallest matter of literature must be very scanty, if not altogether deficient. There is, indeed, that most valuable gift of God, the institution of a Sabbath, open even to these; but something of preparation, however little, is wanting for the right use even of that comprehensive blessing. Add to this, the indifference which is apt to creep in upon low minds, even if they were likely, as they are not, to be free from corruption: with them, alas! the zeal for knowledge, and the true sense of what is excellent and amiable, is blunted and faint, if not extinguished: this genial warmth is repelled and chilled by penury and sordid occupation; neither have they the same opportunity for watching over the growing morals of their children, nor the same attention to the keeping them free from corruption, and forming them early to good habits. They leave much to chance, whilst temptations and snares beset the unfortunate victims on every side. There are not, indeed, wanting foundations for the education of the poor; but they are inadequate to the great extent of the demand, and the parties themselves have not the means of supplying the defect. There obtains, therefore, sometimes an almost total ignorance, or at best a knowledge too imperfect to be

the guide of life. The unhappy objects are beset by the snares of the world before they know that there is a God, a Saviour, a covenant of redemption between God and man, and a future state of rewards and punishments. When their lives are already become a forfeit for their crimes, they have then these things to learn for the first time. If the share of knowledge which they want is little, which I grant it is, yet the importance of it to them is not the less. It is their all, the one ewe lamb which should be their property. Their whole temporal and future welfare depends upon it; and if it lies within little compass, it is the more incumbent on us to impart it. Let us consider that these are among those for whom Christ died, that they are some of those little ones, of which it was not his will that one should perish." The Bishop beautifully illustrates our Saviour's expressions of kindness and affection towards little children, by supposing that he took delight in setting before himself, in that age of innocence and simplicity, the image of what man ought to be, and in cherishing that his fond regard and tender love for the whole race of men, free from that disgust with which it must have been accompanied when he saw him entangled with the corruptions of the world, and stained with its many pollutions." (14.)

May we be permitted to enlarge this pleasing conjecture from the words of our blessed Lord, Matt. xvi. 10, expressive of the special guardian care of Heaven over them, "that in Heaven their angels continually behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven." The passage is strongly expressive of his love towards men, viewing them in that time of life whilst yet uncorrupted, of compassion for them during their state of trial, and of the hope that they will make advantage of his mission, so as to attain in the end a state of happiness and favour with the Almighty. The words convey no casual reflection, but rather an important promise and admonition, an assurance on the part of God that he does not send these little ones into the world unprotected; that it is not his will that any one of them that is of man born into the world should perish; and, if such be his will, it follows of necessity that, infinitely powerful as he is, he has provided sufficient means of salvation for all: there are no reprobates in his sight,

* See "Account of a Missionary Voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean."

fight, none at least so created by him. Not only his protection but his favour and kindness hang over us, and will never desert us, unless as far as we forsake him and swerve from our duty.

The Society has always considered the encouragement of Charity Schools as one of its principal objects, has nursed and fostered them from the beginning, furnished them with the means of instruction, and annually presented them to the publick.

239. *A Sermon for the first Day of June, 1802, being the Day appointed for a general Thanksgiving for Peace.* By R. Potter *, M. A. Vicar of Lowestoft and Kessingland, and Prebendary of Norwich.

MR P. whose translations of the Greek tragedians we have noticed 30 years ago, like the late venerable Bishop of Hereford, leaves this legacy to the worthy inhabitants of his united parishes. "Disabled as I am, by age and infirmities, from addressing you in my proper place, permit me, with the greatest respect, to present this discourse to you, as a small token of my sincere regard for you, and of my gratitude for your many favours and kind indulgences to your very affectionate and faithful servant, R. POTTER."—From 1 John iv. 7, he inculcates universal love and benevolence, deducing the first principles of both from the Creator himself, a law of our nature, every violation of which proceeds from a depravity of the mind. He calls upon us all to "look back with honour and gratitude to the dignified magnanimity of our Sovereign; to the underiating wisdom of his ministers through the whole of the arduous contest; to the heroic ardour of our fleets and armies; to the active and vigorous efforts of our militia; to the voluntary exertions of our truly English yeomanry; in short, to the happy attachment of an united people in the defence of their country: and then let us adore the distinguished protection of Almighty God, who hath at length restored to us the blessings of peace." (p. 13.) . . . "We have always had more to fear from an impious philosophy than from the artillery of the enemy. I am now within my proper province. We well know their insidious arts and indefatigable efforts to disseminate their detestable principles among us, principles which, under the specious names of philosophy, liberty,

and equality, had a direct tendency to introduce irreligion, profligacy of manners, a contempt of all laws divine and human, anarchy and the severest tyranny that ever oppressed an insatuated people. The contagion spread rapidly and widely. During the rage of this pestilence, no peace could have been made with safety to us as an independent nation, as men and as Christians. Nor is the danger yet over, although some late events may seem to have brought both them and us to our more serious sense of these things. May that good Providence, which hath saved us from our enemies, continue to be gracious to us, and save us from ourselves! We have heard much, and probably shall hear much more, of projected reformation in the civil part of our government, and of more extended liberty in the ecclesiastical; but let us not be deluded by this flippancy of language. It is our particular happiness to live under an excellent constitution, planned with sedate wisdom, and established with unshaken fortitude. It is our duty to deliver it down inviolate to our posterity, declaring, in the language of our noble ancestors, "We will not that the laws of England be changed."

240. *Memoire justificatif de la Conduite de la Grande Bretagne, en arrêtant les Navires Etrangers & les Ministres de Guerre des Truies aux Insurgens de l'Amerique*.*

"THIS Memoire justificatif was printed at the expence of his Majesty's then government. It was never published to be sold, but only circulated by the late Lord Dover, then Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, and to all the maritime neutral courts, with great success. The general question was at that time, as now, vehemently agitated, and as little understood or perverted. But a short proposition was to do the business, and equivocally to be taken for granted. *Free ships make free goods* is a short maxim never doubted; but neutral ships quâ merely neutral are not free: ships free by treaty only make free goods. To assert any thing more, is to say that neither France nor Great Britain, nor any other belligerent whatsoever, shall stop and search: Commerce on the sea shall be as free as air, shall finally destroy the profitable carrier: Trade itself by all neutrals hitherto not

* This learned Divine is since dead. See our vol. LXXIV. pp. 792, 974.

* Drawn up by Sir James Marriott. belligerents.

belligerents, becoming involved as actual belligerents and immediate allies, coming into the war to assist the weakest power in a maritime contest, and even that power which, when it was not then in despair at the lowest pitch of its naval efforts, had, among its other most severe regulations, publicly declared to all neutral maritime nations that the manufactures of its enemies should not only be considered *primo intuitu* as the property of its enemy, but *infect* even neutral property. What a proud and daring presumption to interdict its opponents *aquâ & igne*, if third parties will be so pleased to submit to be dictated to concerning their own wants. The crisis has now arrived to a more comprehensive evil than in the years 1778 and 1780, and the whole world is set on fire, so that it has been thought necessary to give this Justification more publicly to the attention of every understanding in the circles of political or commercial society. It contains a regular series of argument on all points whatsoever of the general question of privileged ships, and does not rest upon the single case of reciprocal assistance stipulated upon a supposed probability of the fact of Invasion; a *casus fœderis* which some people insisted did not exist. It should seem as if there is no justice nor reason in the world but the ultimate reason of all sovereign force and power, and that the despotic genius of foreign governments, and the avidity of men, are to prevail universally, who in truth have no country and no character, who, not being able to reside under any one constituted authority, fly from place to place, eager, if possible, to avoid their creditors, and better their own situations, although they at the same time scatter flaming torches. Interest perverts the understanding and hears of men, and for this reason, so little is it understood with what an honourable partiality the British Constitution has marked the bounds of right and wrong in the distribution of public justice both to foreign subjects as well as its own. This Memoir contains every thing that can be desired to be known concerning the process in a British high Court of Admiralty, of which complaints have been so unjustly made, and which have been listened to too easily." Prefatory Note by the Editor.

241. *Christian Intrepidity; or, a Dissuasive from the Fear of Death in the Discharge*

of Duty; a Sermon, preached in the Church of Dudley, on Wednesday the 19th of October 1803, in the Day appointed for a general Fast by the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D.

ON the very threshold of this nation we see what much pleases a dedicatory Address to Mr. Parke conceived in lively and just commendation for his public conduct at Nottingham. Dr. B. expresses strong abhorrence of those views of the freedom of election by that town was so much disgraced alluding to the measures taken in wisdom of Parliament on that he says, with great propriety the latter occasion it was truly to see that the fiery zeal of opposition could be effectually regulated by the judicious interference of the civil authority. A circumstance which abundantly shows that, whenever the Constitution is allowed to exert its extrinsic as well as to demonstrate its intrinsic beauty, it is amply competent to dress every grievance that presses upon the people.

The Sermon itself contains a yet Christian exhortation, to all persons, to exert themselves against a common enemy: and though the topic it is not very strikingly distinguished from many others we have occasion to read, yet loyalty and patriotism appear so conspicuous in we are unwilling to continue the mental neglect which has made them silent upon it. The beginning of the discourse is that which recommends intrepidity, from the appropriate text of Luke, xii. "I say unto you, my friends, afraid of them that kill the body after that have no more that they do. But I will forewarn you, you shall fear: fear Him, who he hath killed, hath power to cast into Hell; yea, I say unto you fear I

242. *Enoch, or the Advantages of Attainments in Religion; a Sermon, preached at Orange-street Chancery-square, London. By V. Moseley, Minister of the Tabernacle, Hanley. Published by Request. 1804.*

"THE Author of the following discourse has not been induced to publish at the request of friendly respectable parties that made the application being before unknown. The probable influence the

ject may have in promoting personal religion, a sentiment expressed in the above communication, is the motive which has induced him to present his discourse to the publick. He makes no apology for the absence of what are called the distinguishing doctrines of grace, because their introduction is rendered unnecessary by the nature of his subject." It is well known that Enoch was an eminent example of piety and virtue just on the eve of the destruction of the world by the flood for its degeneracy. Mr. M. has made a suitable improvement of his character, as described in Genesis, v. 24, allowing for language which he has grafted on that of Scripture, and for his misrepresentation of Dr. Johnson, whom he invidiously calls "the champion of morality," whereas much of his melancholy is to be ascribed to constitutional indisposition.

243. *The Manners of the ancient Israelites; containing an Account of their peculiar Customs, Ceremonies, Laws, Polity, Religion, &c. &c. In Three Parts. Written originally in French, by Claude Fleury; with a short Account of the ancient and modern Samaritans. The whole much enlarged, from the principal Writers in Jewish Antiquities. By A. Clarke.*

THIS is at least the fourth translation of this excellent work which has already fallen into our hands. The original of this work has always been held in the highest estimation, and this translation of it, with various additions, is entitled to great respect and praise. This work was greatly esteemed, and generally recommended, by the late excellent Bishop Horne. We think with him, that it is an admirable introduction to the reading of the New Testament, and all instructors will do well and wisely to put it into the hands of their pupils.

244. *A Memorial of the Medical Committee, addressed to the Inhabitants of the City of Norwich, and of the County of Norfolk, in support of a Plan for the extinction of the Small Pox, by a General Inoculation for the Cow Pox. To which is subjoined a Copy of the Resolutions passed at a general meeting of the Inhabitants of Norwich, held on Monday, July 29th, 1805.*

"IN this age of mutual charity and benevolence, any address, from any class of men, in behalf of their fellow-creatures, daily suffering from a dangerous and loathsome disease, might be thought unnecessary by superficial observers. It is, how-

ever, a painful reflection, that this is not the case: for the constant existence of the casual Small Pox, in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its increase, during the last few months, in this city and county, afford an ample proof that it is an evil of great extent, not only requiring the serious attention of an enlightened Legislature, but more particularly appealing to the judgment and feeling of such persons, the object of whose duty and professional employment is the prevention and removal of disease. In speaking of the nature of casual Small Pox, it may with truth be observed, that it has been the scourge of human nature for many centuries, and that it has surpassed every other disease in virulence and devastation: even the Plague itself, whose very name spreads terror through the world, yielding to it in the mortality and loss of human life which it occasions, although armed with the power of attacking the same individual more than once. The reason of this greater mortality from Small Pox than Plague, or any other disease, will readily occur to the thinking mind; the ravages of the Plague are softened and restricted by season, and receive limitation from soil and climate; but no controul of this nature arrests the progress of Small Pox, its baneful influence existing at all times and seasons, and visiting every soil and every climate: so that it may be emphatically termed, a general and perpetual Plague. That this character, however dreadful, of Small Pox is true, we need only refer to the bills of mortality, where an account of the deaths arising from both diseases is given; and from them it appears, that the deaths arising from Plague within the London bills, during a century, viz. from 1601 to 1701 inclusive, were 188,571; but from 1701 to 1801 inclusive, it appears, that in a century, at least 250,000 persons have perished of this fatal disease, the average of deaths being, in the same bills, considerably more than 2000 a year. And we may with safety presume, that a similar ratio of the mortality of Small Pox and Plague obtained, during the same period, in those parts of the kingdom unnoticed by the London bills.

"But this statement taken from records, warped by no theory, and subservient to no speculation, shews only the immediate or direct mortality of Small Pox, and affords us no clue to estimate the morbid effects which it exerts upon the human frame, in producing death more remotely, or by the intervention of other diseases; such as its power of forming scrophula, or calling into action its latent seeds, the most fertile cause of consumption, a disease too fatal, and too general, in the British isles. These indirect effects of Small Pox,

in producing death, or entailing upon mankind other diseases, as permanent weakness of body, diminished strength of limb, loss or defect of sense, as blindness and deafness, can only be accurately known to medical men, whose daily practice brings them acquainted with the victims of Small Pox, whether from its direct or remote influence. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the generous and enlightened should, for a long period, have been employed in inventing means adequate to the resistance and suppression of so great an evil to society as Small Pox; and we find, so long ago as the beginning of the last century, about 1722, a method of communicating this disease, by inoculation, was brought to this kingdom, and which certainly disarmed it of its danger in a very great degree. Humanity received this discovery with eagerness, and reason argued from it the greatest good; and it was thought that human nature would no longer be the victim of so malignant a disease. It appears that these hopes were too sanguine; for history informs us that this mode of giving the disease by inoculation was at first partially received, and of course but slowly practised; and that, after a lapse of a few years, it became more general among the higher orders of society, and institutions were formed in the metropolis, and in other parts of the kingdom, for the gratuitous inoculation of the lower.—It was hoped, by these salutary proceedings, not only that great restraint would be put upon the progress of a disease, destroying, in the first fifteen years of life, more than the combined power of all other diseases, but that ultimately the extinction of it would be effected. This goodly prospect, so far from being realized, has been wholly darkened by some melancholy facts, which inquiry has established; and from which it appears that more deaths have taken place since the practice of inoculation than before; an effect which is only to be ascribed to the practice of inoculation among the higher orders, keeping up the casual Small Pox among the lower in a great degree;—for, compared with casual Small Pox, the inoculated may be said to be almost free from danger; the proportion of deaths from the inoculated being only one in three hundred, whereas it appears, from the casual Small Pox, at a moderate calculation, about one in six falls a victim to the disease. It was soon discovered, that, to remedy these mischievous effects of partial inoculation, and to protect human nature from the casual Small Pox, it was necessary to extend the practice of inoculation generally, or, more strictly speaking, universally—and it has been the aim of the first medical and political characters to inculcate the necessity

of substituting universally the inoculated, for the natural Small Pox.—It might have been supposed that a measure dictated by reason and common sense, and by which the fatality of Small Pox might have been so greatly abridged, would have met with little difficulty in the execution—but these humane exertions have failed altogether, as within the last few years the mortality from Small Pox has been annually increasing; for it appears that in the first thirty years of the eighteenth century, before the effects of inoculation could be shown, in every 1000 deaths, the proportion arising from Small Pox amounted only to 74; but in the last thirty years of that century, the deaths from Small Pox amounted to 95 in 1000. It is our opinion, that this failure, in extending generally the inoculation of Small Pox, is not so much to be ascribed to the prejudices of the poor, as to a supineness of character respecting a disease, or insensibility to their own safety, the necessary attributes of poverty, or of minds whose exertion is unceasingly directed to procuring daily sustenance for themselves and families. This is evinced by the readiness with which the poor, when called upon, submit to parochial inoculation.

“But, whatever melancholy impressions these failures may have made upon the minds of medical men or others, they have been greatly removed, by a new era in medicine, commencing with the discovery of Cow Pox Inoculation, by Dr. Jenner, as a preventive of Small Pox: a discovery which should be received and rewarded, not only by individual, but by national gratitude. In this discovery, as far as the experiment has been made, there is reason to believe that he has afforded mankind a complete antidote, a certain protection against Small Pox, and has, probably, given them the means of extinguishing the Small Pox altogether. In giving our suffrage to this discovery, and to the application of it it is our wish to impress upon the minds of the inhabitants of this city and county, our thorough conviction of its safety, and of its efficacy, when duly employed in preventing Small Pox—that we consider its action upon the human frame the most mild and innocent, never proving fatal, and requiring no assistance from internal medicine—and lastly, that it is not contagious—and on these accounts, it requires no suspension of intercourse or industry, among the different members of society. And as far as our experience has gone, the Cow Pox never calls forth or is followed by any other disease, such as the evil, general disability of body, or loss or imperfection of any of the senses. In addition to these facts, we wish farther to remark, that in our experience during the last five or six years,

years, we have never witnessed an instance of a person receiving the Small Pox, after having been duly and attentively subjected by inoculation to the Cow Pox; and we are of opinion, that the numbers which have been inoculated for it, in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (not to mention the other parts of the world) for the last five or six years, afford an ample testimony, an incontrovertible experiment, of its preventive power; not knowing any analogy of action, or law of the animal economy, by which it is rendered doubtful, that the preventive effects of Cow Pox upon the human body, after being exerted for four or five years, should not continue to be exerted through life. And that this is the fact is proved by many cases on record, of persons receiving the disease from the Cow, in early years, and never afterwards, through a long life, taking the Small Pox, although exposed to its action. With this conviction, we are called upon, as the friends of science and humanity, to recommend to the inhabitants of this city and its hamlets, the adoption of the general Cow Pox Inoculation proposed at the general meeting of the inhabitants of this city, on Monday last, July 20th.

“That this recommendation may receive every assistance that a candid and impartial inquiry can give it, we shall briefly examine the force of the objections brought against Cow Pox inoculation, and draw a parallel between its effects and the effects of inoculated Small Pox upon the human body.—It is admitted on all hands, that the Cow Pox is never fatal, whereas in the inoculated Small Pox one in 300 perishes; a circumstance of no trifling consideration. It is asserted that Cow Pox is not, universally, a security against Small Pox, there being instances alleged of persons taking the Small Pox after having been inoculated for the Cow Pox. To give this argument its full force, let us admit all the alleged cases to be true, and then proceed to ascertain the proportion they bear to the whole number of persons who have been inoculated for the Cow Pox.—From this inquiry it appears, that of 250,000 persons who have been inoculated for the Cow Pox, only 50 persons have been alleged to have suffered from subsequent Small Pox; thus, even in this view, the Cow Pox is highly to be preferred to the Small Pox, as, from this estimate, *only one person in 5000 is liable to Small Pox, whereas in inoculated Small Pox, it is admitted, that one person in 300 perishes.*—But a more minute investigation has shewn, that of these fifty alleged cases, only ten have been substantiated by evidence admissible and adequate; and that it is probable, among these ten cases some deception or mistake may have taken

place, on the same grounds, as in some of the asserted cases of Small Pox subsequent to Small Pox, and in which the Chicken Pox has been taken for Small Pox.—Admitting, however, these ten cases to be established, the conclusion from such admission strongly proves the superior advantages of Cow Pox inoculation; as in that case, instead of one person in 5000, only one person in 25,000 would be liable to Small Pox. And farther supposing in the 250,000 persons inoculated for the Cow Pox, that ten of them (as asserted) should be liable to Small Pox, and should actually take it, and in the casual way, and that of these ten one in five should die, which is a greater proportion than really obtains, it would then appear, that of 250,000 persons inoculated for the Cow Pox only two persons would have died, and those from subsequent Small Pox; whereas the deaths from the same number of persons (250,000) inoculated for Small Pox (taking the received proportion at one in 300), would be about 834.—Thus it is proved, that the fatality of Small Pox inoculation, compared with that of persons taking the Small Pox in the casual way, subsequent to the Cow Pox, is, as near as may be, 834 to 2; a fact at once strongly exhibiting the superior advantages and mildness of the Cow Pox, when compared with Small Pox.

“With this fact we shall conclude our remarks, trusting that enough has been said to incite the inhabitants of this city, to adopt the proposed plan of general Cow Pox inoculation, and that the poorer classes of society will, with gratitude, listen to these friendly counsels, and practise a plan so necessary to their safety.—and that the Court of Guardians of the Poor, the Clergy, and leading inhabitants of this city, will assist and promote measures so beneficent and salutary, not only by their influence but by their example, by discouraging, on the one hand, the pernicious practice of inoculating for the Small Pox, and, on the other, advancing, by their utmost endeavour, the adoption of the Cow Pox.—And for the same reason must we appeal to the Ministers, to the Parish Officers, and leading men of the several parishes in this County, for their co-operation, in discouraging the inoculation of the Small Pox, and in adopting that for the Cow Pox; knowing as we do, that the characters mentioned have with parental attention, and from the best motives, encouraged, every few years, in their several parishes, a general inoculation for the Small Pox, a practice highly pernicious, as, at the same time that it gives security to the parishes inoculated, it carries danger and death to the adjoining parishes, in which inoculation has not taken place.

A plain and familiar Treatise on the Cow-Pox, describing its Origin, Nature, and Mode of Inoculation, (with a Plate), whereby any Person may distinguish the genuine from the spurious Kind—a Distinction of the utmost Importance; as the one Kind renders the Body unsusceptible of the Infection of the Common Small-Pox; whilst the other, having only a local Effect, leaves it still liable to that baneful Disease. Extracted from the Writings of Drs. Jenner, Woodville, Pearson, &c. and of Messrs. Aikin, Bell, Ring, &c. Surgeons; with considerable Additions.

DR. DODDRIDGE, in his *Ethics*, has well observed, that "all lawful means are to be used to preserve our lives; for, not to preserve, is to destroy." On this ground, a Treatise on the Cow-Pox, in a plain, easy, and familiar style, and at a low price, was very much wanted, to extend, if possible, the happy advantages which Providence has conferred on the world by so valuable a discovery; and such a *beneficium* appears to be here supplied.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have lately received a valuable accession to their Collection of Copies and Versions of the Scriptures in the following donations, viz.

1. The very first Icelandic Bible, printed in 1584
2. Biblia Polonica 1632
3. Biblia Hungarica 1751
4. New Testament in the Greenland language 1799
6. The Plantin Edition of the Hebrew Bible, &c. 1584
6. An elegant Folio Greek Testament, from Stephens's Edition. 1601
7. Foster's Hebrew Bible, in 4 vols. 4to, 1750

For the four first of these works the Society is indebted to Ernst Friderick Wolf, Esq.; for the three last to Granville Sharp, Esq. From each of these gentlemen the Society had before received donations of a similar description, of which a particular enumeration may be seen in their Annual Report.

It is intended shortly to publish, by subscription, "Memoirs of the Life of Col. Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham, Member of the Council of State for the Commonwealth, and one of the Judges of Charles I.; with ori-

ginal Anecdotes of many of his most distinguished Contemporaries; and a summary Review of Public Affairs. Written by his Widow, Lucy, Daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, &c." To be printed from the original MS. in possession of a branch of Col. Hutchinson's family, and embellished with engravings of portraits, &c.

A splendid work, intitled, "A graphic and descriptive Tour of the University of Oxford," is in considerable forwardness. It will comprehend general picturesque views, correct representations of all the principal public buildings, with their history and present state, and the academic costume. The work will be printed in imperial folio, in numbers.

Major Rainsford has in the press a work, with plates, relative to the Island of St. Domingo. In consequence of his peculiar acquaintance with the subject, a work of great interest is expected.

The Messieurs Lysons announce for early publication the first volume of their famous work, "A New General Survey of Great Britain." This volume will contain Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, and will be illustrated with maps, plans, and views of architecture; and a series of picturesque engravings, by Mr. Byrne, will appear at the same time, which may be purchased separately.

Mr. John Britton has published the first part of a new work, intitled, "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of select Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting ancient Edifices of this Country; with an historical and descriptive Account of each Subject." Each part is to contain six, seven, or eight engravings, with letter-press descriptions of each subject. Four of the plates will be engraved in the best style, from highly-finished drawings; and the others will be principally illustrative details of the former, and executed in a style to correspond with the respective subjects.

Mr. Smith will publish, in a short time, a new Map of the United Kingdom, on six large sheets, on which all the principal roads will be carefully described. The same gentleman will publish a new Map of England and Wales, on a similar plan, with a view to accommodate travellers.

GENT. MAG. *August*, 1805.

Mr. William Fowler, of *Winterton*, in the county of Lincoln, formerly a working-carpenter of that place, has undertaken to draw, engrave, and colour all the principal Mosaic Pavements which have been discovered in Great Britain. He has already published several, in which he has evinced a fidelity of representation which has rarely been equaled, and which can never be exceeded. Encouraged by his success in copying Mosaic Pavements, he has extended his labours to Stained Glass; and he proposes to copy the principal subjects in the cathedrals of York, Lincoln, &c. &c.

The first volume of the *Journal of Contemporary Voyages and Travels* has completed the translations of Cassin's Travels in Istria and Dalmatia; Michaux's Travels in North America; and Kuttner's Travels in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Italy; besides an original Itinerary to Constantinople, and copious Analyses of several English works. The second volume is intended to include St. Vincent's Voyage to the African Islands, Povallsen's Travels in Iceland, and some others.

Mr. Crabb, in *Bremen*, is engaged in a new Critical Grammatical Dictionary of the German and English Languages, the object of which is to define and elucidate, by example, the various acceptations of all words in the two languages, as a more accurate guide for the choice of proper expressions in translating.

The Golden Manuscript of Bamberg.—Mr. Gley, editor of the *Bamberg Zeitung*, some time ago discovered, in the library of the Dean and Chapter there, a Manuscript, containing a Metrical Paraphrase of the Gospel History, in the most ancient Saxon dialect. This work had before been known only by the name of *Harmonia Evangelica Cottoniana*, as the copy in the Cottonian Collection of MSS. at Oxford was supposed to be the only one extant; from which had been published by Hicks and Nierup. Mr. Gley took a copy of this valuable MS. and communicated it to one of the most learned philologists of Germany, who filled up the hiatus from the Cottonian MS. translated it, and added grammatical elucidations and a glossary. When the whole was ready for the press, the publication was unexpectedly hindered by the Chapter of Bamberg. It is hoped, however, from the known character of the Elector of Bavaria, who,

by the Treaty of Indemnities, has become Sovereign of Bamberg, that, instead of prohibiting, he will encourage and patronize, such an undertaking. The original MS. has been sent to the Electoral library at Munich. The following is a specimen of the language: Chap. 21. "Johannes mid if iungarun godes ambahtman. Lerde thea liudi langsamane rad. Het that sie frume freinidin frina farleitin men endi mord uuerk. He was that managumu liof godaru gumono."—"John, the servant of God, with his disciples, taught men eternal salvation; how to do good, to avoid sin, injustice, and murder; and enjoyed the love of many good men."

At the commencement of the French Revolution, when the literary treasures in libraries of the monasteries and the public archives were wantonly scattered about by the Republican Vandals, Mr. Dubrosky, secretary to the Russian Embassy at Paris, collected, and thus saved from destruction, a great number of rare and valuable MSS. This collection has now been purchased by the Emperor Alexander, and forms part of the Imperial library at Peterburg.

The excavations begun in *Sicily*, under the direction of Landolini, have already procured a statue of Venus, and other antiquities.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been discovered in *Thessaly*, under some ruins. Among them are the busts of Aristotle and Anacreon, a large statue of Ceres, with a coin of Lyfimachus, and some remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the Antients and the ancient Greek Church, was discovered at the same time.

Another building has been dug out from the lava which buried the city of *Pompeii*, in the year of Christ 79. In it some articles, in a good state of preservation, such as vases, coins, musical instruments, a beautiful bronze statue, representing Hercules killing the hind which he had overtaken on Mount Mænalus, and several paintings in fresco, have been found.

M. Proust, professor of chemistry at *Madrid*, has found in Spain the earth of which floating-bricks are made.

At the town of *Pissole*, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been discovered, and the greatest part of it cleared from the rubbish. It is supposed that it would contain at least 30,000 persons.

Last year some workmen began to clear away the rubbish around the ancient temple of *Pæstum*. In the course of the present year the diggings will be completed, and a description of all the remains of antiquity which have been discovered will be published. The antique vase of Parian marble, the raised work of which represents Bacchus, in his infantile state, delivered by Mercury to a nymph to be educated, the work of Salpion the Athenian, which formerly served as a baptismal font in the cathedral of Gaeta, has been conveyed to the King's museum at Naples.

NEW INSTITUTIONS.

THREE grand Institutions have very lately commenced in the British Metropolis; two applicable to the purposes of general knowledge, and one devoted solely to the fine arts.

The FIRST, to be called THE LONDON INSTITUTION, comprises three distinct objects: 1. a library, to contain every work of intrinsic value; 2. reading-rooms for the daily papers, periodical publications, interesting pamphlets, and foreign journals; 3. a lecture-room, with apparatus and conveniences for various courses of lectures and experiments. The subscriptions are very liberal, and already amount to above 60,000*l*. It has been agreed to apply to his Majesty for a charter; and a committee of 21 persons has been appointed to prepare and digest a plan of the establishment.

The SECOND, called THE GENERAL INSTITUTION, and intended to have its meeting in the centre of the town, between the Royal Institution in the West, and the London Institution in the East, is intended to comprise a library of general reference, and a reading-room for the foreign and domestic journals, news-papers, &c. &c.

The THIRD, for which also a very large sum has been subscribed, is intended solely to promote the study of the fine arts; and for this purpose a gallery is to be built, and pictures bought for its decoration. It is to be called THE BRITISH INSTITUTION FOR PROMOTING THE FINE ARTS, and is under the patronage of his Majesty. On the 11th of June, the subscribers of fifty guineas and upwards had a meeting at the Thatched-house tavern, when Lord Dartmouth, who was in the chair, was desired to wait on the Prince of Wales, and request that his Royal Highness will do the Institution

the honour of accepting the situation of Vice-president. The Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lowther, the Right Hon. Charles Long, Sir G. Beaumont, Sir Abraham Hume, and Sir Francis Baring, Bart. and W. Smith, Esq. Thomas Hope, Esq. and Thomas Bernard, Esq. were appointed a select Committee to manage the affairs of the Institution until a Committee of Directors shall be elected. A moiety of the subscription of fifty guineas or upwards to be paid within two months from the 4th of June; and the other moiety six months afterwards. This promises to be a very splendid institution.

The adoption of these spirited plans is honourable to the Metropolis; and we have no doubt but they will be carried into execution with a degree of spirit worthy of the national character, and the enlightened period which has given them birth. Foreigners should view these institutions, not as the glittering appendages of despotism, calculated to hide political deformity, as in France, but as the voluntary acts of a free people, who value science for its own sake, and who contribute to its promotion, not from motives of ostentation, but for their own personal satisfaction and improvement.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Any particulars of the life of Mr. AYRES, who wrote a strange Life of Pope, published in 1745, for which he obtained a *patent*, will confer obligation on A LIFE-HUNTER.

R. W. asks why, in Deeds of Conveyance, it is customary, as a reserved rent, to condition for a *pepper-corn*, if demanded? i. e. why an article of foreign growth should have been preferred to a *barley-corn*, a *grain of wheat*, or any other commodity produced within the country?

A TEMPORARY RESIDENT NEAR LONDON asks, whether any biographical account has been published of the late Rev. WM. LAW, and what works he published?

B. S. will be obliged by any authentic anecdotes relative to the parentage, &c. of JACOB TONSON, the celebrated bookseller; and of Sir THOMAS WHITE, the founder of St. John's college, Oxford.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT asks, Where was *Rockholt House*, a place of public entertainment in the year 1743? Where was *Job's House*, Islington, a place of similar description in the year 1747? And where *Phillips's New Walls*, about the same time?

In answer to PEMBRAY, ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LOVER, is engraving; and MARGATE has been frequently engraved.

HENRY'S

HENRY'S TOMB.

SEE yon plain marble—rear its head
Where many a wild flower scents
The gale;
There, in the arms of Death, is laid
The gentlest shepherd of the vale.
Though wintry storms have hastened by,
And Spring again adorns the year,
Yet let each shepherd heave a sigh,
And every virgin drop a tear.
For he who; with the sweetest lay,
Hail'd Nature's opening charms before,
Shall never taste the sweets of May,
Nor greet the balmy season more.
When r. y Morning streaks the skies,
And the blithe sky-lark soars above,
No more to meet the dawn he'll rise,
Nor carol sweet his songs of love.
The storm, which howls across the plain,
And rouses up the angry wave,
Shall ne'er disturb his soul again,
Nor break the quiet of the grave.
There shall the feather'd songsters come,
There shall they build their humble nest,
And, warbling sweet o'er Henry's tomb,
Shall soothe his gentle soul to rest.
But thou, Matilda, lovely maid,
For whom alone the shepherd sigh'd,
To thee that day was wrapp'd in gloom,
When Henry droop'd his head, and died.
But calm thy mind, nor let the tear
Of Sorrow from thine eyes distil;
His spirit oft shall hover near,
And be thy guardian angel still.
Yet often, when their toil is o'er,
The village-train, with weeping eyes,
Shall scatter many a fragrant flower
O'er the low'd spot where Henry lies.

POOR MARY!

PR'YTHEE, why so melancholy,
Sighing cannot give him life!—
Cease, those tears are unavailing;
Oh! thus early-widow'd wife,
Poor Mary!
He, obeying calls of Honour,
Nobly march'd into the field;
Fierce his Country's foes opposing,
Fame his weapon, Love his shield—
Brave fellow!
Thousands soon, their fate lamenting,
Hapless fought an early grave—
Thou, alas! amongst the number!
Deeds of valour could not save—
Poor fellow!
Fare thee well, thou gallant hero!
Death hath struck a double blow—
That same wound that stretch'd thee bleed—
Soon will lay thy Mary low! [ing
Poor Mary!

LINES

ADDRESSED TO A NEW-MARRIED COUPLE.

BY S. MORFITT, Esq.

AND are those ling'ring hands for ever
join'd;
So slow, yet fond; so cautious, yet so kind?
How pure the wish, how temper'd the desire!
[fire!
The head all coolness, and the heart all
Celestial sweets your nuptial garlands
breathe; [the wreath,
Love lends the flowers, and Prudence forms
Yet know, though cruel absence shut the
scene, [tween,
And threw a length of dreary miles be-
Know, gentle pair, that Fancy brought me
nigh,
A wish my flight, my vehicle a sigh.
Unseen I stood, and saw the pomp appear;
Saw liv'ried Cupids mount behind your
chair:
Then to the church exulting led the way,
And heard Amelia speak herself away;
Saw the fond look, the ling'ring vow outrun,
The compact finish'd ere the rite begun.
The pomp is past, and vanish'd the parade,
The gloves all sullied, and the flowers all
dead;
The bridal-cake, a now-neglected thing,
Forgets its mystic passage through the ring;
Nor, shooting magick, through the pil-
low'd head [bed,
Calls the gay vision round the fair one's
But, gentle pair, in bright succession rise
Far purer transports and more lasting joys.
Passion will yield to Friendship's servid
flame,
And Love be mellow'd to a milder name;
"Something than Beauty dearer" will
supply
The faded form of face, and prompt th'
ecstatic sigh.

CONSTANCY AND LOVE.

BY CHARLES JAMES, Esq.

OF all the blessings known below,
And few those blessings prove,
The greatest, sure, that mortals know,
Are Constancy and Love.
The woes of life, though sometimes loud,
And sometimes dark, they prove,
Catch rays of comfort on each cloud
From Constancy and Love.
Partaken pleasures doubly please,
And on each sense improve;
Partaken sorrows too decrease,
Through Constancy and Love.
Such calm delights let those despise
Whose maxim is to rove;
Be ours the solid joys that rise
From Constancy and Love.

THE QUIBBLE.

SOME friends were met to take a social
treat, [heat;
The plates before the fire were plac'd for
Says Will to Ned, "A guinea I will bet,
As near as you I tell what plates are set."
'Done,' exclaims Ned; 'I say fifteen,
what you?' [guinea too."
'Fifteen," says Will, "and win your
'Pooh, pooh," cried Ned; "That your
bet's lost 'tis clear,"
Retorted Will, "for I have guess'd as near."

THE CONTRADICTION.

JACK DASH's coach, the heaviest of
its kind, [hind:
Displays two lamps before, and two be-
A paradox it seems, but 'tis most true,
"Jack's is the *heaviest* coach and *lightest*
too."

ON A STONE IN A CHURCH-YARD IN
GLOUCESTERSHIRE THE FOLLOWING
LUDICROUS EPITAPH IS INSCRIBED TO
HIS WIFE BY MR. KEMP.

W HETHER in the other world she'll
Know her brother John,
Or scrape acquaintance with
Her sister Soam,
Is not for me to enquire;
But this I know,
She once was mine;
And now
To thee, O Lord! I her resign,
And am your humble servant,

ROBERT KEMP.

ON A HAPPY COUPLE.

A GREERABLE couple could not be,
Whatever pleased *he*, always pleased
she.

THE PIOUS PAINTER.

BY ROBERT SOUTHEY.

T HERE once was a Painter, in Catho-
lic days,
Like Job, who eschewed all evil,
Still on his Madonas the curious may gaze
With applause and with pleasure, but
chiefly his praise
And delight was in painting the Devil.
They were Angels, compar'd to the Devils
he drew,
Who besieged poor St. Anthony's cell;
Such burning hot eyes, such a damnable
hue, [breath was so blue;
You could even smell brimstone, their
He painted the Devil so well.
And now had the Artist a picture begun,
'Twas o'er the Virgin's church-door;
She stood on the Dragon embracing her Son;
Many Devils already the Artist had done,
But this must outdo all before.

The old Dragon's imps, as they fled
through the air,
At seeing it paus'd on the wing,
For he had the likeness so just to a hair,
That they came as Apollyon himself had
been there,
To pay their respects to their King.

Every child at beholding it shiver'd with
dread,
And scream'd as he turn'd away quick;
Not an old woman saw it, but, raising her
head,

Dropt a bead, made a cross on her wrin-
kles, and said

Lord keep me from ugly old Nick!

What the Painter so earnestly thought on
by day,

He sometimes would dream of by night;
But once he was startled as sleeping he lay;
'Twas no fancy, no dream; he could plainly
survey

That the Devil himself was in fight.

"You rascally dauber!" old Beelzebub
cries,

"Take heed how you wrong me again!
Though your caricatures for myself I de-
spise, [tude's eyes,
Make me handsomer now in the multi-
Or see if I threaten in vain!"

Now the Painter was bold, and religious
beside,

And on faith he had certain reliance;
So earnestly he all his countenance eyed,
And thank'd him for sitting with Catholic
pride,

And sturdily bade him defiance.

Betimes in the morning the Painter arose,

He's ready as soon as 'tis light;
Every look, every line, every feature, he
knows,

'Tis fresh in his eye—to his labour he goes,
And he has the old Wicked One quite.

Happy man! he is sure the resemblance
can't fail;

The tip of the nose is red hot;
There's his grin, and his fangs, his skin
cover'd with scale,

And that the identical curl of his tail;
Not a mark, not a claw is forgot.

He looks, and re-touches again with de-
light;

'Tis a portrait complete to his mind!
He touches again, and again gluts his sight;
He looks round for applause—and he sees
with affright

—The Original, standing behind!

"Fool! Idiot!" old Beelzebub grin'd as
he spoke,

And stamp'd on the scaffold in ire;
The Painter grew pale, for he knew it no
joke; [broke;

'Twas a terrible height, and the scaffolding
The Devil could wish it no higher.

'Help!

‘Help! Help me! O Mary!’ he cried in
alarm,
As the scaffold sunk under his feet;
From the canvas the Virgin extended her
arm; [from harm:
She caught the good Painter, she sav’d him
There were hundreds who saw in the
street.

The old Dragon fled when the wonder he
spied,

And curs’d his own fruitless endeavour.
While the Painter call’d after, his rage to
deride, [and cried,
Shook his pallet and brushes in triumph,
‘I’ll paint thee more ugly than ever!’

LINES ON DR. JENNER.

By Dr. THEMMEH, a Dutch Physician.

CYNTHIA ut aufugiant et lucida Si-
dera, prodit
Cum pelago ex vasto SOL, oriente die.
Sic evanescent medicorum inventa prio-
rum,

Cum nova JENNERI nascitur arte salus.

TRANSLATION, by J. RING, Esq.

AS the bright stars and Cynthia fade away
Before the glories of the dawning day,
So the fair fame of each invention dies,
When the new sun of JENNER gilds the
skies.

TRANSLATION OF “MISS BAILEY,” A
POPULAR SONG, INTO MONKISH LA-
TIN, BY THE REV. G. H. GLASSE;
SUNG, AT LADY LOUISA MANNERS’S
MASQUERADE, BY ANACREON MOORE.

“—nec falo, merita nec morte peribat,
“Sed misera ante diem.”

SEDUXIT miles virginem, receptus in
hybernis, [nis:
Præcipitem quæ laqueo se transtulit Aver-
Impransus ille restitit, sed acrius potabat:
Et, confcius facinoris, per vina clamitabat—

“Miseram Balam! infortunatam Ba-
“liam, [Balam!”

“Proditam, traditam, miseriamque
Ardente demum sanguine, dum repsit ad
cubile, [vile!”

“Ah, belle proditorcule, patrasti factum
Nocturnæ candent lampades.—Quid mul-
ta?—Imago dira, [ira,

Ante ora stabat militis, dixitque, fumans
‘Apice Balam—infortunatam Balam,
‘Proditam, traditam, miseriamque
‘Balam!’

“Abito—cur me corporis pallore exani-
“masti?” [trasti.

‘Perfidius munusculum, mi vir, admini-
‘Pererro ripas Stygias, recusat iusta Pon-
‘tifex, [culpa, carnifex—

‘Suicidam Quæstor nuncupat, sed tua
‘Tua culpa, carnifex, qui violasti Ba-
‘liam, [Balam!’

‘Proditam, traditam, miseriamque

“Sunt mihi bis deni solidi—quam nitidi,
“quam pulchri! [pulchri!”
“Hos accipe, et honores cauponabere se-
Tum Lemuris non facies, ut antea, iracun-
dior; [cundior—
Argentum ridens numerat, fit ipsa vox ju-
‘Salve mihi, corculum—Lusisti satis
‘Balam: [vis, aliam!”
‘Vale mihi, corculum—Nunc lude, si

IMITATION OF ANACREON.

ΕΑ, ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΝ.

WITH horns the sturdy Bull contends,
His hoof the stately Horse defends;
The Hare from speed her safety draws,
The Lion from his depth of jaws;
Swift through the waves the Fishes swim;
Light through the air the Songsters skim;
Nature to Man gave sense; her store
Seem’d then quite spent. What had she
more?—

What more! To WOMAN she gave charms,
In lieu of all destructive arms:
And where is he, not doom’d to feel
Weapons more sure than fire or steel?

TO THE BRITISH ROSCIUS.

Τῷ ΘΑΥΡῷ.

HAIL! matchless youth, the wonder
of the age, [stage;
Who like immortal Garrick tread’st our
His steps thou follow’st, and exulting Fame
With all her tongues shall celebrate thy
name.

As when the bird of Araby expires,
Another Phoenix issues from the fires,
So, Garrick dead, we straight a second see
Spring from his hallow’d ashes: THOU
ART HE!

THE ART OF PHYSICK.

‘Ο ΒΙΟΣ ΒΕΛΛΥΣ, ἢ ΔΕ ΤΕΧΝΗ ΜΑΧΡΗ.

A Young apprentice, spruce and smart,
Practitioner of Galen’s art,
Disdain’d the labours of the shop,
By no means fit for such a fop.
His master pertly he address’d:
“Pestles and mortars I detest;
Sir, I despise those tools of trade,
For hands of vulgar mortals made.
I was not born to cast-up bills,
To serve out purges, plasters, pills:
No, Sir; by pharmacopie laws
I long to gain the world’s applause;
My bosom pants for wealth and fame,
And W——’s town shall hail my name;
Old D—— shall soon exalt my callings,
‘Bove those of P——, J——, and
R——.”

He spoke; the Doctor shakes his ears,
And scarcely credits what he hears.
‘Good lack-a-day! I think the lad
Has lost his wits; he’s surely mad.

Well!

Well! If you really wish to see
The ART of Physick, come with me.'

Old BOLUS now, with air profound,
Commences his accustom'd round.
Through divers streets and lanes they stray,
Till a small house arrests their way.
They ope the door, and mount the stair;
Heads up, toes out, a stately pair.
As they approach'd the sick man's room,
The inexpressible perfume
That play'd round Cloacina's shrine,
The Faculty can best divine;
As, likewise, lotions, phials, blisters,
Vomits, and chamberpots, and glysters.

The Doctor feels his pulse; 'Dear me!
You've eat some oysters, Sir, I see.'
The wife, astonish'd at his skill,
Exclaim'd, "I hope 'twon't make him ill.
I only gave him three or four;
Indeed, Sir, John has had no more."—
'Aye, so I said. Who knows th' event,
If people ask not my consent?

Quick! bring me paper, pen, and ink,
And make him my prescription drink.
His malady I ascertain;

I'll go, make haste, and come again.'

At home, the pupil urg'd his wish
To learn how BOLUS knew the fish?

'Tut, tut! Why any man could tell;
Beneath the bed I saw the shell.—

"This ART I had not heard before;
Thanks, Sir!" He question'd him no
But hasten'd to the patient's bed: [more,
Lo; when he came, the man was dead.
Returning home, he cries, "Too late
I went to stop the will of Fate."

'What?' says the Doctor, in a huff,
And gave his nose a pinch of snuff,
'It was not sure the oysters?'—"Worse,
Oh! worse by far; he ate a horse."—
'Zounds! eat a horse! you make me stare.'
'Nay, then, . . . perhaps . . . it was a mare;
Upon my honour, I espied
A saddle lying where he died!"

LINES ON FIRST VISITING A MOTHER'S
GRAVE, IN JULY 1804, ABOUT TWELVE
MONTHS AFTER HER DECEASE.

AND art thou laid beneath this spot of
earth,
To whom I owe my origin and birth,
In whose fond arms my infancy was rear'd,
By endless offices of love endear'd;
From whom with labour first I learn'd to
frame [der name,
My tongue to speech, and lip'd thy ten-
Forming my plastic mind with pious care
To truth and virtue, fear of God, and
prayer?

Yes, Death's tyrannic power has swept
away

Thy mortal part from life and light of day,
Consign'd thee to the solitary tomb,
Where voice of friends or kindred ne'er
can come;

There to repose long as the world shall last,
By dark oblivion's gloomy shades o'ercast;
Terrestrial things forgot, and e'en the part
Which most of all engag'd, thy feeling
heart;

Unmindful of the filial tear that's shed,
With unfeign'd sorrow, o'er thy hallow'd
bed;

While Memory traces back, with busy ken,
Scenes of past years, ne'er to return again.

But, though devoid of sense thy body lies,
Thy soul is fled to bliss beyond the skies,
And, looking down, perhaps, well-pleas'd
may see

This tribute of affection paid to thee;—
A tribute small indeed, but paid with zeal,
Such as Affection's warmth alone can feel,
When moral Worth, and Piety sincere,
Remov'd from earth, must dwell no longer
here.

Oh! were I sure that we should meet
again,

My present loss I better could sustain;
But darkness rests upon a future state,
Too thick for mortal sight to penetrate.
Yet will I hope that God's almighty power
And goodness will friends to their friends
restore,

And that we may for ever dwell above
Together, in sweet bonds of sacred love.
Nay, oft it seems as if thou still wert near,
Still watching o'er me with a guardian care;
For, wrapt in mystic visions of the night,
Thy well-known image seems before my
sight,

Oft holding pleasant converse, as in times
Long past, when thou wast in these earthly
climes. [scene,

Yet sometimes mutual griefs obscure the
And, seeming conscious of Death's gulf
between,

Thou tak'st a long farewell, as if thy doom
Was fix'd apart for many years to come.

But, oh my soul! may I for heaven
prepare;

Then will I trust to meet my mother there.

W. SINGLETON.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL
OF MOIRA, AT MARGATE, SEPT. 1803.

BRITANNIA'S Champion! great in
arms, arise!

Display her honour'd banner to the skies;
Lead her determin'd hosts against the foe;
The sign of certain victory they know:
Armed with strength, with wisdom for thy
shield,

The sword of Justice valorously wield;
Quell the vindictive Enemy of Peace;
Command Oppression, Tyranny to cease:
The Stars of Heaven shall combat on thy
side;

"The Holy One of Israel be thy Guide!"

MUSA PARADISI.

THE MOTTONS TRANSLATED.

A NEW UNION SONG.

COME GEORGE and come DAVID,
come ANDREW and PAT,
To the wars now with speed let's repair;
The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, shall
wave in each hat,

And the Leek will not fail to be there.

Our foes with insulting bravados have dar'd
Ev'n to threaten our peaceful retreat;
Should they come, 'tis the vanquish'd
alone will be spar'd;

But opposers must fall at our feet.

When Harry the Fifth march'd his legions
to France,

There to conquer in Agincourt's field,
'Twas then SINGLE-HANDED he dar'd to
advance,

Yet proud Gallia was forced to yield.

Now "THREE JOIN'D IN ONE" is the
Union we boast; [peal;

And "WHO SHALL DIVIDE?" we ap-
plaud "I SERVE" cries each hero that
watches our coast; [feet 4."

"Those who hurt me my vengeance shall
"May mischief o'ertake those who mischief
intend";

Is the banner display'd to our fight;
And success will our honest endeavours
attend, [right 6."

When supported by "God and my
St. George is on horse; see, he points to
the plains, [fear;

Where St. Andrew leads on without
St. Patrick's bold heroes the centre sustains,
And St. David's ennobles the rear. B.S.

BY A GENTLEMAN TO WHOM A LADY HAD
GIVEN THE FLOWER HEART'S-EASE.

THOU, lovely maid, that gav'st this
flower,

How truly form'd to please!

Thine are the charms—'tis thine the power
To give the heart's true ease.

Thou canst from care the soul beguile,
Such mildness in thine eye;

When on thy lips there fits a smile,
Away all sorrows fly.

Thy manners, of the gentlest kind,
Without affected art,
And springing from a virtuous mind,
Soon win—and keep the heart.

So sweet the accents of thy tongue,
With sense and words refin'd,
Such as to heav'nly maids belong,
Design'd to bless mankind.

1 *Tria juncta in uno.*

2 *Quis separabis?*

3 *Ich dien.*

4 *Nemo me impune lacessit.*

5 *Moni soit qui mal y pense.*

6 *Dieu et mon droit.*

Wou'dst thou on me bestow thy love,
True heart's-ease to me send;
To thee, I swear, I'd ever prove
Thy lover—brother—friend. VERUS.

WRITTEN BY LADY HERON MAXWELL,
ON THE DEATH OF HER SISTER.

HOW glorious does the rising Sun
Dart on yon tomb his purple light!
But soon, alas! his course is run,
And we are left in gloomy night.

Sad, sad the thought, did not the hope
Arise, so soothing to our breast,
To-morrow hails his glad return,
And then again are mortals blest.

Sweet emblem of the dust that sleeps
In my lov'd sister's peaceful urn,
Thus, dear Eliza, will the day
Of endless—endless bliss return.

O my lov'd sister, angel, friend!
My steps direct, my guardian be;
And when this fleeting life shall end,
Send me to heaven, to bliss, and thee!

On a CLERGYMAN'S asserting that the Joy
of Angels over returning Sinners might
originate in the Anticipation of an Addition
to their Heavenly Choir.

WHY smiles yon Cherub o'er a Sin-
ner's tear?
Because himself he views reflected there.

DERIVATION OF AN EPIGRAM.

WE call it, Sir, an Epigram,
Because 'tis like a pig and ram:
'Tis like a ram—it sometimes butts,
And upon Vice derision puts;
'Tis like a pig—whose tail, my friend,
In general, in a point does end.

On hearing of the FALL of BRANDY in
FRANCE, much about the Time when the
VOLUNTEERING SYSTEM was brought
forward.

IN defence of their Country, when Bri-
tons advance, [France.
No wonder that Spirits should lower in

On universal PROFESSIONS of FRIENDSHIP.
WHO gives his hand to every one,
Is he who gives his heart to none.

AD STELLAM CONJUGEM.
ENE spirantes, Zephyri tepentes,
Lymphæ festinans tenui fufurro,
Frondei densæ nemoris latebræ,

Collis apricus;
Indiæ gemmæ celebres remotæ,
Divitum regum diadema splendens,
Imperiæ moles, pretiosa sceptrâ,

Summa potestas; . . .
Hæc mihi non, sola, placere, possunt.
Ast amo mentis decus atque formæ;
Hocque habes, O Stella venusta, mi
O STELLA CONJUGI!

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 6.

Mr. Calcraft presented a declaration from Sir F. Burdett, of his not intending to defend his election and return for Middlesex. The object of this step is to give an opportunity to the Freeholders of vindicating their choice.

On the order for taking into consideration his Majesty's Answer to the late Address, Mr. *Whitbread*, in allusion to his motion of the 8th ult. observed that the feelings he now experienced were far superior to the anxiety with which he was impressed during the progress of the business he had undertaken. He was convinced that, if the Resolutions had been followed up with an Address to his Majesty to dismiss Lord Melville, there would not have been a dissentient voice; he made many animadversions on the conduct of his Lordship; and called upon the House to execute simple justice; inferring that, if the matter were suffered to pass, the House would be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. He therefore moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that Lord Melville may be removed from all offices of trust and emolument which he holds during the pleasure of the Crown, and from his Majesty's presence and councils for ever."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed some astonishment at the proceeding of Mr. *Whitbread*, as he expected he would have contented himself with simply moving the consideration of his Majesty's Answer. A contrary conduct he considered as a departure from the usage of Parliament; and he should, therefore, now state, that his Majesty had been advised to direct, and had already directed, that Lord Melville's name should be struck from the list of Privy Counsellors. Mr. Pitt proceeded to shew the consistency of his own conduct; and asserted, that although he did not at first deem it advisable to interfere on this occasion, he had adopted the resolution of doing so, on finding that the sentiments of gentlemen were in favour of such a measure, and he had consequently given his Majesty the advice alluded to. He added, "I may be allowed to feel much, and, peculiarly on this occasion, I certainly do feel a deep and bitter pang at having to discharge this my duty to the House and the publick. Any cause of sorrow to Lord Melville will raise in my mind emotions of anguish. The blow to Lord Melville, whether one of degradation real or nominal, whether an injury light or substantial, whether the

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result of popular disquietude, or of the popular sense of justice misled, from whatever source the degradation of Lord Melville, or however transient, is an event to occasion me the utmost pain. This is a feeling of which I am not ashamed. It is a feeling which I cannot separate from my bosom. It is a feeling which I could not separate from my conduct, but from respect to the opinion of this House, to the sentiments of Parliament, and to regard for my public duty. I will add no more. I own I think the present discussion was unnecessary; and, if not unnecessary, I can believe that it is not more gratifying to those over against me than it is to me."

Mr. Fox insisted, that the advice given to his Majesty had made the cause of justice still more triumphant.

The Secretary at War briefly defended Lord Melville, and made some very severe remarks on the conduct of the relatives of those most violent against him. He observed, that in the year 1765, Lord Holland retired from office, and till 1789, a period of 17 years, derived 15,000*l.* *per annum* from the interest of public money in his hands.

On this Mr. Fox contended, that if using the money of the publick before the passing of a law against it was criminal, it must be much more since the passing of such a law—a circumstance not a little aggravated by that of Lord Melville being the father of the Law he has himself violated.

After many more personal strictures on both sides, Mr. *Whitbread* withdrew his motion.

May 7.

Mr. Jeffrey, of Poole, moved for a variety of Papers connected with the Naval Department during the Administration of Earl St. Vincent; he was convinced that these Papers would incontestibly prove the causes of the present alarming depressed state of the Navy.

Mr. Pitt requested time to consider whether it would be proper to grant all the Papers moved for, on the ground that they might contain disclosures inconsistent with the public service.

Admiral *Markham* confessed that the Navy was not in so good a state as could be wished; but he asserted that Earl St. Vincent courted inquiry, and he requested that other Papers might be produced on his side.

Mr. Jeffrey maintained, that the degraded state of the Navy was owing to the neglect of Earl St. Vincent. He complained

plained that the Earl had not, during his administration laid down a single line of battle ship, and had only contracted for two.

May 9.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Foster* proposed the following augmentation of the Irish Duties: an increase of the Duty on the admission of Attornies; on the fees of Apprentices; a rise on the Duty payable by Attornies empowered to receive Rents; on that paid for the Probates of Wills; a rise also on Legacies; an increase of from 6 d. to 9 d. on the Duty of Almanacks, whether in sheets or books; and an increase on the Duty for insuring against Fire. He also proposed a Tax on Licences to sell Spirits at Fairs and Camps in Ireland; and an allowance to Stationers for selling stamps without charging for the paper.

Mr. *Kinnaird* said, that understanding it was not intended to oppose his motion for a Committee to consider the voluminous papers before the House, and which were of the utmost importance, he should merely move, "That such Papers as had been laid before the House, relating to the repairs of the *Romney* and *La Senfible*, whilst under the command of Sir *Home Popham* in the *Red Sea*, be referred to the consideration of a Select Committee."

Sir *Home Popham* thought that his assent would imply that there was some ground for the charges made against him; but he wished it to be positively understood that there was no charge which he could not satisfactorily account for. He observed that Mr. *Kinnaird* had stated on a former night, that the Navy Board had treated him in the manner it had treated others in the same situation. He could however shew; by a letter then in his hand, that the contrary was the fact. He then took a summary view of his conduct during his command; proved that the repairs of his ships were absolutely necessary, from the bad state in which they had been sent out; shewed the great saving that had accrued in consequence of his reforms in the transport service; and concluded with expressing the high opinion he entertained of the judgment of the House.

Mr. *Hutchinson* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* spoke in favour of the Committee; and expressed their high approbation of Sir *Home*'s conduct, which was an honour to himself, and testified the important services he had rendered to his Country.

Mr. *Pitt* then moved; as an amendment, the addition of the following words to the original motion, &c.—"That they be directed to examine into the several matters contained therein relative to the

said repairs, and the proceedings of the Admiralty and Navy Boards, and Commissioners of Naval Inquiry thereon; and also into the circumstances attending the unauthorized publication issued by the Navy Board, dated Feb. 20, 1801; the loss of certain vouchers and documents on which their reports were founded; and the circumstances attending the impressing of D. E. Bartholomew; and to report their opinions and observations thereon to the House."

Messrs *Jeffrey*, *Scott*, and *W. Dickenson*, spoke greatly in favour of Sir *Home*; and in the course of the conversation, Admiral *Markham* denied that a scurrilous pamphlet against that Officer had been fabricated by any Members of Lord *St. Vincent*'s Administration; but insisted that the answer to that pamphlet was far more scurrilous. The motion, with the amendment, was then agreed to. The Committee was appointed by ballot.

M. OF LORDS.

May 10.

Lord *Granville* entered upon a statement of the motives which had induced him to bring forward the Catholic Petition. They were briefly the amount of the population who solicited the religious privileges, which is between three and four millions. He admitted that it was the interest of the Government, at the time of the Revolution, to suppress particular religious opinions, because they were considered hostile to the Protestant Faith; but he contended that times were materially altered, and that the implacable hostility of the Catholics to the Protestants arose from the severe measures of the reigns subsequent to that of King *William*, who was the friend of toleration. He alluded to the beneficial result of the commercial privileges conferred on them in 1793, and the consequent attachment to the Constitution; and observed, that the difficulties started to farther concessions were expected to be removed by the great measure of the Union, though no promise had been made to this effect: but as those who spoke on the consequences of that measure allowed the probability of farther concession, he called upon the House to examine minutely the propriety of granting farther exemptions. His Lordship then proceeded to enumerate the objections he understood would be made to his motion, and expatiated on their futility; particularly that which insinuated that those who professed the Catholic religion could not be loyal subjects. If this were true, he contended that they ought to be deprived of the privileges of citizens. Alluding to the American war, and various other periods of our history, he called

called on the House to recollect the attachment of the great body of the Catholics, who had ever shewn their zeal to defend their King and Country against every enemy who had menaced them. As to the Rebels and United Irishmen, he contended that they were a combination of all foes, and embraced more Protestants than Catholics; while we should find among our own upright Judges and High Officers of State, persons who were educated Presbyterians, and who nevertheless executed their duties with the strictest integrity and honour. Hence, he contended that, while the Catholics alone laboured under restraint, it were madness to expect that they would be as ardent in defence of their Government, as those who looked forward for marked favour and advantage. He concluded with moving, "That the House immediately resolve into a Committee, to take the Petition into consideration."

Lord *Hawkebury* entered upon a detailed answer to the remarks of Lord Grenville, and admitted that the Catholics here and in Ireland had, on many trying occasions, proved themselves loyal subjects; but, our forefathers having established that the King should be a Protestant, and that the evil of breaking the succession were less than that of having a King of the Catholic Religion, he maintained that their doctrine should be adhered to. He considered that the question now was not, whether the Catholics could be loyal subjects? whether civil rights or civil liberty should be granted to them? but, whether all the ecclesiastical property and patronage in the Kingdom should be conferred on persons of a religion hostile to the established religion of the State? He adduced many points from the ancient history of all Nations, to shew how anxious they were to preserve the form of Religion which had been once established; and contended that no advantage could be derived from the concessions now required, but that the motion would tend to the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement. He therefore called upon the House to stand or fall by their laws.

The Duke of *Cumberland* followed; and, in an animated speech, protested against the motion, as one which would shake the venerable pillars of the Constitution and the Throne.

Earl *Spencer* spoke in favour of the motion, as one which would conciliate the affections of the people of Ireland, and unite the whole Kingdom.

Lord *Sidmouth* expressed himself by no means willing to accede to the prayer of the Petition, as it would indubitably sacrifice even the very principles of the suc-

cession of the House of Brunswick.

Lords *Camden*, *Mulgrave*, *Redesdale*, *Limerick*, and the Bishop of *Durham*, also spoke against the motion; and Lord *Holland* made an animated speech in its support; when, on the motion of Lord *Caryfort*, an adjournment took place at three in the morning, till the 13th.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Jeffrey* moved for a list of all ships of war launched from the 1st of January 1803, to the 31st of December 1804. From these lists he would take upon him to prove that Earl St. Vincent was the greatest enemy to the Country and the Navy of Great Britain that ever lived.

Mr. *Pitt*, in reply to some remarks of Mr. *Tierney*, confessed that he had always been hostile to the official conduct of Earl St. Vincent, and had no reason to forego that opinion at present.

Mr. *Jeffrey's* motion was at length amended, so as to include Lord Chatham's naval administration and that of Lord Melville, comprehending from the commencement of the war in 1793 down to the latest period.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

The Earl of *Suffolk* resumed the subject of the Catholic Petition, by exhorting the House to consider the prayer of 4,000,000 of their fellow-subjects; observing, that the time will arrive when the hoop must be granted, and that it were better it should be granted than extorted. The Catholics, he contended, had been taught to expect, from the Union, complete emancipation; but the only advantage they had experienced from it was an enormous increase of taxation. As a contrast, he observed that the Duke of Sully, Marshal Saxe and Turenne, and several of the greatest men in France were Protestants, but no injury had accrued from this circumstance to the established Religion of the country.

The Earl of *Oxford* supported the motion. He took occasion to state, that he had broken off all connexion with Arthur O'Connor the moment he found he had joined the enemies of his country.

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire* paid many high compliments to the loyalty of the Catholic Gentry in Ireland, but was convinced that they had little influence over the lower classes. He opposed the motion, because he could never bring himself to consent to their having any share of political power, while they continued to acknowledge the jurisdiction of a foreign potentate; and that they still did so, he proved by a quotation from a pastoral letter, published in 1792, by Dr. Troy; the present

present Titular Archbishop of Dublin.

Lord *Carlton* followed on nearly the same grounds, and asked whether it was intended to repeal the Test Act in favour of the Catholics, and leave it in force against all other Sectaries?

Lord *Hutchinson* defended his countrymen against the attacks which had been made on them in the course of the debate, and insisted there was nothing in their conduct or feelings which unfitted them for enjoying the blessings of the British Constitution. He described them as a people brave, generous, gallant, and hospitable. Their virtues were peculiarly their own; their vices were such only as were incident to every nation placed in the degraded condition to which they had for centuries been reduced. The Parliament, he added, conducted itself as if its only duty had been to legislate not *for*, but *against*, their countrymen. Even since it had become the fashion to preach up conciliation, liberality had been in the mouths of *all*, but bitterness remained in the hearts of many. Allusions had been made to the expected benefits of the Union. He would state, that, in wishing well to that measure, he expected it would lead to the abolition of those galling and injurious distinctions under which the Catholics laboured; and if it did not produce that effect, he must say, that while it afforded him little to *console* him for surrendering the independence of his country, it left him much to *repent*. He concluded with denying the assertions of Lord Redefdale, that Protestant servants and labourers had been refused employment by the Catholics.

Lords *Ormond* and *Boringdon* took up the same argument; though the latter was of opinion that the present was an improper period to urge the claims.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* considered the Petition to be only the result of those concessions which had been made from time to time. The Catholics had been permitted to purchase estates; to vote at elections; and to take their proper places at the Bar, and in the Army and Navy. What, then, was now required? Nothing less than a participation "on equal terms" in all the benefits of the Constitution. The Catholics sought to be introduced into places of power and trust, without any of those checks and guards which were placed on their fellow subjects. This was an aim which, in his opinion, struck at the fundamental principles of the Revolution. He was in favour of toleration to its utmost extent, but not that sort of toleration which implied present equality, and eventual superiority. He was of opinion, that the pursuance of this measure could only tend to

bring about again that spirit of intolerance, which, since the Reformation, had disgraced so many pages of our history.

The Earl of *Albemarle* vindicated the claims of the Petitioners.

The Lord *Chancellor* was decidedly of opinion, that any man professing a reverence for the Established Religion must give the motion his decided negative. He could not consent to grant the prayer of the Petition until the Petitioners were prepared to take the oath of Supremacy.

Earl *Moir* contended, that by rejecting the Petition, the House might shake the loyalty of the Irish people, who, as had been stated, were well disposed to the Monarch and Government.

The Bishop of *St. Asaph*, Lord *Ellenborough*, the Earl of *Chichester*, Lord *Auckland*, Lord *Bolton*, and the Earl of *Longford*, spoke against the motion; which was supported by Earl *Moir*, Earl *Darley*, Lord *King*, and Lord *Grenville*, who replied at considerable length. The House then divided: Contents 49; Non-contents 178.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *For* began by stating the importance of the subject, as being of a nature more grave and serious than any that had for a length of years been under consideration. He observed, that the complaints of the Petition were of a description highly interesting, as they involved the dearest interests of the Empire; were they attended to as they ought, there could remain no doubt but the strength and resources of the Empire would be wonderfully increased, without detriment to any individual or body of men. He was aware that a great difference of opinion existed in regard to any concessions being granted to the Catholics; but the House would recollect that these men were still British subjects; that they were equally loyal with Protestants; that they paid to the exigencies of the state with the same cheerfulness; and that it was very hard and cruel that they had no participation in the common rights of their fellow subjects. They also laboured under a stigma, which was as unfair as it was unjust. Wherever that was the case, that country had always proved weak and inefficient in proportion to the continuance of the slur. He was aware that cases might be stated where Catholics had been treated with rigour and severity on account of their religious tenets; but such cases could not be applicable to the practical view of the question, as in those days when it was necessary to restrain the Catholics, the restraint was imposed more upon a Jacobite than a Catholic. Some had said, we have no objection to make these concessions

sions as a matter of courtesy, but we deny their being granted as a right; but he would say, if the concessions were granted at all, they must be given as a right, and in no other light. Mr. Fox then proceeded to a history of the restrictive Acts in force against the Catholics, in order to ascertain whether they had resulted from necessity, and whether that necessity still existed. On this part of the subject he entered into a long train of argument to demonstrate that the necessity was no longer felt. On the subject of the concessions being a violation of his Majesty's Coronation Oath, he observed that this Oath had been framed and sanctioned by Parliament itself; and surely Parliament would never have committed to the care of a Sovereign, a power of refusing his assent to measures which the Parliament itself might think highly advisable. It had been said that an opinion entertained in a certain quarter was inimical to the measure; but he could answer that by the Constitution such an opinion was unknown to the House, and could not be entertained or acted upon. Towards the conclusion of his speech, he observed that the British Empire was engaged in a war of much expence, with an enemy who did not wage war against us by her navy, her army, her commerce, or her internal resources of money, but by her great and united population. What, on the contrary, was the situation of this Empire? We had four or five millions of our people, all subjects of the King, who laboured under disabilities which cramped and destroyed their energies, and rendered them useless. The instant they obtained a participation of the common rights of British subjects, these men would come forward, and augment both the offensive and defensive means of the Government; and the Country at large would have cause to bless the day that had given this respectable class of citizens a participation in the common rights of the people at large. At length, after dilating with great force on several minor points of the subject, he concluded with moving, That a Committee be appointed, to take the Petition into consideration.

Dr. Duigenan then rose, and, in a speech of great length, deprecated the idea of granting the prayer of the Petition. He quoted various authorities to prove the disloyalty of the Catholics of Ireland, and shew how undeserving they were of any additional privileges. He alluded to the conduct of several of the subscribers to the Petition, and of those who came to this country to present it to Parliament, as being such as demanded a total exclusion from power. In short, he was continued that the Roman Catholics

were people who entertained an inveterate hostility against the State, and were endeavouring to overturn it. They were a people not to be trusted. He thought they were ready to join Buonaparte, whenever an occasion was afforded; while the Protestants were ready to spend the last drop of their blood in the defence of their country. He had never met with a Blasphemer, a Democrat, or an Enemy to his Country, who was not a friend to the Catholics. It was not so much what they now asked, but what they would afterwards ask, that he dreaded most. Was not the power which the Scotch nation had already acquired in Parliament, a sufficient example of what would be the consequence of admitting the Irish Catholics into the Legislation of the Country? To comply with the Petition would be repealing the Act of Charles II. the Test Act, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement. A compliance would in short be nothing less than making his Majesty perjure himself. The Roman Catholics, without any new law in their favour, already enjoyed more civil and political liberty than any nation on the face of the globe; and he saw no reason why they should complain.

Mr. Grattan made an impressive speech in favour of the motion. He contended that, the causes of the rebellion having ceased, all animosity ought to terminate. The question was not, as the Doctor had defined, whether the House were to qualify a few Catholics, nor whether they should sit in that House; but whether the Parliament were to adhere to their own Acts, by which alone their principles could be defended. To say that the Roman Catholics were irreconcilable to the British Constitution, that the Clergy were an execrable race, and that the Roman Catholics, if they had adhered to their Religion, in order to make good Catholics, must make bad subjects, was nothing more nor less than making Ireland wage eternal war with herself, with Great Britain, and with France. He then took a review of the Catholic creed and tenets, and insisted that it was absurd to state that such a doctrine was to alarm the British Nation. The Doctor had said, that a Catholic subject could not bear political allegiance to the King, if he adhered to the Pope. Were that the case, one half of the whole resources of the kingdom would be cut off. The power of the Pope was now so much at an end, that such objections ought not to be heard of. Mr. G. then proceeded to refute the different assertions of the Doctor respecting the hatred of the Irish Catholics to the King and his Protestant subjects; and shewed that for twelve years the Catholics and

and Protestants have been in perfect concord and amity with each other. He was therefore convinced, that incorporation was the most likely plan for accomplishing the object which every friend to the Empire ought to have in view; for, under all the wrongs which they had suffered during ages, and notwithstanding the insults and degradation which they had endured, yet they never failed to contribute to the defence and independence of Britain. If the Catholics who were serving in the Army which achieved the deliverance of Egypt had been ordered to fall out of the ranks, and give no farther support on that arduous expedition, did the House believe that, if this were the case, the streamers of victory would have been waved in that country? *Yes*, said he, the Catholics in the Navy of Great Britain be put on shore, and what then would become of the proud superiority which it had always maintained? He continued to descant on this topic for a great length of time; and concluded with observing, that he should expostulate with the Protestant by saying, "You have the land of their forefathers, and should be contented with its undisturbed possession; but, if you should be obliged to defend it against the invader, who will you call to your assistance in the hour of danger? What can you say to your fellow Catholic subject in order to induce him to espouse your cause, and risk his life for your protection? Remember in time that the day may come when your security will turn out not to be as great as you supposed. Do, then, consider the duty you owe to yourself, and the justice

which is due to the Catholic. Grant to him a participation of those privileges which you have hitherto exclusively enjoyed; bring him within the pale of that Constitution which is the admiration of Europe, and you must be secure both at home and abroad." To both Catholic and Protestant, he should say, "Millions are expended in your defence; and, in consequence of your disorders, a considerable and gallant army is locked up in that Island, without the smallest use to the Empire. Under the present circumstances, both Islands should be combined against the enemy. The effect of this union would be much more beneficial than any external alliance, or the frozen friendship of the North. United, your efforts must command success; but divided, you will fall a prey to your enemies, and the unhappy victims of your own delusion."

The *Attorney General* was of opinion that the Catholics of Ireland would not be satisfied with concessions for any length of time; and that, if the present Petition were granted, they would immediately demand the establishment of their church, and the payment of tithes.

Mr. *Alexander* apprehended nothing but destruction to the Constitution, in Church and State, from a compliance to the prayer of the Petition. He made some very severe strictures on Mr. Grattan for the conduct he had formerly adopted in Parliament; accusing him of having contributed to beat down the laws of his Country, and by his language fomenting rebellion.

On the motion of Mr. *Pitt*, the debate, at three o'clock, was adjourned.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 6. Letter transmitted from Rear-adm. Drury.

Loire, at Sea, June 25.

SIR, I have much pleasure in announcing to you the capture of the *Valiant* of Bourdeaux, a frigate privateer, carrying 30 guns, and 240 men, by his Majesty's ship under my command, in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. and long. 16 deg. 20 min. after a very hard chase of 12 hours; when nearly within gun-shot, the *Meampus* and *Brilliant* bore in sight, on the weather-bow, which obliged her to bear-up, and threw her into our hands about two hours sooner than the otherwise would have been. She is reckoned one of the most complete ships ever fitted out at Bourdeaux, and is perfectly calculated to be taken into his Majesty's service; fails incomparably fast, carries 24 18-pounders on her main-deck, and 6 sixes (which she threw overboard in the chase) on her

quarter-deck. The *Valiant* had been 20 days from Bourdeaux, was victualled and stored for a four months' cruise; the only capture she has made is the Lord Charles Spencer Halifax packet.

I am, &c. FRED. MAITLAND.

To Rear-admiral Drury, &c. Cove.

[This Gazette also contains a Letter from Capt. Dashwood, of H. M. S. *Bacchante*, dated May 19, announcing the capture of *La Felix* Spanish schooner, pierced for 10 guns, but only 6 mounted, and 42 men, laden with coffee and Bers wax, from the Havannah to Vera Cruz.]

Admiralty-office, July 13. A Letter from Admiral Daeres, dated Jamaica, April 21, refers to one from Mr. Smith, midshipman of the *Hercule*, commanding the *Gracienle* schooner tender, announcing his having, in a very gallant manner, driven a French national schooner, of one long

long-brass 12-pounder, two long-brass 4's, four brass 8lb. swivels; and 96 men, ashore on Point de Selina, where, she being deserted by her crew, he destroyed her, after taking out the 12-pounder.—Another letter from Admiral Dacres, of the 17th May, incloses a letter from Capt. Woolley, of the *Capillon*, announcing the capture of a Spanish privateer of one brass 3-pounder, and 25 men, by Lieut. Prieur; and 25 men in a ship's shallop, disguised as a dogger.—A third letter, same date, from Adm. Dacres, transmits one from Capt. Murray, of *La Franchise*, dated off Curragoa, 25th April, stating the capture of a tender belonging to the Dutch frigate *Kalen Hasblier* (then lying at Curragoa), having on-board a lieutenant and 26 men, after an action of near an hour with the fort of Port Maria, under which she had run for protection. Eleven of the Dutch sailors escaped on-shore. We had one man badly wounded, and two slightly.—Admiral Cochrane, in a Letter from on-board the *Northumberland*, dated Barbadoes, 4th June, transmits Letters from Capt. Nourie, of the *Barbadoes*, announcing the capture of *La Defense* French privateer schooner, of 14 guns and 71 men. She had the temerity (says Capt. N.), after having been decoyed within musket-shot, to return the fire of several broadsides with musketry, by which she suffered a loss of seven men killed and wounded.—A Letter from Capt. Cribb, of the *King's Fisher*, through the same channel, communicates the cutting out of the Spanish privateer *Damas*, pierced for 4 guns, mounting only one 8-pounder, with small arms, and 57 men, from the anchorage of Cape St. Jaun, by the boats of the *King's Fisher*, under the orders of Lieuts. Standish and Smith, after a smart resistance both from the vessel and from the shore, without loss, however, on our part.

Admiralty-office, July 27. Letter from Capt. Poyntz, of H. M. S. the *Melampus*, to W. Marsden, Esq.

Melampus, Plymouth Sound, July 22.
Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that, in executing Admiral Lord Gardner's orders, his Majesty's ship under my command, the 13th inst. lat. 50 deg. N. long. 20 deg. W. captured the *Hydra* Spanish private ship of war, of 28 guns, mounting 22 long nines on the main-deck, leaving two spare ports, and sixes on the quarter-deck, with a complement of 192 men, three of whom were killed, and several wounded in the skirmish. Her cruise of four months terminated on the 17th day without any loss to the trade of this country; and her superior qualifications, induce me to recommend her for

his Majesty's service. S. POYNTZ.
Letter from Rear-admiral Drury to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Cork, July 21.

Admiral Drury, after referring to the following Letter, says—"I beg leave to mention, that Capt. Matson describes this brig as sailing extraordinary well; that the *Venus* took her by having her to leeward and out-carrying her, and that by the wind she sails much faster than the *Venus*. I am, &c. W. O'B. DRURY."

Venus, Cork Harbour, July 21.

Sir, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship, under my command, on the morning, at day-light, of the 10th inst. being in lat. 47 deg. 24 min. N. and about the long. 14 deg. W. gave chase to a sail bearing West; and, after a run of 66 miles W. N. W. with a fine breeze from the N. E. in six hours came up with and captured *L'Hirondelle* French privateer brig, belonging to Dunkirk, mounting 16 guns, four sixes and the rest 3-pounders (two of the former were thrown overboard in the chase), and having on-board 90 men; left *Gigeon* in Spain, 27th of last month, and has not since made any captures. This brig, on a former cruise, fell in with and took the *Queen Charlotte* packet (Capt. Mudge), after an action of two hours, on the 16th of May last, in the lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. and long. 12 deg. 20 min. West, and captured several other vessels.

I am, &c. H. MATSON.
List of vessels captured, destroyed, and re-captured, by his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Jamaica station, under the command of Rear-admiral Dacres between the 1st March, and the 1st June, 1805.

French.—Schooner *Hazard*, of 6 guns and 80 men, by the *Blanche*, Capt. Mudge; a national schooner (name unknown) of 1 brass long 12-pounder, 2 brass long 4-pounders, 4 brass 3-pound swivels, and 96 men, destroyed by the *Gracieuse* tender, Mr. Smith, midshipman of the *Hercule*; the schooner *La Tup-à-Bord*, of 4 6-pounders and 46 men, by the *Unicorn*, Capt. Hardyman; the ship *Général Erncuf*, late his Majesty's Sloop *Isly*, of 18 12-pound carronades, 2 long 4-pounders, 120 seamen, and 31 soldiers, sunk, and exploded as going down, by the *Renard*, Capt. Coghill; the schooner *Persévérante*, of 1 12-pounder, 4 4-pounders, and 84 men, by the *Séne*, Capt. Atkins; the schooner *Desfée*, of 1 gun, and 30 men, destroyed by the *Heureux*, Capt. Younghus; and three trading vessels.

Spanish.—The schooner *Santa Rosa*, of 8 guns, and 57 men, by the *Hunter*, Capt. Inglefield; the schooner *Concepcion*, of 1 gun and 25 men, by the *Capil-*
lon,

lon, Capt. Woolsey; the schooner Santa Anna, of 1 long 18-pounder, 4 6-pounders, and 106 men, by the Petterell, Capt. Lamborne; the schooner Refusog, of 3 guns, and 57 men, destroyed by the Surveillante, Capt. Bligh; the schooner San Felix y Socaroo, of 1 gun, and 40 men, by the Racoon, Capt. Crofton; the schooner Elizabeth, of 10 guns, and 47 men, by the Bacchante, Capt. Dashwood; and seven trading vessels.

Dutch.—The schooner Antelope, of 5 guns, and 54 men, by the Stork, Capt. Le Geyte; and two trading vessels.

Four American and three British vessels re-captured.

Capt. Atkins, of the Seine, in stating the capture of the Spanish schooner Conception, of 2 long six-pounders, and 10 men, observes, "that there were a number of passengers on-board, who assisted in making some resistance; but that nothing could withstand the gallant attack of the Seine's barge, under the command of Lieut. Bland, of the Marines. The passengers escaped in a small boat."

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-office, July 31. A Letter from Admiral Cornwallis, Commander in Chief in the Channel, &c. to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Ville de Paris, off Ushant, July 28.

Sir, I have the pleasure to inclose, for the information of the Admiralty, a letter from Vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder, giving an account of his success against the combined squadron of France and Spain.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Prince of Wales, July 23.

Sir, Yesterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. W. I was favoured with a view of the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain, consisting of twenty sail of the line, also three large ships, armed *en flute*, of about fifty guns each, with five frigates; and three brigs; the force under my directions at this time, consisting of fifteen sail of the line, two frigates, a cutter and a lugger. I immediately stood towards the enemy with the squadron, making the needful signals for battle in the closest order; and, on closing with them, I made the signal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the squadron in succession; this brought us close up under their lee, and when our head-most ships reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in succession; this obliged me to make again the same manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which lasted upwards of four hours, when I found it necessary to bring to the squadron to cover the two captured ships whose names are in the margin*. I have

* St. Rafael, 84 guns. Firme, 74 guns.

to observe, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather during the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, great part of the morning; and very soon after we had brought them to action, the fog was so very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty see the ship a-head or a-stern of us; this rendered it impossible to take the advantages of the enemy by signals I could have wished to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete. I have very great pleasure in saying, that every ship was conducted in the most masterly style; and I beg leave here publicly to return every captain, officer, and man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my most grateful thanks, for their conspicuously gallant and very judicious good conduct. The Hon. Capt. Gardner, of the Hero, led the van squadron in a most masterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myself particularly indebted; as also to Capt. Cuming, for his assistance during the action. Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on-board the different ships. If I may judge from the slaughter on-board the captured ships, the enemy must have suffered greatly. They are now in sight to windward; and when I have secured the captured ships, and put the squadron to rights, I shall endeavour to avail myself of any opportunity that may offer, to give you some further account of these Combined Squadrons.

R. CALDER.

Admiral Cornwallis.

Ships under the orders of Vice-admiral Sir R. Calder, Bart. July 22.

Hero, Hon. A. H. Gardner. 1 killed, 4 wounded.—Ajax, Wm. Brown. 2 killed; 16 wounded.—Triumph, Henry Inman. 5 killed, 6 wounded.—Barfleur, George Martin. 3 killed, 7 wounded.—Agamemnon, John Harvey. 3 wounded.—Windsor Castle, Charles Boyles. 10 killed, 35 wounded.—Defiance, P. C. Durham. 1 killed, 7 wounded.—Prince of Wales, Vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder, and Capt. W. Cuming. 3 killed, 20 wounded.—Repulse, Hon. A. K. Legge. 4 wounded.—Raisonné, Josias Rowley. 1 killed, 1 wounded.—Dragon, Edward Griffiths. None.—Glory, Rear-admiral Sir Charles Stirling, and Captain Samuel Warren. 1 killed, 1 wounded.—Warrior, S. Hood Linzee. None.—Thunderer, W. Lechmere. 7 killed, 21 wounded.—Malta, Edward Buller. 5 killed, 40 wounded.—Frigates.—Egyptienne, Hon. C. E. Fleming. No return.—Syrius, W. Prowse. 2 killed, 3 wounded.—Frisco cutter, Lieut. J. Nicholson. None.—Nile Lugger, Lieut. G. Fennel. None.—Total—41 killed, 138 wounded.

(Signed) R. CALDER.
Admiralty.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 3. Letter from Sir B. Calder, bart. to Adm. Cornwallis.

Prince of Wales, July 25.

Sir, I am induced to send, by the Windsor Castle, a triplicate of my dispatch of the 23d instant, owing to a very great omission of my Secretary, who, from in-

disposition, and an interlineation in my first letter, neglected to insert the name of Rear-admiral Charles Stirling in my public thanks; I am therefore to request you will be pleased to cause the mistake to be corrected as early as possible.

I am, &c ROBERT CALDER.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

We read a Note in the *Abeille*, ascribed to M. de Novossiltzoff*. We can hardly be-

lieve that it is from him. However this may be, we are authorized to declare, that it is in every respect *false and lying*; and

* *Note from his Excellency Baron Novossiltzoff to his Excellency Baron Hardenberg, Minister of State for Prussia.*

"When his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in compliance with the wishes of his Britannic Majesty, had resolved to send the undersigned to Buonaparte, to meet the pacific overtures which he had made to the Court of London, his Russian Majesty was guided by two sentiments and motives of equal force, with which you are acquainted; namely, his desire, on the one hand, to support a Sovereign, who was ready to make exertions and sacrifices for the general tranquillity, and, on the other hand, to procure advantages to all the States of Europe from a pacific disposition, which, from the formal manner in which it was announced, must be considered as very sincere. The existing disagreement between Russia and France could have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a Negotiation of Peace by a Russian Minister; but his Imperial Majesty of Russia did not hesitate, for a moment, to pass over all personal displeasure, and all usual formalities.—His Imperial Majesty of Russia availed himself of the mediation of his Prussian Majesty, when he requested passports for his Plenipotentiary. He declared that he should only receive them on that particular condition, namely, that his Plenipotentiary should enter directly upon a negotiation with the Chief of the French Government, without acknowledging the new title which he had assumed; and that Buonaparte should give explicit assurances that he was still animated by the same wish for a general peace, which he had appeared to show in his letter to his Britannic Majesty.—This preliminary assurance was the more necessary, since Buonaparte had assumed the title of King of Italy immediately upon receipt of the answer given by his Britannic Majesty to his letter of the 1st of January; a title which in itself put a new obstacle in the way of the desired restoration of peace.—After his Prussian Majesty had transmitted the positive answer from the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it persevered in the intention sincerely to lend its hand to a pacific negotiation, his Imperial Majesty of Russia accepted the passports the more readily, because the French Government showed so strong an inclination to transmit them. By a fresh transgression of the most solemn treaties, the union of the Ligurian Republic with France has been effected. That event of itself, the circumstances which have accompanied it, the formalities which have been employed to hasten the execution thereof, the moment which has been chosen to carry the same into execution, have, alas! formed an aggregate which must terminate the sacrifices which his Imperial Majesty of Russia would have made at the pressing request of Great Britain, and in the hope of restoring the necessary tranquillity to Europe by the means of negotiation. Without doubt his Imperial Majesty of Russia would not have insisted so strenuously on the conditions fixed by him, if the French Government had fulfilled the hope that it would respect the first tie which holds society together, and which upholds the confidence of engagements between civilized nations; but it cannot possibly be believed that Buonaparte, when he granted the passports, which were accompanied with the most pacific declarations, seriously intended to fulfil them; because, during the time which would necessarily elapse between the granting of the passports and the arrival of the Undersigned at Paris, he took measures which, far from facilitating the restoration of peace, were of such a nature, that they annihilated the very ground of peace.—The Undersigned, in recalling to the recollection of his Excellency Baron Hardenberg facts with which the Cabinet of his Prussian Majesty is very minutely acquainted, must at the same time inform him, that he has just now received from his Russian Majesty an order dated the 9th (21st) June, 1805.

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and that the passports were granted to M. de Novosiltzoff, without any previous explanations or negotiations, without knowing the object of his mission, and without any restriction or limitation. If the note be not a fictitious paper, it is another of those faults which the English party has caused the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to commit.—*Moniteur*.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th ult. contains a sort of political essay on the recall of M. Novosiltzoff, and on the above Note. This article has been called the Answer of the French Government to the Russian Minister's Note. In strict propriety, however, we cannot give it that name. It is not addressed to M. Novosiltzoff, nor is it signed by any person; and, indeed, it possesses no official character whatever. It consists merely of the observations of a French Journalist, given in the form of a letter from Berlin; a disguise by no means capable of deceiving us as to its origin. Appearing, however, in the *Moniteur*, it may be presumed that the sentiments are congenial to those entertained by the French Government. We shall lay before our readers the substance of it:

The Writer begins by noticing the reports which have prevailed respecting the object of M. Novosiltzoff's mission, and remarks, that the order which recalled him is probably more favourable to peace, than that by which he was sent to Paris. The Corsican has, no doubt, been much nettled by the manner in which his name was introduced, without any title, into the Russian Note; and though that circumstance is not mentioned, it is evidently alluded to in a remark on the report that M. Novosiltzoff was to treat directly with the Emperor himself. We are told, "that every pretension which should deviate from the attention and respect which is due to a great Power, would of itself have frustrated the mission."

The following is the answer which Buonaparte thinks fit to give on the union of Genoa to France; and his other unjustifiable encroachments in Italy:

"If the Emperor of the French exerts great influence in Italy, the Emperor of Russia exerts a much greater influence on the Ottoman Porte and in Persia. The former has a limited influence, which does not extend beyond the discussions on the subject of her boundaries, and does not much increase her power: the

latter, on the other hand, exerts her influence over two powers of the first rank, which have long stood in the same political rank with France and Russia, and which rule over Arabia, the Caspian and the Black Seas. If the Russian Cabinet thinks it has a right to fix the just boundaries by which France is to be limited on all sides, then that Cabinet will undoubtedly allow the Emperor of the French to fix the boundary by which it is to be limited in its turn. When it views, with Herschell's telescope, from the terrace of the palace of the Tauride, what happens between the Emperor of the French and some tribes in the Apennines, it ought not to demand that the Emperor of the French should not see what becomes of the ancient and illustrious Empire of Solymon and of Persia; that he should not see that for ten years past the whole Caucasus had been united with Russia, at the solitary request of a few families of that country; that Wallachia and Moldavia are entirely dependent on Russia; that she has subjected to herself the mouths of the Phasis, and constructed forts there; that, thereby obliging the Porte to suffer her conquests, she has procured great advantages herself for pursuing her conquests into the centre of Persia."

All this declamation is, however, readily answered by this remark, that Russia possessed all this influence over Persia and the Porte in October 1801, when the secret convention was signed between her and France; in which Buonaparte, notwithstanding Russia did possess that influence, specifically engages not to extend his power in Italy, but to evacuate the kingdom of Naples, and respect its neutrality in time of war; to indemnify the King of Sardinia; to establish a balance in Italy; and to respect, in the strictest manner, the neutrality of the Germanic Body.

The partition of Poland forms another topic of declamation, and to that the same answer may be given. With regard to this country, the sentiments of the Corsican are pretty plainly disclosed in this Manifesto, which he has chosen to date from Berlin. He inveighs against our power in India, and feels particularly sore at the blockade of the ports. Russia is reproached for having consented to the treaty which followed the glorious victory of Lord Nelson at Copenhagen; and it

to return the annexed passports immediately, and to request his Excellency to transmit the same to the French Government, with this present declaration, since no use whatever can be made of them in the present state of affairs.

"The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his respect.

(Signed)

"Berlin, 28 June, O. S. (10th July) 1805."

"N. VON NOVO-SILTZOFF."

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is laid down as a principle of maritime law, that free bottoms should make free goods. This is certainly going something beyond the Treaty of Amiens, which we are reminded is still in force, and must be complied with. Very little is said about Austria, but it is hinted, that the power which first began to act against France will feel all her vengeance. A boast is made of the conduct of the French Government, in not retaining possession of Venice, part of Austria, Naples, Holland, Switzerland, and other conquests of the last war; and we are assured that in a future war France will not be disposed to act with so much moderation.

In the *Moniteur* of the 11th August is a long string of reflections, respecting the insinuation of M. Novossiltzoff's mission, which is said to have been produced by the annexation of the Ligurian Republic to France. The observations of the writer clearly shew the apprehension entertained by the Cabinet of St. Cloud, of a continental confederacy.—“We are not at all surprised,” says he, “that the movements which Austria causes her troops to make, should induce persons to suppose in England, that it is her wish to coalesce against France; but we have a better opinion of the pacific dispositions of the Emperor of Germany. Past experience proves, that Russia would see with pleasure England and France weaken themselves by a long war, in order that she might, under favour of their quarrels, attack the empires of Constantinople and Persia. We repeat, that she would see it with pleasure, because she has let no opportunity escape her to increase their disputes, in place of accommodating them. We cannot but remember the conduct of M. de Marcoff, at the period of the breach of the treaty of Amiens. If Russia had been inclined to interfere, the war would not have taken place; and as the conduct of M. de Marcoff had received the approbation of his Sovereign, it is to be presumed that it made part of the Russian Cabinet.—We recollect with what eagerness Russia afterwards interfered at Ratisbon; defying France, and using all her efforts to impel the Germanic Body to a war. But the Germanic Body was more prudent: it was aware that the battle would be fought in Germany and in Italy; it recollected that the conduct of the Northern States has invariably tended to increase and consolidate their power by the weakness and divisions of the States of the South. It remained quiet, took no notice of the Russian Notes, and united itself closer to France.—In the present affair, the English have had recourse to Russia. If the only aim of their conduct was to supply new matter for the ambition of this power,

and to increase the animosity against France, they have succeeded. M. Novossiltzoff is gone back. At the time of his departure he presented an extraordinary kind of Note to the Cabinet of Berlin. If, on the contrary, England was in earnest, and sincerely wished for peace, this proceeding of Russia has frustrated the project, since she has only manifested passion and hatred, where she should have shewn temper and impartiality.”

From some subsequent passages, it appears that the French Government are not without suspicions as to the intentions of Prussia; and, after observing on the terms in which that Court had disapproved of the conduct of the English, the writer endeavours to shew—“that Prussia has nothing to fear from France, but every thing to apprehend from Russia; and that, from principles of justice as well as policy, she ought rather to join 100,000 Prussians to 100,000 French, to defend her independence, and keep Russia in awe.”—“It now,” he continues, “depends upon the Court of Vienna to decide the question. Peace or War are in her hands. If England believes that she is as resolute in her pacific system, as she knows Prussia to be, she will feel, that since the Continent cannot be disturbed, she should place some bounds to her hatred, and yield to the general wish, in concluding truce, without artifice or ostentatious negotiation, a just and honest peace.”—The Emperor of Germany is then advised to insist on the removal of the Russians from Corfu and the Morea, and the English from the Mediterranean; which will be a “preliminary towards a reasonable peace!”

Buonaparte has since demanded of the Austrian Cabinet the occasion of the armaments going forward in the Imperial States; he has likewise required that a portion of those troops, collected on the frontiers of Italy, and which menace the tranquillity of that country, should be withdrawn. Speaking to the Austrian Minister lately on the subject of the military preparations of his Court, the latter said, that the movements alluded to were connected with a resolution on the part of his Imperial Majesty to maintain a strict neutrality; that they were rendered necessary by the state of the Turkish provinces, by the armament of Russia, &c. but were without hostile reference to France. Buonaparte hastily replied, “that he was aware of the falsehood of the excuse; and that his Master should be cautious how he again called him into the field.”

Berthier is said, in the French papers, to be appointed Chief of the Staff of the Army of England: the van is to be under the command of Marshal Lannes. QIC

A letter from Boulogne states, that there are

are now in that harbour 4000 vessels, and from 150 to 200,000 men in the neighbouring towns and camps. It seems the general opinion, that the expedition against England will soon be attempted.—The flotilla is composed of prisms, or vessels of a larger size, carrying cannon and horses; of gun-boats, vessels of a third kind, or pinaces and galleys or sloops, with 24 oars. They have added to the port of Boulogne a large basin, which contains more than half the vessels. They have extended the chain to stop the fire-ships which the English have endeavoured to send among them. The port of Vimercaux, at two leagues to the North, is a new creation of the Emperor: it contains the Imperial corvettes, and a number of other vessels.

Buonaparte arrived at Boulogne on the 4th inst. and reviewed 112,000 men, exclusive of artillery and cavalry. The line is said to have extended from Cape Grisnez to Cape Aspret; and he was occupied nine hours in the inspection.

HOLLAND.

The military movements throughout the whole of the Batavian Republic have for some time been incessant; and immense transports of artillery, ammunition, and provisions have arrived at the Helder.

From the Texel to Boulogne, the French and Batavian armies are pouring down to every point of the coast. The French soldiers are said to be admirably equipped and provided, and in a state of perfect discipline. The Batavian regiments are represented as dissatisfied and disaffected. To prevent their desertion, they have recently been incorporated with, and dispersed among, the French regiments in equal proportions, instead of forming separate battalions—an arrangement which has considerably increased their disgust and dissatisfaction.

An extraordinary Council of State was held at the Hague on the 9th instant, at which Admiral de Winter and Generals Marmont and Demongeau assisted; it sat till late at night, when M. Schimmelpenninck had an interview of two hours with the Prussian Ambassador on the subject. By some this meeting is said to refer to the invasion; and by others it is thought to relate to the rumored assumption of the Dutch Government by Buonaparte.

The proceedings against Rear-Admiral Decker have been terminated by the High Military Tribunal, which has sentenced him to be shot. This sentence is said to be approved; but the execution is suspended till December.

SWITZERLAND.

A proposition is expected from the Helvetic Diet, about to assemble at Soleure, for annexing Switzerland to France; and, to influence the deliberations of the

Diet, a French army has entered the Walser country.

The dismissal of the Swiss Officers from their corps in Italy has followed their refusal to sign a petition demanding the incorporation of their country with France. The Swiss Brigades in the French service are in future to be officered by Frenchmen.

SPAIN.

We learn from Algiers, that the inhabitants of the mountains of Cabaili, situated about 30 or 40 miles from that capital, lately rushed unexpectedly and with great impetuosity upon it, and made themselves masters of it, in spite of the resistance that was opposed to them. Their first act was to seize the person of the Dey; after which they plundered all the houses of the Jews, and murdered all the Christian slaves. These banditti wear no other covering than cloaks, and cords wound round their heads in imitation of turbans.

Another account states the arrival of 170 Jews at Leghorn from Algiers, who were so fortunate as to escape the slaughter, although in the utmost distress, having scarcely a rag to cover them.

GERMANY.

The efficient army of the Emperor of Germany is now upwards of 300,000 men, in the best condition and discipline. All the useless exercise has been abolished; a concise but much more essential manual has been introduced; all superfluous baggage and servants are dismissed, and all Officers below the rank of Captain are obliged to march. A system of dress better suited to the fatigues of a campaign has been established for the soldiers; they wear their hair short, and all those minutiae which added nothing to their strength are to be dispensed with.

Whenever the war shall commence, it is expected that the Emperor, in person, assisted by General Mack, will command the centre of the principal army, and that the two wings will be under the orders of the Archdukes Charles and John. —The French, in the mean time, are propagating new reports of a pacific tendency. The French Ambassador was admitted to a private audience by the Emperor of Germany on the 2d inst. at Baden, about 15 miles from Vienna, when it is supposed the ultimatum of his Majesty was obtained on the subject of his difference with France. Buonaparte is thought to have descended from his first pretensions, and to have offered to make concessions of importance to Austria on the side of Italy.

The Austrian troops in the Venetian territory are estimated at 50,000 men; those in Syria, at 20,000; and in the Tyrol,

Tyrol, at 26,000. In the Italian Tyrol, all Noblemen who have an estate must find a certain number of sharpshooters within 14 days.

On the evening of the 7th ult. some alarming disturbances took place in the suburbs of Vienna, on account of the dearth of bread. The populace attacked the house of a baker, sold the bread they found in it at the price they thought proper, and would probably have murdered the baker had he not made his escape. They then proceeded to pull down the house; when a division of the garrison, both infantry and cavalry, was called out against them, whom the populace attacked with stones, and obliged them to fire upon them, by which several persons were killed and wounded. On the next day the populace attacked the house of another baker, but were again dispersed by the soldiers.

Private letters from Vienna, assert that the late commotions on pretence of a scarcity were excited by French Agents.—M. Rochefoucault, the French Minister, withdrew to some short distance from Vienna during the height of the tumult, and obtained a guard of honour to protect him from the apprehended insults of the insurgents. The guard, it would seem, performed their duty with more strictness and fidelity than the representative of Buonaparte found convenient: several of the subjects of his Corsican Majesty, habited as mechanics and journeymen from Alsace, endeavouring to obtain admission to the house of M. Rochefoucault, were arrested upon suspicion. The papers which were found upon them were, it is said, of such a nature as to attract more than suspicion of a criminal understanding with them and the French Minister.—The same letters add, that a Treaty of Alliance has actually been signed by the Courts of St. James's, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Constantinople; in which it is stipulated that the Russian army in the Mediterranean, which is to be augmented to 80,000 men, is to be taken into the pay of Great Britain.

July 2. This day the dome of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, at Trent, in which the celebrated Council was held, fell in suddenly. Only three persons were in the Church, who were killed.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Dantzic of the 30th ult. mention the precautions adopted by the Court of Berlin. Considerable bodies of troops were then marching through Ofstien Polatz, and 5000 men were employed in putting the fortifications at Weichselmunden, which command the Vistula, in a better state of defence.

Some Prussian property is stated to have been seized by Bernadotte, at the express

command of Buonaparte; and the representations of the Cabinet of Berlin, after some evasive assurances, were answered, "that the property in question could not be restored, having been otherwise disposed of."—Prussia has, on numerous occasions, been treated with extreme contumely by Buonaparte; and it is stated (for the happiness of Prussia and of the World, we trust with truth) that his Prussian Majesty only waits till Russia and Austria become committed in a war with France, to adopt a like policy.

M. Bignon, the French Minister at Cassel, officially announced, that he would quit that Court, if Mr. Taylor the English Minister should be again received there. We learn, however, that Bignon's remonstrance against Mr. Taylor's residence at that Court has been defeated by Mr. T.'s firmness. The King of Prussia, whom the Elector on this occasion consulted, recommended to the Elector not to yield to Bignon's insolence.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, immediately upon the receipt of a dispatch which announced the usurpation of Genoa by Buonaparte, issued letters of recal for M. Novosiltzoff, who was on his route for Paris; assigning as a reason, that, as the Emperor of the French continued to pursue an unwarrantable system of aggrandisement, he saw no prospect of success in any mediation.

Immediately after the recal of M. Novosiltzoff, and the departure of Prince Dolgoroucky for Vienna, another special Messenger, General Tolstoy, was dispatched to the Austrian Court, to regulate with his Imperial Majesty the march of a Russian Army through his hereditary dominions.

The military preparations of Russia are of astonishing magnitude: her armies are every where in motion, and the now has a fleet of 18 ships of the line cruising in the Baltic.—Generals Buxhofden, Lascey, and Kutusow, have been appointed to command three divisions of the Russian army, and have set out for the frontiers, to superintend the assembling of the corps. It is the general opinion, in the North of Germany, that the fleet in the Baltic is to cover the debarkation of a Russian army, either in Swedish Pomerania, or the Duchy of Mecklenburgh.

The plan of the war about to be commenced by Russia has been projected by the Grand Duke Constantine, who is to have a distinguished share in the direction of it.

A Russian army of 118,000 men is said to be assembled at Dubno, in readiness to pass the frontiers. Dubno is within about twenty miles of Austrian Galicia, and it

from that place that the Russians, under Suwaroff, commenced their march and operations against France, in 1799.

A new levy of 80,000 men has been ordered in the Russian States; and a corps of 40,000 is forming in Livonia, where it is supposed it will embark. A squadron of eight sail of the line was to leave Cronstadt in the course of the present month, to cruise (according to some accounts) in the Baltic; but by others stated to be intended to join the British squadron in the North Seas.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 9. Mademoiselle Eloise Adelaide Bourbon, (daughter of the Prince of Condé), whom the emissaries of Buonaparte have compelled to fly from a convent in which she had taken refuge in Bavaria, arrived in this country last week, and this day took the black veil at a convent in *Norfolk*. In celebration of this event, high mass was performed this day at the Duke de Bourbon's chapel.

Birmingham, July 22. The first stone of Christ-church was laid this day with a solemnity appropriate to the pious cause it is intended to espouse, and the divine principles which it is adapted to inculcate. The Earl of Dartmouth (who represented his Majesty) preceded by the Second Troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry, and followed by the First Battalion of the Loyal Birmingham Volunteers, arrived in his carriage a little before twelve o'clock. His Lordship was dressed in the Windsor Uniform, and decorated with the sash, key, and garter of the Noble Order of Knighthood with which he has recently been honoured by his Sovereign. He was accompanied by Lord Aylesford, Lord Warwick, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Dean of Windsor, H. Legge, esq. and many other gentlemen of the county and neighbourhood. His Lordship and his attendants were received at the entrance to the site of the intended edifice, by the Trustees, High and Low Bailiff, the Magistrates, the Clergy, and other gentlemen of the town, and conducted to an elevated situation, purposely erected for their reception, at the West end of the foundation. The ceremony was very short. When the procession had moved up to the stone at the Eastern extremity of the foundation, and arranged themselves, Lord Dartmouth placed his hand upon the stone, and said—"By command of our beloved Sovereign, I lay this stone." His Lordship then retired. A guinea, half-guinea, and the other coins of the last impressions of the present reign, were deposited in a chamber cut in the stone, and covered with a brass plate bearing this inscription: "The first stone

of Christ Church was laid the twenty-second day of July, 1805, by command of his most gracious Majesty George the Third, the pillar, guardian, and ornament of the Christian Faith, in the 68th year of his age, and the 45th of his reign. RICHARD PRATCHET, High Bailiff." The Procession then proceeded to Style's Royal Hôtel, where a most sumptuous dinner was prepared and served up to a numerous company.—Three Battalions of the Volunteers were upon duty, to whom Lord Dartmouth presented the sum of fifty pounds, which was divided among the respective companies; his Lordship also added fifty pounds to his former subscription to the fund of the church. Viscount Dudley and Ward has signified his wish to our High Bailiff, that 100 l. should be added to his former subscription to the Free Church. Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. and the Rev. Mr. Gisborne who paid 500 l. as the Legacy of the late Mr. Hawkins, towards erecting a Free Church in this town, have also subscribed 100 l. each to the same Institution.

July 28. Four young men at *Wesbeck*, took a sailing boat to go down the river; after having proceeded some way, it came athwart a rope lying across the stream, by which means two of them were drowned; the others saved themselves by laying hold of the rope. The names of the sufferers were Tongue and Hurry.

July 29. In the Western parts of *Northumberland*, there was a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy showers of hail and rain, for nearly three hours. Two mowers working near *Bellingham*, in the parish of Haltwhistle, ran to a house for shelter, where one of them was struck dead. A young man, servant to Mr. Thomas Maughan of *Lowtown*, was killed in a field, as he was putting right some sheep.

July 30. This morning a heavy storm of rain fell at and near *Birmingham*, accompanied with lightning, and loud peals of thunder. In *Deritend*, the lightning struck a timber-shed in which some sawyers were at work, on the premises of Mr. Lumbley; it first cut away the letter N from under the weather-cock at the top of the building, split the rafters, went through a casement that was open, of which it melted the lead, and afterwards shot into the ground in the sawpit where some men were at work. One of them was struck upon the foot and forced out of the pit, where he lay insensible for some time. When he recovered, his foot was discoloured and a good deal hurt.

On the same morning the farm-house of Mr. Taylor, near *Bourn Brook*, was nearly destroyed by the lightning. The chamber and lower windows and frames were

were driven out, and the chamber floor knocked down. Five women and some children were in the house at the time; the women all thrown from their feet; but, we are happy to find that none of them received any injury, except from fright.—An ash-tree on the grounds of Mr. S. Wheelcy, in the same neighbourhood, was nearly shivered to pieces, and some of the bark carried upwards of 40 yards from the spot.

At *School Green*, Staffordshire, five heifers were killed by the lightning.—A curious phenomenon occurred at the mills of *Messrs. Benyon, Benyon, and Page, Leeds*. Two bodies of fire from the S. E. and another from the N. W. united and spread themselves into a large extended sheet over the roof of the mill. The top of the building seemed covered with fire; but, though many persons were at work in the mill, none was hurt.—The storm was tremendous, accompanied with heavy rain, at *Long Preston*, in Craven. A boy, nine years old, was struck dead by the lightning, in the cotton-manufactory of Mr. Serjeantson. Some cotton in a room above, was set fire to, but by the exertions of the overlooker, was extinguished.

July 30. The lightning struck a new ship on Mr. Tindall's stocks, at *Scarborough*, killed a man and a boy, forcing the boy before the windmills; it then entered the hold, killed an old man, and knocked down a boy-gathering chips.

Aug. 6. In a violent thunder-storm, the carriage of W. Wrightson, esq. standing in *Cashworth* near Doncaster, was struck with lightning. The coachman received a severe shock; and Mr. Branton, who was in conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Wrightson, and had hold of the carriage, was sensibly affected. The gardener, two labourers, and a cart horse, were all thrown down by the shock.

There have been buried, in the parish of Holy Trinity, *Hull*, between the 8th of June and the 8th of August, 70 children, all victims to the small pox.

Aug. 15. *FETE AT STOWE*.—The splendid entertainment given by the Marquis of Buckingham, at his magnificent seat at *Stowe*, in Buckinghamshire, has surpassed every thing of the kind that was ever known in this country. It began on Thursday the 15th, and ended on Tuesday the 20th. The company, composed of the first rank and fashion, amounted to about 400 in one day. Among them were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, Lord Grenville, Mr. Fox, who accompanied their Præe thither, Mr. Grey, &c. Friday was the grandest day of all; the gardens were illuminated, and

a *fete* with fire-works was given. On Monday there was a magnificent ball, which was led off by the Prince and the Duchess of Bedford. The Prince left *Stowe* on Tuesday; and on his departure took his noble host by the hand, and declared he never had been so happily entertained in his life.

Birmingham, Aug. 19. At Warwick assizes, a cause (Harding, Oakes, and Willington, v. Heath) came on to be tried before Mr. Baron Tholpington and a Special Jury, which excited a considerable degree of interest. The Plaintiffs are bankers, at Tamworth, in this county, and the Defendant is a person of property residing in the same place. The Defendant was accused of writing and publishing malicious libels against the Plaintiffs, with intent to injure the credit of their bank. The libels were all similar, and consisted of the words *Fronti nulla fides*, (in English, "appearances are deceitful;") which were written in large characters upon many of the five-guinea and one-guinea cash notes of the Plaintiffs. The Defendant pleaded not guilty, but 61 notes so written upon were produced in Court, and his hand-writing was clearly proved. The Plaintiffs did not attempt to show any special damage; but from the whole of the evidence the malicious intent of the Defendant was satisfactorily proved to the Court, and the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiffs, with 500 l. damages. A clergyman, of Warwickshire, another from Leicester shire, and a Dissenting-minister from the latter, were subpoenaed to explain the meaning of the Latin words; and a Quaker identified the hand-writing of the defendant, whom he had gone to school with, and had known 15 years.

The following criminals, out of a calendar of 35, were left for execution: John Pitt and Joseph Fletcher, for counterfeiting the current-coin of the kingdom; John Knight, for horse-stealing; John Hughes and Thomas Reeves, for breaking into the house of Peter Woolridge, at Solihull; and John Sheriff, for breaking open and robbing a pigeon-house at Aston.

Aug. 29. The new-invented life-boat, with which experiments have been making at *Weymouth* for some time past, is considered to be well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is intended. While sailing from Teignmouth to Weymouth, her stern-ports were all the time open. She is buoyed up by 8 cals, 4 on each side, water tight, and independent of each other. In a storm the boat is dismantled, and rowed by 14 men fastened to their seats. As the sea breaks into the boat, it runs out at her stern ports. It is impossible to sink her. She has 14 life-lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are washed

washed off the wreck may hold. She brings before the wind, or nearly so, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck. She is as manageable with sails as any boat of her size. The rudder is on a new principle; she has 14 gratings for a wreck, a room ten feet wide, water tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her construction is entirely new.

Aug. 31. A window in the Cathedral of *Richfield* is now filled with stained glass purchased by the Dean and Chapter from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three subjects, *Christ appearing to the Apostles and Thomas*, *The Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles*, and *The Day of Judgment*. The date is 1534, and is one of the finest specimens of this art in the kingdom.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, July 4.

HARROW PUZZLE SPEECHES.—This was the last of the annual customary Speech-days. About half-past 10, the company began to assemble at the houses of Dr. Butler, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Mark Drury, Mr. Evans, Mr. Henry Drury, &c. &c. At half-past 11, the hall was covered with elegant equipages and carriages of every fashionable description. At half-past 12, the seats announced the time for the Speeches to commence, &c.; in a few minutes the room was crowded, and all its avenues full. The speeches closed about 3 o'clock.

Friday, July 26.

This evening as Mr. Tohelin, of Chelsea, was returning from town by water, accompanied by his wife and child (about two years old), the boat struck against a country barge, off Millbank, with such violence, that Mrs. T. and child were thrown overboard: the lady was saved, but the infant perished.

Saturday, August 10.

The News-papers having announced that the tide would rise this day ten feet higher than has been known for the last century, some thousands of persons living near the river, between Richmond and Gravesend, employed themselves in removing their furniture. Many thousands assembled on the bridges, and the shore all along from Greenwich to Fulham, and were disappointed. At 40 minutes past 2, the tide had neaped, and fell above 8 inches, and before 3 to above 8 inches.

Monday, August 12.

About one, this morning the Royal Circus in St. George's Fields was discovered to be on fire; how it originated has not yet been discovered. The property-man was the first who discovered the fire: he is of opinion that it originated in the premises of an a-la-mode-beef shop adjoining,

which belonged to a man of the name of Croft. The partition between his shop and the paint-room was the first part which was seen on fire. Next to the paint-room was an 18-stall stable, the last of which had been converted into a scene-room, and was nearly full of canvases. The horses were saved. By half past one the whole was in one entire blaze, together with the dwelling-house of Mr. Jones, the proprietor, the two coffee-rooms on each side, one belonging to Mr. Branscomb, the other to Mrs. Johnson, and all the extensive stables, and out-houses. Not a vestige of any part remains, except the front rooms of Mrs. Johnson's coffee-house. Several engines soon arrived, but, owing to the want of water, they could not be set to work until the fire had nearly exhausted itself, which was about half past three o'clock. A new piece was to have been performed this night, the getting up of which had cost a great deal of money. All the Performers had their new cloaths for the occasion in the Theatre, and these were, of course, consumed; indeed, nothing whatever was saved. No lives were lost. The premises and their contents are estimated to be at least worth 25,000*l.* and were insured in the Globe for 6,000*l.* to Midsummer last; but since that period no insurance was made at that office, in consequence of the Proprietors refusing to pay the per centage required.

The same morning, about two, a fire broke out at Mrs. Long's, a chandler's, shop in Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel. Six houses were burnt to the ground.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Society of the *Literary Fund* have taken a most excellent house in the neighbourhood of Soho, at the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who will honour it as *President*.

There is at present in the River upwards of two hundred thousand quarters of foreign wheat: a greater quantity than was ever known.

Oak bark has attained the enormous price of eight guineas per ton, notwithstanding the numerous and excellent substitutes recently discovered for it in tanning. A few years since it was considered dear at 2*s.* a cwt. The bark having now become more valuable than the timber, the latter is constantly sacrificed to it, in being cut when fullest of sap, the period when the bark is in the best, and the wood in the worst condition. Oak bark has, from its enormous price, become an article of importation: 200 loads of it were last week received from Tonnigen, and several other cargoes are expected.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Queen's palace, July 10. **R**IGHT Hon. John Jescereys, Earl Camden, declared lord president of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, *vice* Viscount Sidmouth, resigned.—Right Hon. Robert Stewart, commonly called Lord Viscount Castlereagh, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, *vice* Earl Camden.—Right Hon. Dudley Lord Harrowby, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, *vice* the E. of Buckinghamshire, resigned.
Downing-street, July 15. Charles Blair, esq. appointed consul-general at Naples.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Thomas Cripps, M. A. elected master of the free grammar-school of Witney, co. Oxford, *vice* Seale, resigned.

Rev. George Butler, B.D., fellow of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, elected head-master of Harrow school, *vice* Drury, resigned. (See pp. 575, 768.)

Rev. Benjamin Johnson, of Doncaster, elected master of the charity-school in Nottingham, *vice* Brown, resigned.

Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. chaplain to the Prince of Wales's household, appointed librarian to his R. Highness.

William-Elias Taunton, esq. barrister at law, elected deputy-recorder of Oxford, *vice* the late Hon. Charles Bagnall Agar, who resigned.

Samuel Miles, esq. of Leicester, appointed bailiff of the honours of Leicester and Tutbury, *vice* Parry, dec. (see p. 493.)

Edward Johnson, esq. appointed (by his Majesty's Postmaster-general) comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office, *vice* Walcot, dec.

Mr. Thomas Hogg, master of Redruth school, elected master of Truro grammar-school, *vice* Dr. Cardew, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Peter Lathbury, LL.B. Livewacre Magna and Livewacre Parva R.R. both co. Suffolk.

Rev. Peter Elers, M. A. Addington R. co. Kent, *vice* Hill, dec.

Rev. Joshua Stopford, East Mardon V. co. Suffex.

Rev. Bayre Phipps, Nuthurst R. Suffex.

Rev. A. Wright, D. D. rector of Wold, co. Northampton, Whitechapel R. London.

Rev. Philip Nevill Jodrell, B. A. vicar of Portchester, Yelling living, co. Huntingd.

Rev. Hugh Rogers, B. A. St. Ewny R. near Redruth, co. Cornwall.

Rev. W. T. Stanes, B. A. Shore V. co. Kent, *vice* Foote, dec.

Rev. T. Butt, M. A. Talgarth living, co. Brecon.

Rev. E. Bowles, Bradford V. Wilts, *vice* Randolph.

GENT. MAG. August, 1805.

Rev. Thomas-Henry Whorwood, Head-ington V. co. Camb. *vice* Willes, resigned.

Rev. Robert Barnes, Gorleston with South Town V. otherwise Little Yarmouth, and West Town annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Nicholas Bull, Saffron-Walden V. Essex, *vice* Grelton, resigned.

Rev. Richard Birch, North Farnbridge R. Essex, *vice* Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, promoted to the chancellorship of the diocese of Ferns, with the rectory of Kilcoran, co. Wexford, in Ireland, *vice* Dr. Butson, promoted to the bishoprick of Clonfert; and the Rev. Thomas Griffin-ho, Mayland V. co. Essex, *vice* Birch.

Rev. Edward Hodgson, Rickmansworth V. Herts.

Rev. Thomas Mills, M. A. alternate morning-preacher at Portman chapel, and lecturer of St. Olave, Hart-street, Crutch-ed-friers, Dumbleby R. co. Lincoln, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Joseph Walls, M. A. East Kirby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, M. A. licensed to the perpetual curacy of Aspall, co. Suffolk.

Rev. William Greenwood, B. D. Helle-den cum Drayton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Bland, Toftrees V. Norfolk.

Rev. John Chapman, Imber donative, Wilts, *vice* Rev. F. Skurray, promoted to the living of Lullington, co. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Hume, Brixton-Deverel R. Wilts, *vice* Dobson, dec.

Rev. D. Williams, Tilshead living, Wilts.

Rev. William Buldero, rector of Woodford, Essex, Carleton R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Dr. Waddington, prebendary of Ely, Northwold R. Norfolk, *vice* Hinton, dec.

Rev. Brownlow Yorke, M. A. Downham R. in the Isle of Ely, *vice* Waddington, resigned.

Rev. R. Foster, Mariden V. in the diocese of Bristol.

Rev. John-George Griffinkhouse, B. D. Catherington V. Hants.

Rev. Walter Brown, M. A. rector of Woodstock, to a prebend of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Dr. Vyner, dec.

Rev. Cha. Baker, Telsford R. Somerset.

Rev. Thomas Raddiffa, M. A. Treton R. near Sheffield, in exchange for Storrington R. co. Suffex.

Rev. Thomas Jack, B. D. Fornett St. Mary and St. Peter R. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Zouch, of Sandall, near Wakefield, to a prebend of Durham cathedral, *vice* Dr. Bathurst, bishop of Norwich.

Rev. Walter Johnson, of Spalding, co. Lincoln, Weston V. near that place.

Rev. Thomas Sutton, M. A. Sheffield V. co. York.

Rev. Sir T. H. Colles, bart. Honington V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. E. Latter, B. D. Warley Magna R. Essex, *vice* Foster, dec.

Rev.

Rev. William Yates, of Sidney-Suffex college, Cambridge, and Fulham park, Middlesex, appointed by the Prince of Wales one of his chaplains in ordinary.

Rev. David Berouet, B. D. Eversley R. co. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Carr, of Thorpe, near Leeds, Thorpe V. of which he had been curate 24 years, *vice* Carne, dec.

Rev. James Stuart Macbenzie, M. A. perpetual curate of Thorford St. Mary, Dragon-Ash R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Chivers, M. A. Harlington R. co. Middlesex.

Rev. George-Henry Watkins, M. A. St. Swithin, London Stone, Cannon-Street and St. Mary Bothaw, R. *vice* Palmer, dec.

Rev. George Rogers, M. A. Market-Lavington V. Wilts.

Rev. L. K. Pitt, *Hinton-on-the-Green* B. in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Gresley, resigned.

Rev. H. St. John Bullein, head-master of Leicester grammar-school, Tuddesham V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Watton, elected to Cottlesby curacy, near Norwich.

Rev. Wm. Talbot, M. A. Clifton Reynes R. Bucks, *vice* Cathart, resigned.

Rev. George Pawton, Mettingham V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Safford, dec.

Rev. James Butts, M. A. Hanworth R. co. Middlesex.

Rev. William Denison, B. D. Cullington R. Bucks.

Rev. R. Morris, of Britford, to a prebend of Salisbury cathedral.

Rev. H. J. Randolph, Newington-Bagpath R. in the diocese of Gloucester.

Rev. Charles Lethbridge, M. A. Stoke-Climland R. Cornwall, *vice* Radcliffe, dec.

Rev. Henry Hodgkinson, M. A. rector of Arborfield, Berks, Shadingfield R. Suffolk, *vice* Sharpe, dec.

Rev. Jn. Brewster, M. A. vicar of Great-ham, co. Durham, Redmarshall R. in the same county, *vice* Tidy, dec.

Rev. George Cutbush, rector of Shaw, Berks, to the sub-deanry of York cathedral, *vice* Skynner, dec.

Rev. Townley Clarkson, M. A. Hinxton V. in the diocese of Ely.

Rev. Luke Booker, LL. D. Toddington-la-Mer R. co. Hereford, *vice* Tomlyn, resigned.

Rev. George Stanley Faber, M. A. Stockton-upon-Tees V. co. Durham.

Rev. Thomas Leigh, rector of Wickham-Bishops, Pottiswick R. co. Essex, *vice* Shephard, dec.

Rev. Dr. Ridley, Kirby-Underdale R. co. York, *vice* Bourne, dec.

Rev. William Browne, Charsfield perpetual curacy, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Duke Yonge, B. A. Willoughton otherwise Willington V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Abbott, dec.

Rev. H. Morgan, B. D. Ludwardine V. with its appendant chapelries, co. Hereford; and appointed master of St. Ethelbert's hospital in Hereford.

Rev. Daniel Packard, B. A. Fordley R. and Westleton V. both co. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Halko, Baddlesmere with Leve-land R. Kent, *vice* Thompson, dec.

Rev. M. Rutton, Selling V. Kent, *vice* Halko, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Fothergill, Gainsborough V. co. Lincoln, *vice* the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, resigned, on being presented to Broadmayne R. co. Dorset; *vice* Fothergill.

Rev. John Mansfield, B. D. rector of Pattrington, co. York, Rowner R. Haunts.

Rev. Legh Richmond, M. A. Turvey R. co. Bedford, *vice* Middleton, dec.

Rev. R. Lingen, M. A. rector of Castle-Broomo, co. Hereford, Rock R. co. Worcester, *vice* Watkins, dec.

Rev. Morgan Graves, grand-nephew of the late venerable incumbent, Claverton R. near Bath.

Rev. John Cuffance Leak, West Beck-ham curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Carwardine, jun. Savenham V. *vice* his father, resigned.

Rev. Mr. Ray, of Boreham, co. Essex, Pabraham V.

Rev. William Harding, Sulgrave V. co. Northampton.

Rev. H. Phillips, Bishop-Middleham V. co. Durham.

Rev. Richard Burnet, B. A. St. Andrew's curacy, near Bungay, Suffolk, and to the mastership of that free grammar-school.

Rev. Ralph Churton, archdeaconry of St. David's, *vice* Moss, dec.

Rev. Warre Squire Bradley, M. A. Chard V. co. Somerset.

Rev. James Dalton, M. A. Croft R. co. York, *vice* Bowerbank, dec.

Rev. William Michell, M. A. Coleleigh R. Devon, *vice* James Michell, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. CALCY Illingsworth, M. A. to hold Epworth R. with Scampton and Stainton R. both co. Lincoln.

Rev. Clement-John Wasey, M. A. to hold South Shobury R. Essex, with Ullcombe R. Kent, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. Henry Chafield, to hold Ardingley R. with Balcomb R. co. Suffex.

Rev. Robert Ellison, M. A. to hold Southease R. with Staugham R. co. Suffex.

Rev. Henry Goddard, to hold Deverell-Longbridge V. with Castle-Eaton R. Wilts.

Rev. George Savage, vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, to hold the united R. of St. Mary Aldemary and St. Thomas the Apostle, London.

Rev. George Hutton, B. D. vicar of Sutterton, near Boston, co. Lincoln, to hold also Gate Burton R. near Gainsborough.

P. 292. The article relative to *John Lord Carbery* is a mistake. His Lordship succeeded his nephew, *George Lord Carbery*, Dec. 21, 1801, and is still living.

P. 376. The fire at *Chertsey* was not at the *George* inn, but the *King's Arms*. The mischief done by it was destroying a boarded stable, with four waggon-horses, and a cottage.

P. 374, col. 2. Our readers are desired to correct a mistake respecting the road to *Bagshot*; the fact being, that the commissioners of the turnpikes have, at that place, cut through two hills about the depth mentioned, or more, in order to ease them, for the convenience of carriages, and the road is now perfectly good.

P. 686. On the 18th of August the remains of the Countess of Ancrum were interred in the family-vault at *Newbattle* abbey. The hearse was met on the confines of the *Lothian* estate by the tenantry in mourning-coaches; these were afterwards joined by the carriages of the principal part of the nobility and gentry of the county, who attended on the occasion. The procession was closed by the colliers and the farmers' servants. The burial-service was read by the Rev. *Archibald Alison*, prebendary of *Salisbury*, &c. Chief mourner, *Lord Newbattle*; pall-bearers, *Hon. Henry-Francis Kerr*, *Hon. Shornberg-Robert Kerr*, *Hon. Col. Douglas*, *George Cranston*, esq. *Lord Napier*, *Duke of Buccleugh*, *Lord Montague*, *Earl of Dalkeith*.

P. 697. The late *Charles Polhill*, esq. was a member of the *Whig Club*, and an uniformly conscientious supporter of the rights of the people. He was eldest son, by his third wife, of *David P.* esq. representative in parliament and high sheriff of *Kent*, keeper of the records in the *Tower*, and representative of *Rocheſter* from 1787 to his death in 1794, aged 80. *Charles* married, 1754, *Tryphana*, daughter of *Sir John Shelley*, bart. who died in childhood of her only daughter; and he took to his second wife *Mrs. Patience Hawell*, who died in 1808, by whom he had four sons and one daughter.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at *Clonbrook*, co. *Galway*, Ireland, *Lady Clonbrook*, a daughter.

At *Hinton-house*, *Wilts*, the wife of *Thomas Kinglcote*, esq. a daughter.

At the seat of her uncle, *Lawrence-Edward St. Lo*, esq. at *Little Fontmill*, near *Southampton*, *Mrs. Harriet Allen*, a son and heir, who, in all probability, will inherit the whole of the unentailed estates of the *St. Lo* family.

In *Duchess-street*, *Portland-place*, the wife of the Rev. *Charles Gore*, a son.

The wife of *Thomas Poiteus*, esq. in *Jermyn-street*, a son.

The wife of *Charles Herbert*, esq. of *Gower-street*, *Bedford-square*, a daughter; and the wife of *Walter Sharpe*, esq. of the same place, a son.

June 15. *Mrs. Rufing*, wife of the Rev. *Rogers R.* vicar of *Maldon*, in *Sur-rey*, a daughter.

July . . . The wife of *Wm. Baldwin*, esq. of *Hartestham-place*, *Kent*, a son.

14. At his house in *York*, the wife of *Edward Strangways*, esq. a daughter.

17. The wife of *William Hutton*, esq. of *Gate Burton*, co. *Lincoln*, a son.

20. The wife of *Col. Loh*, of *George-street*, *Hull*, a son.

27. The wife of *Thos. Applétée*, esq. of *Hock-Norton*, co. *Oxford*, a son and heir.

At *Winchester-house*, *Chelſea*, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. *Thos. de Grey*, a son.

The wife of *Richard Tyrwhitt*, esq. of *Stanley-hall*, co. *Salop*, a daughter.

26. At *Fulham*, *Middleſex*, *Lady Mulgrave*, a daughter.

3 . . At *Hull*, the wife of *Capt. Bowles*, 2d *Royal Sarrey Militia*, a daughter.

Aug. 1. At *Loftus-hill*, near *Dublin*, the Hon. *Lady Emily Henry*, a daughter.

At *Winsthorpe-house*, co. *Lincoln*, the seat of her father, the wife of the Rev. *G. Gilbert Cooper*, a daughter.

2. In *Gloucester-place*, the wife of *Edward Fletcher*, esq. a son.

At *Cork*, the wife of *Major O'Brien*, relief of *Vice-adm. Sir A. Dickson*, a son.

4. At *H. Hope's*, esq. at *Edling*, *Middleſex*, the lady of *Vice-admiral Sir Charles Pole*, a daughter.

At *Lincoln*, the wife of the Rev. *Henry-John Wollaston*, a son.

At his lordship's seat on *Götgatogghills*, co. *Cambridge*, the lady of *Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne*, a daughter.

1 . . At *Amport-house*, *Southampton*, the Marchioness of *Winchester*, a daughter.

At *Woodcote-house*, near *Alresford*, Hants, the wife of *Col. Conyngham*, add.

2. On *Clapham common*, the wife of *Dr. Marcet*, of *St. Mary Axe*, a son.

10. At his seat at *Marpool*, near *Exmouth*, *Devon*, the wife of *W. T. Hull*, esq. a daughter.

12. At *Waltham-lodge*, *Essex*, the wife of *Capt. Watkins*, *R. N.* a son.

At the rectory-house in *Mark-lane*, the wife of the Rev. *Lancelot Sharpe*, a son.

21. At his house in *Finbury-square*, the wife of *Edward Goldfinch*, esq. a daughter.

23. At the *Mansion-house*, *Mrs. Winter*, daughter of the *Lord Mayor*, and who presides as *Lady Mayoress*, a daughter.

2 . . Madame de *Reichardt*, lady of the Swedish Minister at this Court, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June JOHN-HENRY SEARLE, esq. of Mount-Robert, co. Devon, to

only daughter of the late Sir Paul Jodrell, of the East Indies.

8. At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, John Nettleship, jun. esq. to Miss A. Hunt.

13. At Mablethorpe, co. Lincoln, Wm. Bretwell, esq. of Beckingham, co. Nottingham, to the only daughter and heiress of Samuel Rowell, esq. of Mablethorpe.

John Kaye, esq. of Wath-hall, to Miss Milnes, niece of the late Paul Harrison, esq. of Bawtry, co. Lincoln.

15. Jn. Cumming, esq. of Gr. Russell-st. to Miss Hunter, of Beach-hill, Berks.

17. At Ballendean, co. Perth, Sir John Hope, bart. of Craighall, to Miss Anne Wedderburn, daughter of the late Sir John W. bart. of Ballendean.

At Shierglass, in Scotland, Alexander Stewart, esq. of Derculich, late of Madras, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Donald Stewart, esq. of Shierglass.

25. At Bath, Joseph Smith, esq. of Sion-house, co. Worcester, to Mrs. Fuller, of Belfast, in Ireland.

26. Rev. J. Grover, curate of Firmingby, co. Nottingham, to Miss Chester, of Welby, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

July . . . Rev. Robert Lowe, of Oxtou, co. Nottingham, to Ellen, second daughter of the Rev. Reginald Pyndar, of Hadzor-house, co. Worcester.

At Kedington, Rev. Henry Scott Trimmer, vicar of Heston, Middlesex, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Barrington Blomfield Syer, rector of Kedington, Suffolk.

Mr. Vaughan, of the choir at Windsor, formerly of Norwich cathedral, to Miss Tennant, the celebrated concert singer.

July 2. Rev. William Hooper, of University college, Oxford, to Miss Wilcox, of Brockley-hill, near Edgeware, Middlesex.

At Cheriton, near Salisbury, the Rev. James Baynes, of Waltham, to Margaretta Henrietta, second daugh. of the late Thomas Ridge, esq. of Kilmiston, Wilts.

W. Russell, esq. to Miss Sophia Russell, daughter of Claud R. esq. of Binfield-house, co. Berks.

3. At Reading, the Rev. Matthew Robinson, rector of Burghfield, Berks, to Miss Parsons, of Ashford, Kent.

6. At Hackney, William Wilcox, esq. of Camden-street, Islington, to Miss Gore, daughter of the late Capt. Arthur G. of the Nassau East Indian.

11. Mr. Thomas Beard, wholesale tea-dealer, of London, to Miss Hogg, of Painfwick, co. Gloucester.

16. Lieut. Edward Chichester Bolton, of the 2d battalion of the 62d Foot, to Miss Foote, of Salisbury.

17. Mr. Charles Newbery, of Mincing-lane, Cornhill, to the eldest daughter of Richard Archdall, esq. M.P. for Dundalk.

Willson Overend, esq. of Grassington, in Craven, co. York, to the only daughter of the late W. Pringle, esq. of Quebec-street.

18. Mr. John Ridge, bookeller and stationer, to Miss Milton, both of Newark.

Mr. Albany Carrington Bond, of Billiter-lane, solicitor, to Miss Marianne Dunster, dau. of the late Henry D. esq. of Hertford.

20. Henry Sansom, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Magniac, daugh. of Francis M. esq. of Maryland-point, Essex.

At Exeter, — Machride, esq. son of the late Admiral M. to Mrs. Starkey.

22. At North Shields, Mr. Edward Shafroe, of Durham, youngest son of Sir Cuthbert S. knt. of Bavington, co. Northumberland, to the eldest daughter of Mr. George Garthorne, of London, banker.

At Loftus-hill, near Dublin, Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, bart. to Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daugh. of the Duke of Leinster.

23. At Rickmansworth, Herts, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, of Oakham, Surrey, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Robert Williams, esq. of Moor-park.

At Chiswick, Robert-Joseph Chambers, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Robert C. chief judge of Calcutta, to Miss Polhill, of New Bridge-street, Black-friers, only daughter of the late Nathaniel P. esq. of Howbury, co. Bedford.

24. At Morden, Surrey, the Rev. Edmund Turner Batley, M. A. to Miss Beynon, daughter of the late Edward B. esq. of Carshalton, in the same county.

25. At Bledlow, Bucks, the Rev. W. Miller, of High Wycombe, to Mrs. Shrimpton, of Chessham.

At Clapham, Surrey, Peter Blackburne, esq. banker, of Ramsgate, to the only daughter of the late Calverley Bewicke, esq.

John Glead, esq. of the Temple, barrister, to Miss Mary Haggah, of Cambridge.

27. At Cattlecoote, the seat of the Earl of Belmore, near Enniskillen, Charles Watson, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Landaff, and major of the 3d regiment of Dragoons, to Miss Maria Lowry Corry.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. William Willmott, of Sundridge, Kent, to Miss Rogers, daughter of the late Isaac R. esq. of White Hart court, Lombard-street.

At St. Dionis Backchurch, London, Mr. Samuel Blount, of Uxbridge, Middlesex, to Miss Sarah Henington, of the same place.

28. By special licence, at the Marquis of Abercorn's seat, the Priory, the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Catherine Hamilton, the Marquis's eldest daughter.

29. The Earl of Enniskillen, to Lady ——— Pages, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At Dublin, by special licence, Lieut. gen. Floyd, colonel of the 8th Dragoons, and second in command of the Forces in Ireland, to Lady Denny, widow of the late Sir Barry D. of Tallea castle, co. Kerry.

John Braddon, esq. of Newcott, Cornwall, to the eldest daughter of Richard Kingdon, esq. of Holworthy, co. Devon.

30. Rev.

30. Rev. Christopher D'Oily Aplin, of Adderbury, to Miss C. Newman, 3d dau. of John N. esq. of Finmore-house, Oxon.

Lately, Walter Garner, esq. of Broughton-hall, to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ellerton, of Colten, near Ulverston.

At Bristol, Lieut.-col. Leighton, of the Shropshire Militia, to the Hon. Louisa-Anne St. Leger, fourth daughter of the late Lord Viscount Doneraile.

Mr. Charles Webb, of Beddington, Surrey, to Mrs. Martha Sadler, of Kennington.

At Edgeware, Thomas Bartrum, esq. to Miss Comerford, of Brockley-hill, near Stanmore, Middlesex.

Aug. 1. At Bramham, the Rev. Richard Cautley, M. A. of Moulsoe, Bucks, to Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Joshua Oldfield, esq. of York.

Rev. Edward Carless, of Wolfstanton, co. Stafford, to Miss Anna-Maria, second daughter of the Rev. Mark Noble, rector of Barming, Kent.

Rev. George Metcalfe, canon-residentary of Chichester cathedral, to Miss Quantock, of Chichester.

2. At Gainborough, Lieut. Waller, R. N. to Miss Cuthbert.

Richard Swire, esq. to Miss Wetherhead, both of Liverpool.

At Edinburgh, Col. James M'Leod, of Bafay, uncle to the Countess of Loudon and Moira, to Flora, 2d daughter of Lieut.-col. Maclean, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

3. Ashburnham Bulley, esq. one of the assistant clerks in the Treasurer of the Exchequer's office, to Miss Jane Beloe, daughter of the Rev. William B. one of the librarians of the British Museum.

4. At Stoke Newington, John Stapleton, esq. of Hill-street, Finsbury-square, to Miss Tipson, of London Wall.

5. Rev. Frederick Hervey Neve, to Miss Elizabeth Stone, daughter of the late Richard S. esq. of Chislehurst, Kent.

6. At Oakingham, Berks, Lothian Percival, esq. of Camberwell, Surrey, to Miss Letitia Lamplow.

Rev. G. Tennyson, M. A. rector of Beneworth, to Miss Fytch, daughter of the late Rev. Stephen F. of Louth.

Rev. Marcus-Aurelius Parker, curate of Louth, to Miss Earley, of that place.

7. At Mington, John Furtado, esq. to Miss Anna-Maria Jones.

At Selbourn, Hants, J. C. Reeve, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Sophia Storks, dau. of Robert S. esq. of Doughty-street.

8. At Windsor, George-Augustus Fenwick, esq. of the Royal Horse-guards Blue, to the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Palsen, of Park-street.

Rev. Thomas Esbury Partridge, rector of Uley, to Miss Haythorne, of Bristol.

9. Richard Addams, esq. of Doctors Commons, to Miss Bishop, daughter of Nathaniel B. esq. of Gloucester-place.

11. Joseph Lyon, esq. of Edge-hill, near Liverpool, to Miss Urnson, of Urmson-Frodsham, in Cheshire.

12. At Woodford, near Salisbury, Dr. Fowler, to the eldest daughter of William Bowles, esq. of Heale-house.

13. At Winchester, Fran. Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office, to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bt.

14. At Putney park, Surrey, J. P. Lindo, esq. to Miss Matilda Prager.

15. At Bath, John Hayne Bovet, esq. of Taunton, to the second daughter of the late William Gardiner, esq. of King's Brompton, co. Somerset.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham, Sir John Buchanan Riddell, bart. to Lady Frances Marsham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Romney.

John Musters, jun. esq. of Colwick-hall, co. Nottingham, to Miss Chaworth, of Annesley park.

19. At Christchurch, Hants, John Lewis Francis Caesar Desage Vaunmale, a French nobleman, and a knight of Malta, to Miss Barbara-Matilda Damolin, of Burton, near Christchurch.

21. At Seaford, Sussex, Wm. Fowler, esq. of the 11th Lt. Dragoons, to Juliana, you. dau. of Wm. Byam, esq. of Antigua.

24. At Hampstead, Colin Douglas, esq. to the eldest daughter of Alderm. Boydell.

26. At the parish-church of Chislehurst, co. Kent (by the Rev. Weeden Butler, sen. chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent), the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. M. A. of Chelsea, co. Middlesex, bachelor, to Miss Annabella Dugdals Oswald, niece of William Kynnier, esq. of Place-green, near Sidcup, in the parish of Chislehurst.

27. Rev. Thomas Gery Cullum, eldest son of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart. to Miss Eggers, only daughter of Henry Eggers, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

DEATHS.

1804. **A**T Surinam, Mr. Henry Sept. 21. Hicks, above 20 years a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

1805. Feb. 21. Killed, at the storming of Bhurtpore, in the East Indies, Capt. Henry Corfield, 76th Foot, youngest son of Major C. of Taunton, being the third son he has lost in his Majesty's service.

March 23. At Montreal, in Lower Canada, aged 75, Richard Dobie, esq. long an eminent merchant there. He was a native of the parish of Libberton, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, to the poor whereof he has bequeathed 15 guineas.

April 10. Drowned, off Curaçoa, with a boat's crew of 12 men, whilst in pursuit of an enemy's schooner, Lieut. Robert Payne, of his Majesty's ship *Fortanto*, and fourth surviving son of Edward P.

est. of Warren-street. His brother Richard, lieutenant of the Leviathan, fell a victim to the yellow fever in August 1802 (see vol. LXXII. p. 976).

May 27. At Barbados, aged 25 years and 3 months, after a residence there of 11 weeks, and an indisposition of only 40 hours, Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. John D. of Mount Pleasant.

May 30. Near Kingston, in Jamaica, of the yellow fever, in his 25th year, and much regretted by his relatives and fellow-soldiers, Capt. John Campbell, of the Royal Artillery.

June 9. At Falmouth, Jamaica, in his 29th year, Capt. Mackmaster, of the ship Maria, of London.

10. Mrs. Cappel, wife of Mr. William Burges C. of Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, who married, at Mary-la-Bonne church, on the 18th, the third day after the burial of his first wife, Miss Mary Anderson, of Leeds.

11. At Spanish-town, in Jamaica, the infant son of Lieut. col. Horsford, adjutant-general of Jamaica.

12. At his house in Chapel-street, Pentonville, much regretted, William Dunn, esq. many years a cashier of the Bank.

Suddenly, Mr. Vansemmer, formerly an eminent silk-merchant in Pall Mall. He married the eldest daughter of Mr. James Johnson, and sister of the wife of the late Martin Petrie, esq. who died before him.

20. At Altona, Joseph Cadapose, esq. formerly of Putney park, Surrey.

30. At Gibraltar, of a wound he received in a duel the preceding day with Lieut. S——, of the Royal Navy, Lieut. Crawford, of the 34th Foot.

Lately, Captains Orrock, Meriton, and Hahnay, of the Lord Nelson, Sovereign, and Marquis of Ely East Indiamen.

Near Benares, in the East Indies, aged 59, the Rev. Donald McKinnon, D. D. vicar of Claybrook; at Leicester, in 1774.

July Mr. Bishop, a respectable farmer, of Wotton, near Strivenham, Berks. From strong circumstantial evidence before the Coroner it appeared that he was murdered at noon-day, and thrown into a pond, where the body remained two days. Verdict, Willful Murder by some person or persons unknown.

In her 18th year, after a short illness, the Hon. Miss Anne Maria Oxford, eldest daughter of Lord C. of Uxbridge park.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Richard Elmham, an elegant grazier.

Mr. Bucklow, one of the singers of the collegiate church of Southwell.

At Portsmouth, Capt. Adam Ferguson, of the Royal Marines.

In her 23d year, Miss Harriet Whitaker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Rawson, near Rotherham.

July 2. Aged 71, Mr. Allin, farmer and grazier, of Gofberton, co. Lincoln.

3. Aged 73, Mr. Henry Walker, of Lincoln, surveyor of turnpike-roads.

At Louth, Mr. Martin Cannon, a respectable gardener and nurseryman.

Mr. W. Ingle, many years a faithful traveller for the Messieurs Fourdriners, stationers, of London.

4. Aged 42, Mr. Thomas Morley, of Beshorpe, co. Nottingham.

In his 53d year, Mr. Nathan Balls, of Burwell, co. Cambridge.

In his 18th year, John-William Clapcott, esq. of Winterborne-Abbas, co. Dorset, and a gentleman-commander of Wadham college, Oxford.

In Guy's hospital, Southwark, in consequence of a fall from his horse, in a fit, on the Greenwich road, a few days before, — Coppindall, esq.

At Kinclaven manse, Mrs. Stewart, relict of the late Rev. Duncan S. minister of Balquhiddy, in Scotland.

5. Mr. James Wood, clerk of Didbury church; whose forefathers have been clerks successively, in the same parish, ever since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

6. William Barnes, butcher, of Stanwix, went to bathe in the river Eden, near the Sorceries, where he amused himself for a considerable time by swimming. He was at last observed to fall upon his back in the water, and never rose more. Several persons, on being apprised of the accident, immediately went into the water, with the hopes of recovering the body; two of whom dived from opposite shores, and, meeting together in the middle of the water, and each supposing he had got the drowned man, they seized each other, and rose to the surface of the water fast locked in each other's arms, to the diversion of the spectators, who, notwithstanding the awfulness of the occasion, could not forbear laughing at their grotesque appearance. The body was found next morning. The deceased had two brothers, who were also both drowned.

In her 67th year, Mrs. Todd, of Hull, mother of Mr. John T. iron-founder.

Off the coast of Lincolnshire, Mr. Alex. Stevenson, writer to the Signet of Scotland.

7. Aged 64, Mr. Wm. Camm, of Lincoln, dealer in tea, &c.

Aged 76, Mr. Norton, sen. of Wansford. He was unfortunately overturned, a few days before, in the Nelson coach, and received so much hurt as to cause his death.

8. At Louth, Mr. C. P. Wood, keeper of the Pack-horse inn there.

After a few days illness, aged 65, Miss King, mother of John K. esq. of Leicester.

Aged 40, the wife of Mr. Joseph Duncelov, of Leicester.

At the infirmary in Christ's hospital, aged 11, John Bull Smith, one of the sons of that Royal foundation, and son of Mr. J. B. Smith, of Yarmouth, Norfolk. At Brown's-end, in the parish of Bromesbury, Miss Sarah Webb, youngest daughter of Thomas W. Esq. of that place, and of Sherburn, co. Warwick.

11. Rev. John Salt Lovat, 27 years rector of Loughton, Essex, being presented, 1778, by Mrs. Whitaker, lady of the manor, on the death of Dr. Slater, rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, killed by the fall of a pack of carraways unloading on St. Mary-hill. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1773, M. A. 1777.

At Richmond, Surrey, Rt. Smith, Esq. formerly master of a respectable academy there.

12. At Lyme Regis, Dorset, Mrs. Anne Stuart, a native of America, and wife of the Rev. Jas. S. formerly rector of George town and All Saints, South Carolina.

13. Mr. Dove Brooks, of Stratford, Essex.

14. At Gainborough, in her 90th year, Mrs. Brumby, a maiden lady.

In the bloom of youth, aged only 19, at Exmouth, Devon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, and much lamented, Richard Aubrey Wynne, Esq. eldest son of Gabriel W. Esq. of Bath, and grandson of the late Henry W. Esq. of Dolcarthyn, co. Montgomery.

Aged 43, Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. Orby W. of East Denham, Norfolk; and, on the 10th, while superintending his farm, in his 52d year, Thomas Nelson, gent. of the same place, and brother-in-law of the said Mrs. N.

At Copenhagen, aged six weeks, the Princess Maria, daughter of the Hereditary Prince of Denmark.

15. Aged 74, Mr. John Barnes, of Hull, formerly a ship-builder.

Aged 72, Mrs. Motley, wife of William M. Esq. of Green-street-house, East Ham, co. Essex, one of the sisters of the late Hugh Smith, M. D. alderman of London.

At Norton St. Philip's, Mrs. Rusty, daughter of the late Alderman Hale, of Bath.

At Banff, in Scotland, John Sinclair, Esq. of Beibice, in the West Indies.

17. On his return to join the Chatham Division of Royal Marines, at Taunton, co. Somerset, Col. Trollope, of that corps; in whom the service has lost an active, brave officer, and an excellent disciplinarian. He was the brother of the gallant Sir Henry Trollope, who beat off six French frigates in the Glutton, of 30 guns, during the last war. Col. Trollope, at the time when the spirit of mutiny caused such a commotion in our fleets, behaved with most manly courage and admirable presence of mind. When the flame was about to burst out in the ship he was commandant of, as commanding officer of the

Marines, he went singly into the midst of the mutineers, seized the two ringleaders by the collar, and had them put in irons before the eyes of their companions.

At Bury, aged 68, Thomas Stave, Esq. of Holbrook, formerly of Ipswich.

In his 72d year, G. Richards, Esq. of Stonely, near Kimboken, co. Huntingd.

18. Suddenly, at Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Travers Hume, rector of Ardee and Glasnevin, eldest son of Surgeon Hume, of Dublin, and brother of Dr. Hume, of Lower Grosvenor-street, London. He appeared in excellent health and good spirits at dinner. Mrs. Hume, Miss Herne, a visitor, and the governess and children, had not retired many minutes to the drawing-room when Miss Georgina Hume, his second daughter, returned to the dining-room, and, on opening the door, found her father extended on the floor. Her shrieks alarmed the rest of the family, who flew to the spot. Mrs. Hume threw herself upon the floor, and endeavoured to raise him, but to no purpose.

Mr. Watts, an eminent apothecary, immediately attended, and opened a vein, which bled freely; but Mr. Watts pronounced that life was irrecoverably gone. Messrs. Surgeons Madigan and M'Evoy attended, and confirmed his opinion. He has left nine children by his wife, some a disconsolate widow, the niece to Earl Spencer. Within a few months, he has lost two sons, both excellent men, and an amiable daughter-in-law. He was a most amiable and respectable man, and would probably have soon attained the highest degree in his profession. It is impossible to describe the deep and universal sensation which this sudden and melancholy event has produced in Dublin, and how sincerely the public mind sympathized with the truly worthy and venerable father of the deceased.

Unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball, at the moment he was encouraging his men, and ordering them to cheer, Lieut. James Marshall, commanding the Watchful gun-brig, off the coast of Boulogne. The shot entered his right side, just above the hip-bone, carrying away his bowels and some of the lower ribs. He just exclaimed "O my God!" and fell backwards on the deck. He was a very large, tall man; a brave and meritorious officer; had been 23 years a lieutenant, and engaged in numerous actions; and has left a widow and three children. Every attention that could be shown to departed worth and bravery was evinced at Deal, where his body was brought on shore, and interred with military honours. The band of the Guards, quartered in Deal barracks, attended, playing solemn music; a party of Marines from the flag-ship preceded the

the body, with arms reversed. The pall was supported by the six senior lieutenants of gun-brigs; and followed by a procession of nearly 50 naval and military officers.

John Darke, esq. of Bredon, co. Worcester. Aged 89, Mr. Burwell, formerly an eminent common-brewer, of Spalding, but who had retired from business many years.

Aged 44, Mrs. Eliz. Wells, of Brampton, near Torksey, widow.

This morning, about six o'clock, Mr. Thomas Cook, an Exciteman, went to wash himself off the Custom-house-quay, and, not being a swimmer, laid hold of the end of a rope fastened to a ring on the wharf; whilst he employed one hand in washing himself, the rope slipped through the other hand, and, sinking under some barges, he was drowned.

20. At Bradwell-Ash, Suffolk, in her 71st year, Mrs. Burroughes, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Wymondham, Norfolk.

At Caistor, co. Lincoln, in his 63d year, Mr. Thomas Johnson, farmer.

Aged 35, Mr. Ralph Ellison, ship-builder, of Hull.

In his 61st year, Mr. Parsons, grocer, of Derby.

At his house in Oxford, the Rev. William Fothergill, D. D. rector of Charlton-upon-Otmore, vicar of Stevenston, Berks, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1777, B. D. 1797, D. D. 1798, to whom the rectory belongs, as does the vicarage to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

At Sykes, near Kewick, in Cumberland, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, curate of St. John's chapel in Kewick. He was found dead in his room on the morning of the 21st. He had expired in the act of winding-up his watch, having the case hanging upon the thumb of his left hand, and the key in his right. He is supposed to have been about 44 years of age.

Mr. Joseph Jameson, blacksmith, of the Clofe, Newcastle. Being employed in the soap-house of Messrs. Doubleday and Easterby, while reaching over the cauldron, his foot slipped, and he was instantly precipitated among the boiling liquor. The vessel was soon emptied, and the body taken out; but life was gone.

In Peter-street, Dublin, John Montgomery Heady, esq. late of Rossmount, co. Dublin.

21. At Sutton, near Hull, at the house of Thomas Frost, esq. his father-in-law, aged 25, of a decline, John Byron, M. D.

Aged 37, the Rev. Richard Williams, vicar of Oakham cum capellis de Edgeton, Langham, Barleythorpe, and Brooke (to which he was presented in 1788), and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1771. The Rev. Richard Williams,

his son, has succeeded to the living, on the presentation of the E. of Winchelsea.

At Ulverstone, co. Lancaster, Major John Perryn, formerly captain of the 12th regiment of Foot, and third son of the late Sir Richard P. knt. one of the barons of the Exchequer. His death was occasioned by being thrown out of his chaise two days before, by which his leg was fractured, and a mortification ensued.

At Chesterton, in his 54th year, Mr. Thomas Dales, many years a respectable linen-draper in Cambridge.

In the prime of life, Mr. Henry Finch, of East Hanningfield, Essex, farmer. On the 18th he went into a field, where he received a sting in the thigh, which he at first imagined to be caused by a nettle. The wound, however, was soon attended with those symptoms which proved it to be the bite of an adder, and caused death.

At Twerton, in consequence of an injury received by falling under a cart, Mr. George Pocock, son of Mr. P. baker, of that village. He was a young man universally esteemed, about 18 years of age, and a private in the Bath-Forum Volunteers. His remains were attended to the grave by numerous weeping friends; and twelve young women, dressed delicately in white, bore the pall; whilst a party of his brother-soldiers, in front and rear, with arms reversed, marched in the melancholy procession, and afterwards fired three volleys over the grave.

Major Hen. Bayley, of the Royal Marines.

22. In his 21st year, of an inflammation in his bowels, Francis-William Edwards, scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, and eldest son of John E. esq. of Blackheath.

23. Aged 71, Mrs. Slater, wife of Mr. S. farmer, &c. of Goston, co. Lincoln.

At his house at Newtontony, William Hayter, esq. son of Thomas H. esq. formerly of the Clofe, Salisbury.

At his house on Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 72, Christopher Richard, esq.

24. William Garnet, a young man, aged 22, residing at Stanwix, went to bathe in the Eden, near to the foot of Peterill; but the water at that place being of a very unequal depth, he was suddenly precipitated into a place many feet deep. His companion, observing the accident, immediately reached out to him a stick, which was lying at the water's edge; Garnet laid hold of the stick, which, being rotten, broke in his grasp, and the unfortunate youth, after uttering an ejaculation to the Almighty, was drowned.

George Huraphreys, a boy 13 years of age, who met his death by riding a restive horse belonging to Mr. Ambler, of Newgate-market. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had been in the habit of riding horses at Mr. Robson's livery-stables

his Little Britain, and, on the day the accident happened, was suffered to mount this animal, with a particular injunction not to go out of the ride. He went out, however, and trotted a considerable distance, and, just as he returned to the stable, the horse reared up and fell with his rider under him, whereby the latter was so much bruised as to occasion his death soon after. The Jury recommended the owner to destroy the horse immediately; which he promised to do, though a most beautiful animal, and very lately cost 100 guineas, but could never be brought to a state of management.

In his 18th year, after a short illness, the eldest son of Paul Webster, esq. of Derby.

25. At his house at Bishopstone, near Salisbury, while speaking to a friend, Mr. John Hewett.

In consequence of the injury received by being thrown from a gig on the 16th, Mrs. Gledhill, wife of John G. esq. of Chapeltown, near Leeds.

Found dead in the turnpike-road at Pentonville, Mrs. F. Standish, a widow lady. She had paid a visit to a neighbour, where she drank tea, and supped. Her abode being very near, she refused to be escorted home, and it is supposed fell down in an apoplectic fit, as it was evident she had not been ill-treated or robbed.

26. Of water in the head, the infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Walfsh, of the Inner Temple.

Rev. Mr. Morse, vicar of Marton, near Coventry, in the gift of Thomas Wightwick Knightley, esq.

At his father's house at Walthamstow, Essex, in his 17th year, David Russell, esq. youngest son of Jesse R. esq. one of the most considerable, if not the first person, in the line of soap-making in Europe; by whose attention to which he has amassed a very great fortune. This young gentleman was educated, with his elder brother, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, at his academy at Chigwell. At a suitable age they both left that seminary; and the eldest was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Worcester college, Oxford, where it would be injustice not to say that he has hitherto conducted himself with exemplary propriety, while his now lamented brother was introduced to his father's business, to which he attended with a degree of regularity and persevering diligence far beyond his years, and persisted in it till within a few weeks of his death. His father, being as remarkable for his exactness in the performance of every religious duty as for his attention to his secular concerns, in which he stands unrivalled in the annals of commerce, was ever anxious that his children should be

early habituated to the most solemn duties of our holy Religion. Accordingly, as soon as they arrived at a proper age for it, he was extremely desirous that they should be admitted to Confirmation; but it is about two years since Mr. D. R. was, by the favour of the Lord Bishop of London, received as one of his Lordship's candidates at a private Confirmation: on which occasion it is well known that this Prelate is accustomed to deliver a very impressive exhortation and admonition to the young people before him; which affected this youth very much at the time, and seems to have had a lasting influence upon his religious conduct. On the Sunday next after his confirmation he presented himself at the altar, and never turned away from it when he had an opportunity of receiving the holy Communion. To this he was encouraged by the example and constant attendance of his parents and nearest relations; and to this is imputable, in a high degree, the purity of his character and conduct, so far surpassing the generality of his contemporaries. About six months previous to his death, the servant who attended him to his room by some accident set fire to the curtains at the foot of his bed, and instantly left the room. The young gentleman sank into a deep sleep, from which he was suddenly awakened by the heat, and instantly jumped out of bed, and called for assistance, by which the flame was soon happily extinguished, with less injury than could well be imagined. But the shock received was such to the youth himself as to be supposed to have given a turn to his constitution, and to have brought on that illness which has been progressive till it has terminated in his premature dissolution. The premises being insured, the commissioners of the fire-office assigned 30 guineas for reparation of the damage, which Mr. Russell gave to the young sufferer, who, instead of spending it in an improper manner, immediately dedicated it to a neighbouring charitable institution, in acknowledgment of his providential escape; and the payment of this sum may be considered as the last act of his life, for, on the very same evening, he was seized in a manner which very soon left no hope of his recovery; and, after a struggle of a week, to the unspeakable sorrow of his parents, relations, and friends, of which latter his conciliatory manners and behaviour had gained him many of all ages and descriptions, he exchanged this world for a better. His remains were interred, Aug. 1, in a vault under Wanstead church, Essex.

27. Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine river, James Knight. It appeared,

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peared, by the evidence adduced, that the deceased was an Excise-officer at Wells, co. Somerset, and on a visit to a friend in Sloane-street. Some boys, who were good swimmers, went to his assistance, but, before they could extricate him, he sunk to rise no more. The life-boat was also launched, but too late.

Fell down in a fit, while serving behind his counter, and instantly expired, Mr. Payne, cheesemonger, at Holborn-bridge.

At his house near Ashburton, Devon, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with firmness and resignation, Andrew Bennett, esq.; a man of most benevolent disposition, a cheerful and instructive companion, and much esteemed by a numerous acquaintance. His whole property (except one legacy) devolves to his brother, Capt. B. of the S. Devon Regiment.

James Moore, esq. of Great Shelfley, co. Worcester.

In his 76th year, the Rev. Thomas Welsh, of Wasperton, co. Warwick.

At Hill, near Southampton (at the house of her son-in-law, Capt. Walker, of the Royal Navy), after supporting a lingering illness with exemplary fortitude, Lady Irvine, widow of the Right Hon. Gen. Sir John Irvine, K. B.

Lamented by his family and friends, Mr. George Lewis, bookseller, of Broad-street, Worcester, a very industrious and honest man.

In Wimpole-str. Charles Merrey, esq.

At Shilvoden, near Antrim, Ireland, in his 27th year, the Rev. James Kennedy.

28. In her 87th year, Mrs. Christian Selly, of Sandwich, in Kent, relict of William Henry S. esq. late collector of the customs at that place, and only child of Thomas Wickes, esq. formerly collector of the customs at Dover.

At Halifax, after a long and severe illness, in his 52d year, Mr. Robert Sutcliffe, upwards of 27 years superintendent of Messrs. Cookin and Fawcett's carpet-manufactory at Leeds; a man universally lamented by his acquaintance, particularly by the Society of Masons. He filled the master's chair and other offices in the Lodge of Fidelity No. 512, in Leeds, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to its members, a few of whom attended his funeral, joined by the members of the lodges in Halifax. His corpse was preceded by 20 Sir Knight Templars, in their proper habiliments, about 60 Craft Masons, with Tilers, and every officer necessary to give effect to the solemn occasion; after which followed the Halifax Band, playing a solemn dirge. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the Independent chapel, where a most excellent and appropriate discourse was delivered; after which the Masonic Anthem was sung, accompanied by the Band.

On the 7th of May last, Alexander Thomson, betwixt 4 and 5 years of age, was severely bit on the face by a dog, in Trongate-street, Glasgow, which, from various circumstances, was not supposed to have been mad. The dog, however, was immediately killed. The wounds healed kindly, and the boy enjoyed good health till Wednesday, July 24, when he complained of a head-ach, sickness at stomach, and loss of appetite. Early on the following morning, symptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance; medical assistance was called in, and the most approved means of cure tried, and particularly large and repeated affusions of salt and water. The disease, however, rapidly increased on Saturday evening, and early on Sunday morning, the 28th, the child expired. This is the fourth melancholy instance of hydrophobia in that city and neighbourhood; viz. a man and a woman at the head of the town, a young man at Balgray, and this boy.

29. Aged 63, Mr. Caleb Talbot, of Pinner's-hill, Birchanger, Essex.

At his house in Bolton-row, Piccadilly, in his 73d year, Walter Lord Aston of Forfar, in the county of Forfar. His lordship, who had been engaged in trade in the early part of his life, succeeded to the peerage in 1763, and received a pension of 300l. per annum from Government. He was an inoffensive man, and rather of a convivial turn.

In Gloucester, Miss Anne Gorges, fifth daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Eye Court, co. Hereford, M. P. for the borough of Leominster.

At his father's house in Gloucester, in his 27th year, Lieut. Adey, of the Royal South Gloucester Militia.

The only son of Charles Lilly, esq. of Coventry, observing a poor man who had been fishing near that city in great danger of being lost, plunged into the water to his assistance, and both were unfortunately drowned. The bodies were found in about 20 minutes, and every means used to restore life, but without effect.

At her father's house at Broomrig, near Dumfries, Mrs. Key, wife of Alexander K. esq. of Leicester-square.

30. Almost suddenly, Thomas Montolieu, esq. of Brompton, brother to Mr. M. banker, of Pall Mall, and brother-in-law to Lord Elibank, who married Mr. Montolieu's sister.—The first witness examined before the Coroner's Jury was Robert Burnside, of the Box-office at Astley's theatre, who deposed that the deceased and another person came to the theatre about a quarter past six in the evening; the deceased gave the witness half a guinea to pay for their joint admission, when, as he was giving him the change,

change, he perceived the deceased put his hand across his eyes, as if seized with a giddiness, and almost instantly fell against the door, and thence on the ground. The witness immediately ran to assist in raising him from the ground, and he appeared to recover a little, but relapsed into several fainting fits while seated on a chair. Medical assistance was called in, but in the course of ten minutes he expired. He was then conveyed to the New Inn coffee-house, opposite the theatre. Mr. Penlington, an apothecary's assistant, who lives near the spot, deposed that, on being sent for, he found Mr. M. seated in a chair at the theatre, insensible, and inwardly convulsed; he administered some medicine, but without effect, and in ten minutes he expired. He had no hesitation in declaring that the deceased met with his death from an attack of the gout in his stomach. He understood that the unfortunate gentleman was much afflicted with it for some time previous to his death. A relation of the deceased attended, and stated that the family were satisfied that his death was in consequence of the gout; for which malady his physicians had recommended the Bath waters as a remedy.

At Sunderland, aged 65, Mr. John Wood, better known by the name of *Jack in a Hole*, from the circumstance of being so lame that he had been out of his shop for near 17 years.

At Plaxstock, in Kent, Rd. Packham, esq. captain in the Home-Idle Volunteers.

31. At Parkhouse, near Maidstone, Kent, which he rented of the Calder family, after a short illness, in his 60th year, Henry Goodwin, esq. formerly an eminent porter-brewer at St. Catherine's by the Tower, and late of the Castle-house, Greenwich.

In an apoplectic fit, at Mr. Jackson's house at Guildford, aged 54, Mr. Jonas Malden, surgeon, of Putney, Surrey.

At the house of her brother, Mr. Taylor, of Hull, aged 20, Miss Sarah Taylor, of Snaith. She came over the Humber that evening, ate a hearty supper, and went to bed in perfect health. On awaking in the night, she complained of a pain in her ear, and died immediately.

Rev. Philip Henville, many years curate of Damerham, Wilts.

At his father's house in Curstow-street, Chancery-lane, in his 17th year, of an inflammation in the bowels, with which he was seized on the 29th, Samuel-Richard Gay. He was a youth possessed of a most excellent understanding and the most exalted virtue; and, by his endearing manners and fascinating address, he gained the love and friendship of all whom chance threw in his way. So well prepared was he against any of those awful events to

which mortals are subject in this prelude to eternity, that, though perfectly sensible of his situation, he lost none of that lively wit which had long rendered him the delight of his juvenile companions.

At Wilts, at Fareham, in his 32d year, P. Threshier, esq. a young man much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance.

August 1. In the prime of life, Mr. Christopher Oldknow, of Calverton, Notts.

Aged 54, Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of Mr. E. attorney, of Knaresborough.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Taylor, sister of the Rev. Mr. T. pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Carter-lane, London.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, in very advanced age, Mr. Slater, farmer.

At Bristol, Christiana-Anna-John, wife of George John, esq. of Tréhaven, co. Cornwall, and dau. of the late Dr. Maghair.

Aged 73, Mr. John Limming, of Wakerley, co. Northampton.

At Nether-Heyford, co. Northampton, aged 56, Mr. William Jones, 84 years master of the free-school there.

At his house in East-place, Lambeth, Mr. John Grieve, formerly of Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

Aged about 39, at his country-house at Hallowall-down, Essex, Jn. Anson, esq. for whom a Bill of Naturalization passed into a law in March last. His body was removed to his residence in Shadwell, to be attended to that church by all the Chinese in town. He was the first instance of a Chinese having been naturalized in this country, where he had accumulated a great fortune, and bore a most excellent character, having for several years past been entrusted, by the Directors of the East India Company, with the care of the Chinese and Lascars employed in navigating their shipping to and from China. About six years ago he abjured Paganism, and embraced Christianity. Before his death he gave directions where he would be buried, which was in Shadwell church, where he was baptised. He was carried to the grave in a hearse drawn by six horses, preceded by four natives of China dressed in white, being the mourning of their country, with four lighted wax-tapers in their hands. Two mourning-coaches followed, with the friends of the deceased, and above 2000 of the neighbouring poor and other persons.

August 1. At Hill-house, near Stroud, in his 19th year, Lieut. Fram Arundell, of the South Gloucester Militia, only son of James A. esq.

Of a fit, in his bed, at Sandgate, Kent, in his 69th year, William Coleman, esq. of Enfield, in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He was interred in the South aisle of the choir of St. Alban's abbey-church.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Barrow, sexton of St. Paul's, Liverpool. He had been a faithful servant in one family in that town near 60 years.

Aged 81, Mr. Wm. Pearson, of Hull.

At Old Meldrum, in Scotland, aged 86, Mrs. Helen Reid, relict of Bailie James Simpson, merchant there.

2. After a few hours illness, the only daughter of Mr. Edwards, surgeon, of Walcot, near Bath.

After a few days illness, esteemed and lamented by all his friends and acquaintance, Mr. W. Potter, of New King-street, Bath, acting overseer and organist of the parish of Walcot.

At his lodgings, St. Augustine's-back, Bristol, Benjamin Rowe, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 50th Foot.

At his apartment in the New Barracks at Lewes, Sussex, after a few days illness, Capt. Gibson, of the 4th or Queen's own Regiment of Dragoons.

Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. William W. merchant, of Leicester. Exemplary for rational piety and active charity; in the various domestic relations of life unwearied; beloved to a degree of reverence by a numerous family; characterized by a peculiar firmness and sincerity in her friendships; and, among a large acquaintance, admired for native openness and ingenuous vivacity of disposition; she has left a good name, never to be erased from the memories of her many friends.

Aged 64, Charles Shipman, esq. of Hull, merchant, an elder brother of the Trinity-house there, and twice warden of that corporation.

3. Aged 32, Miss Lowe, eldest daughter of the late Alderman L. of Stamford.

Mr. Lenton, sen. grazier, of Swaton, near Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At the house of Henry Bosanquet, esq. at Harnage, Wilts, in his 81st year, Christopher Anstey, esq. the celebrated author of "The Bath Guide, or, Memoirs of the Blunderhead Family," which he published in 1766, when he was an officer in the Army, reprinted in octavo; one edition has lately appeared with very vulgar plates, an insult on the elegant mind of the author. "He was born to a considerable landed estate at Trumpington, near Cambridge; educated at Eton, and elected to King's college, Cambridge; at both which places he distinguished himself as a very elegant scholar. A speech which he made in the public schools, upon some offence that had been given him, beginning *Doctores sine doctrina, magistri artium sine artibus, & baccalarii saculo potius quam lauro digni*, was the cause of his rustication from the University; a circumstance to which he alludes in the epilogue to the New Bath Guide, by the well-known lines,

'Granta, sweet Granta, where, studious
of ease, [degrees.]

Seven years did I sleep, and then lost my
After this he went into the Army, and married Miss Calvert, a near relation of the celebrated brewer, by whom he had several children. He was a frequent resident in the city of Bath, and was distinguished by the notice of the late celebrated Lady Miller, at the Bath-Easton villa, of whose poetical coterie he became a frequent member. Upon the first appearance of the Bath Guide it was generally read and admired, and has most signally survived the temporary reign so commonly the lot of similar productions. This may, however, be attributed to its playful and humorous satire, leveled rather at the groupe of whim and folly than against individual eccentricity; and, as the aggregate character experiences little variation in the course of 30 or 40 years, so it is natural that it should be long recognized and admired when delineated by the pen of so skilful a master. "A Poem on the much-lamented Death of the Marquis of Tavistock, 1767." Some years afterwards Mr. A. published "An Election Ball, in Poetical Letters from Mr. Inkle at Bath to his Wife at Gloucester; with a poetical Address to John Miller, Esq. at Bath-Easton Villa;" which, though inferior to the former poem, abounds with a considerable degree of wit and humour. He likewise published "A poetical Paraphrase upon the Thirteenth Chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, 1779," folio; which serves to evince his due estimation of his prominent talent in the first instance, and that he thus succeeds best when he takes in hand subjects of a fanciful and ludicrous cast. He was also author of "The Priest Dissected, a Poem addressed to the R.— Author of Regulus, Toby, Cæsar, and other Pieces in the Papers, Canto I. 1774;" a satire, intitled, "Ad C. W. Bampfylde, Epistola poetica familiaris, in qua continentur Tabulae V. ab eo excogitata quæ Personarum representant Poematis ejusdem Anglicam cui Titulus, An Election Ball, 1776," 4to. This poem was written to introduce to the publick some designs by Mr. B. of Hestercombe, in Somersetshire, for several of the persons and incidents in the Election Ball. It has been very indifferently translated into English by another hand. He, with another gentleman, wrote a very beautiful translation of Gray's Elegy. "Speculation; or, A Defence of Mankind, 1780," 4to; complaining that the poet had been treated by the world in a manner which his inoffensive reprehension of its vices did not entitle him to. "Liberality; or, Memoirs of a decayed Macaroni, 1788," 4to; cautioning against the

the mendicants of Bath, who have lived very genteelly above their incomes, and some still more genteelly without any incomes at all. "The Farmer's Daughter, a poetical Tale, founded on Fact," published in 1795, with the laudable view "to set Innocence on its guard, and to promote the cause of Virtue." This unfortunate damsel had been seduced by a military officer, and was afterwards deserted by him. Filled with anguish, shame, and remorse, not without some remains of love for the destroyer of her innocence, she left her father's house in search of her perfidious lover, and perished through fatigue and cold in one of the inclement nights of the severe Winter of 1794. To the elegant pen of this gentleman were attributed some beautiful verses which appeared in the Bath Herald about 1796 or 1797." *Memoirs of Living Authors*, I. 16; *New Memoirs*, I. 79.—His latest publication was the elegant Latin Ode to Dr. Jenner, which has been noticed in our present volume, pp. 39, 395.

4. William Robinson, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple.

At her house in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Cochran.

Miss Mary Clark, second daughter of George C. esq. banker, Lombard-street.

Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Charles B. printer, Fleet-street.

This afternoon Mr. Cawthorne, straw-hat-maker in Chiswell-street, and two other gentlemen, went to bathe in the river Lea, near Clapton; when, going beyond their depth, Mr. C. and one of the gentlemen were drowned. The third escaped by swimming.

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, Mrs. Eleanor Reed, widow of the late Lieut.-col. R. of the 34th Foot.

5. At Combe, co. Devon, the seat of R. Putt, esq. the infant son of Lloyd Baker, esq. of Stouts-hill, co. Gloucester.

At Lytton parsonage, co. Chester, Bryan Williams Molineux, esq. of Hawkey-hall, co. Lancaster.

After a lingering illness, aged 14, Miss Alderson, eldest surviving daughter of Jn. Alderson, M. D. of Hull. This is the fourth member of that family who has died within 15 months; viz. a mother and three daughters; two of the latter were just in the prime of youth, and, from the fair promise of their extraordinary talents, much might have been expected, had they been permitted to live to years of maturity.

At Ely, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Hatterley, formerly one of the vergers of that cathedral, clerk of the works, and bailiff to the Dean and Chapter.

At Bath, Mrs. Matthew, widow of the late Rev. Mr. M. vicar of Tenterden, and sister to the two Generals Morgan.

6. Rev. William Stevenson, rector of Borley and Langenhoe, Essex; to both which he was presented by the Earl of Waldegrave in 1770. He was also chaplain to Lord St. John, and of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1759, M. A. 1771.

7. Aged 62, Mr. Charles Mountain, many years an eminent architect at Hull.

8. On Kensington terrace, John Snipe, M. D. one of the physicians of the Royal Naval hospital at Plymouth, and late physician to the Fleet under the command of Lord Nelson in the Mediterranean.

At the great age of 109, Mrs. Prudence Booth, of Park-lane.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening, the servant-girl of Mr. Davis, surgeon and apothecary, of St. Thomas's-street, Weymouth, took out the infant daughter of her master for a walk, and remaining out much longer than was expected, several persons went in search of her, when they were both found drowned in some very shallow water. In the girl's pocket was found a note, written by herself, requesting that the child might be interred in the same grave with her. When the Coroner's Jury sat, there appeared a great number of bruises on the body of the child, supposed to have been received when struggling for life.

About 9 o'clock this evening, as Francis Hayes, esq. mayor of Northampton, apparently in good health and spirits, was going down a country-dance at his own ball at the George inn, he suddenly fell, and instantaneously expired, without moving a limb or uttering a groan.

At his seat at Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, in his 54th year, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, bart. He is succeeded in title by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Piddford-house, in the Isle of Wight, now Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, bart. He succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, in 1768; and in 1775 married Seymour, one of the daughters and coheiresses of the late Sir John Fleming, bart. of Brompton-park, Middlesex, by whom he had one son, Robert Edwin W. who died before him. By this failure of male-issue, a jointure of 70,000*l.* reverts to Lady Worsley; and, Sir Richard leaving no will, his estates and property devolve to his niece, the daughter of the Hon. Mr. Bridgman Simpson. He had lived some time past in a state of seclusion at his favourite retreat; and his death is said to be the effect of apoplexy. He was comptroller of his Majesty's household, governor of the Isle of Wight, represented the borough of Newport in Parliament; had, in the early part of life, made the tour of Europe, and formed a collection of marbles, statues, and other antiques, engraved and published in two volumes, folio, under the title

of "Museum Worlesianum, 17..." He was the author of "An History of the Isle of Wight, 1781," 4to, with respectable plates by Godfrey. Our readers will recollect the trial before Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's Bench, between this Baronet and Capt. Bisset, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, 1782. The family-mansion at Appledurcombe underwent a thorough repair in the reign of Elizabeth, and was taken down by Sir Robert W. at the beginning of the last century.

9. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the amiable and beautiful Viscountess Sydney was delivered of a son and heir, at her house in Grosvenor-square, to the great joy of that noble family; which, with much concern, we state, was too soon changed into the most poignant sorrow, for, at seven in the evening, she died, in the 25th year of her age. This lady was wife to the Right Hon. John-Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, of Chislehurst, in Kent, and was married in May, 1802. She had been Lady Caroline Clements, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Leitrim, by Lady Elizabeth Skeffington, daughter of the fourth Viscount and first Earl of Massarene. The present dowager Countess of Leitrim has, in the short space of 13 months, lost her husband, her mother, her brother the late Earl of Massarene, her niece Mrs. Milner, and now her daughter.

10. Mr. Isaac Wigg, of Chipping-Sodbury, co. Gloucester; in whom were united the virtues of a tender husband, kind parent, and honest man.

At Faversham, Kent, aged 68, the Rev. Athelstan Stephens, many years vicar of Graveney, and rector of Goodneston, near Faversham, since 1767.

11. Suddenly, Mrs. Dixon, of South Lynn, relict of Mr. Robert D. grazier.

At Erieston, near Boston, aged 45, Mr. Osborne, of Collyweston, co. Lincoln. A month ago he had his leg broken by a kick from his horse in the bathing-machine, which occasioned his death.

Mrs. Mary Sugden, widow of the late Mr. Robert S. linen-draper, of Aldgate. She went to church in the afternoon perfectly well; but, shortly after her return, was taken ill, and died in a few minutes.

Aged 66, Mr. Samuel Stephenson, of Reapham, near Lincoln, farmer. On the 9th he went to Lincoln, and fell down some steps into a cellar, whereby he was so much hurt as to cause his death.

12. By a fall from his horse, at Toller-Fratrum, co. Dorset, Mr. John Whittle, an eminent farmer.

Aged 73, Mr. Rd. Coffin, of Exeter.

13. At Heathfield park, Suffex, Robert Newbery, esq. second son of Fran. N. esq.

At Inver, near Dunkeld, in her 87th year, Mrs. Margaret Urquhart, wife of Mr. Niel Gow.

14. Aged 62, Mr. Robert Singlehurst, of West Bridgford, near Nottingham.

Miles Dowdall, esq. of Clowen, co. Meath, in Ireland.

15. At her house in Stanhope-str. Mayfair, aged 60, the dowager Marchioness of Stafford, mother to the Dukes of Beaufort, Lady Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveson Gower. She had been Lady Susan Stewart, daughter of the late Earl of Galloway, and sister to the present Earl. The house of Stafford is connected with almost every noble house in the kingdom. The nearest relatives are the Beaufort, Hamilton, Stopford, Carlisle, Galloway, Blandford, Dunmore, Macdonald, and Harrowby families.

At Cradlehall, near Inverness, James-William Baillie, esq. fort-major of Fort George, in Scotland.

16. At his feat, Tailogie, in Scotland, the Hon. David Ross, Lt. Ankerville, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

Aged 73, Mrs. Davidson, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, sister to the lady of the Rev. Mr. Gascoigne, late of Rippingale.

17. Mr. Bryan Dean, of Burley, in Rutland. He was returning from Oakham market, much intoxicated, and it is supposed fell from his horse, as he was found dead, with one foot in the stirrup.

At Dyffrynale, co. Denbigh, after a short illness, Mrs. Yorke, relict of Philip Y. esq. of Erthing, and daughter and heiress of Pierce Wynne, esq. of Dyffrynale, and widow of Ridgway Owen Meyrick, esq. of Cudworth, in Yorkshire.

18. At his house at Blackheath, Kent, of apoplexy. George Arnold Arnold, esq.

At his lodgings in the city of York, Joseph Walker, esq.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Robertson, of Lude, wife of Brigadier-gen. R.

At his seat at Forthfield, near Rathfarnham, county of Dublin, the Right Hon. Barry Lord Viscount Avenmore, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Irish Exchequer, and Registrar of the High Court of Chancery in that kingdom. His Lordship was called to the Bar in 1764: appointed attorney-general in 1782; and, on the death of the Hon. W. H. Burgh, was advanced to the chief seat in the Exchequer, in 1782. He rose to his high rank and station by mere force of talent, having been one of the most accomplished scholars, profound lawyers, and eloquent orators that ever adorned the Irish bar, or the Irish senate. He is succeeded in his titles by the Hon. William Yelverton, now Lord Viscount Avenmore, who is married to Mary eldest daughter of the late Jn. Read, esq. of Farcham, Hants.

20. At Wandsworth, co. Surrey, after a long and painful illness, Miss Miller, late of Drury-lane theatre; a young lady justly esteemed for her virtue and goodness.

Suddenly, at Margate, Edmund Moore, M.D. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, and physician to the Sea-bathing Infirmary.

At her lodgings in York, after a very painful illness, in her 29th year, Mrs. Longster, wife of Capt. George L. of Kelfhead, near Pickering.

21. This night, as Mr. Miller, surgeon and apothecary, of Great Wakering, Essex, was returning from visiting a patient in the island of Foulness, he was overtaken by the tide, and unfortunately drowned. He was much respected, and has left a large family to lament his loss.

At Wytham, co. Oxford, Miss Eleanor Bertie, daughter of the Rev. J. B. uncle of the late Earl of Abingdon.

At Tunbridge-wells, in his 71st year, George Buffy Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo, in Kent, and Viscount Grandison of Ireland. He was on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, at their house, Prospect-lodge, and had accompanied them that morning to the Wells. Upon his return from the walks to Prospect-lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit, and instantly expired. The body of his Lordship was taken to a lodge-

ing-house in Vale Royal. His Lordship married the beautiful Miss Frances Twidden, heiress to the Rev. Dr. Philip Twidden, late Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, who survives his Lordship. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by George Viscount Villiers, his eldest son, who married Lady Sarah Fane. His Lordship has left another son, the Hon. William-Augustus-Henry, in the Army, who, June 4, 1802, by his Majesty's authority, assumed and took the surname of Mansell, pursuant to the will of Louisa Barbara, late Baroness Vernon; and a son born in 1796. His daughters are, Lady Wm. Russell, Lady Anne Wyndham, Lady Paget, Lady S. Bayley, Lady Frances Ponsonby, and Lady Harriet, unmarried.

A young clergyman hanged himself at Northampton, said to be the son of the unfortunate Capt. Donellan, who suffered, a few years ago, for the murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, bart.

23. Drowned, while bathing in the river Lea, two lads named Phillips.

24. At Twickenham, in his 43d year, of a dropfy in his chest, Thomas Amyand, esq. one of the directors of the Bank.

25. This night, at a little after 11, at his house in Grosvenor-Street, His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM-HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER; of whom an accurate account shall appear in our next.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 30 to August 27, 1805.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males 865	} 1698	Males 646	} 1270	Between	2 and 5 181	50 and 60 131
Females 833		Females 624			5 and 10 60	60 and 70 91
Whereof have died under 2 years old 358					10 and 20 38	70 and 80 56
Peck Loaf 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 1d.; 4s. 9d.					20 and 30 86	80 and 90 25
Salt £. 1 ps. od. per bushel; 4d. 4 ps. pound.					30 and 40 129	90 and 100 7
					40 and 50 130	100

PRICES OF FLOUR, August 26:

Fine 70s. to 75s.—Seconds 65s. to 75s.—Pollard 30s. to 32s. 6d.—Bran 8s. to 10s.

Return of Flour, August 10 to August 16, from the Cocket Office:

Total 4,442 Sacks. Average 86s. 11d. 2s. 9d. } lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 17, 46s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending

August 21, 1805, is 51s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid

or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, August 26:

Kent Pockets.....5l. 12s. to 7l. 10s.	Kent Bags.....5l. 5s. to 7l. 0s.
Suffex Ditto.....5l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.	Suffex Ditto.....5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.
Farnham Ditto.....9l. 0s. to 10l. 16s.	Effex Ditto.....5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 24:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s.	od. to 4l. 18s.	od.	Average	3l. 19s.	od.
Straw	2l. 14s.	od. to 3l. 6s.	od.	Average	3l. 0s.	od.
Whiteshapel—Hay	3l. 10s.	od. to 4l. 18s.	od.	Average	4l. 4s.	od.
Clover	4l. 4s.	od. to 5l. 5s.	od.	Average	4l. 14s.	6d.
Straw	2l. 12s.	od. to 3l. 8s.	od.	Average	3l. 0s.	od.

SMITHFIELD, August 26. To sink the official—per stone of slb.

Beef.....	3s. 6d.	to 4s. 6d.	Pork.....	4s. 0d.	to 4s. 8d.
Mutton.....	4s. 0d.	to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....	4s. 6d.	to 5s. 4d.
Veal.....	4s. 0d.	to 5s. 0d.	Beasts, about 1800.	Sheep 19,000.	
COALS, Best, in the Pool,	48s. 0d.	Delivered	60s. 0d.	Sunderland, 42s. 6d.	Delivered 54s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow 7s. 6s.	Mottled 8s.	Curd 9s.	CANDLES, 11s. 0d.	per Doz.	Moulds 12s. 0d.
TALLOW, per stene. s lb.	St. James's 44s. 9d.	Clare Market 49s. 3d.	Whitechapel 4s. 1d.		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1805.

Bank Stock.	Spec. Ct. B. Red.	Spec. Ct. Confols.	Spec. Ct. Confol.	Spec. Ct. Navy.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	Intn Spec. Ct.	Imp. Spec. Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Englna Prizes.
28 Sunday	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		183	2d	1d				4 1/2 p		59 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
29	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		183 1/2	2d	1d		58 1/2		4 1/2 p		58 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
30	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		182 1/2	2d	1d				4 1/2 p		58 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
31	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		182 1/2	2d	1d				4 1/2 p		58 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
1	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				4 1/2 p		58 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
2	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				4 1/2 p		58 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
3	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				4 1/2 p		58 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
4 Sunday	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		58 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
5	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		58 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
6	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		180 1/2	2d	1d		57 1/2		3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
7	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		180 1/2	2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
8	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		180 1/2	2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
9	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
10	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1p				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
11 Sunday	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d					3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
12 holiday	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d					3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
13	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
14	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
15	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		180 1/2	2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
16	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		178 1/2	2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
17	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
18 Sunday	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d					3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
19	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
20	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
21	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		179 1/2	2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
22	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		180	2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
23	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2		179 1/2	2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
24 holiday	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d					3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
25 Sunday	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d					3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
26	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money
27	59 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	17 1/2			2d	1d				3 1/2 p		57 1/2	19 3	0 Full Money

Printed by Nicholls and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

By. SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London:
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1805.

Sermons, "is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more."

Under this regimen he will be induced to prefer some species of labour; and under the stimulus of enjoying a portion at least of its product, he will gradually acquire habits of industry, which usually lead to sobriety, and prepare the mind for the reception of moral instruction; and, as Hooker justly says, "Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and reason, good and evil." Hence, opportunities of leisure should be employed in the perusal of suitable books; such as the following:

"*Sellon's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures*," 12mo.

"*Burden's Village Sermons*," 12mo.

"*The earnest Persuasion to the serious Observation of the Lord's Day*," 12mo.

"*A Country Clergyman's Advice to his Parishioners*," 12mo.

"*Friendly Advice from a Minister to the Servants of his Parish*," 12mo.

"*A plain Form of Christian Worship for the Use of Parish Workhouses and Infirmaries*," at 1s. 6d. per doz. or 2d. each, at No. 56, Bond-street.

To these should invariably be added the New Testament; for, as Dean Swift, in his *Miscellanies*, aptly discriminated, "The System of Morality to be gathered out of the writings of Antient Sages, falls very short of that delivered in the Gospel."

These and similar religious books should be read to the prisoners by the keeper or some person in each ward, or by any prisoner who can read, who might also say prayers at least once a day, not in a hasty careless manner, but ever with that solemnity which becomes a frail finite being in asking assistance from infinite Perfection. "Prayer," says Stillingfleet, "among men, is supposed the means to change the person, to whom we pray; but prayer to God doth not change him, but

fits us to receive the things prayed for." And Taylor, in his excellent *Guide to Devotion*, affords the comfort, that "he who prays despairs not; but sad is the condition of him that cannot pray; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it."

When a prisoner shall have acquired, by pursuing the means recommended, a moral and industrious character during confinement, he should be favoured, on his liberation, with a certificate from the Magistrate, gaoler, or keeper, to this purport, and likewise a Bible and Testament, bound and lettered thus:

"Presented to A. B. as a testimonial
"of his moral and industrious conduct
"under affliction."

Thus a motive to reformation would be given; and hence lost character being retrieved, the prisoner, on regaining his liberty, might be enabled to gain his subsistence by employment, which, without a character, would be impracticable; whence, theft in one sex and prostitution in the other would most probably be the alternatives; but a person with a certificate of good behaviour, and carrying under his arm a Bible as a testimonial of it, would not be repulsed from every door, or debarred from every means of support; he would enter the world as a new being, and would meet with that encouragement and protection which renovated character might hope for.

The want of any testimonial of character I have often had occasions of lamenting. One case I shall advert to, which occurred during my attendance on the late Lord George Gordon in Newgate. In going to the State side of this prison, the women's ward is necessarily passed, the key of which was entrusted to a young woman whose name I learned, from the repeated calls upon her, to be *Pol Graham*. She had a lover, who had been arrested for a crime which occasioned his transportation to New South Wales. To prevent his conviction

she falsely swore an *alibi*; for this she was condemned to two years imprisonment; under which she conducted herself with so much propriety as to induce the late benevolent John Kirby to promote her to the office of Locker-up to the women. In my visits I observed her uniformly employed in some act of industry, which induced me to request her to call upon me at the expiration of her confinement, when I would endeavour to procure her a situation in a family; but, after every favourable recommendation, the moment that Newgate was introduced, in vain was any further appeal, and she seemed doomed to realize the descriptive poesy of the author of *Gustavus Vasa*, and the *Fool of Quality**:

"Alas! those shrinking friends decline,
 "Nor longer own that form divine;
 "With fear they mark the following cry,
 "And from the lovely trembler fly;
 "Or backward drive her on the coast,
 "Where peace was wreck'd, and honour
 "lost;
 "From Earth thus hoping aid in vain;
 "To Heaven not daring to complain;
 "No truce by hostile clamour given,
 "And from the face of Friendship driven,
 "The nymph sinks prostrate on the ground
 "With all her weight of woes around."

BROOKE'S *Female Seducers*.

At length, however, *Pol Gra-ham* gained admission into a family, where her good behaviour acquired her a decent establishment by marriage; thus, by her own exertions, in great measure, was she reinstated in society; and, were the plan I have cursorily sketched, or any improvement of it, adopted in prisons, many more would be saved from ruin, in the judgment of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSON.

RIPON LIBERTY GAOL. Robert Braithwaite, gaoler; he is likewise a

* Beyond these excellent productions, Brooke was scarcely known; but the authors of the *Monthly Review* (vol. XLVII. N. S. p. 292) have raised him to genuine distinction as a Poet. So little had his merit been appreciated, that it was my lot as an Executor, to dispose of four thick 8vo volumes of his Poetry for half a crown the sett.

Sheriff's-officer; salary none. Fees, debtors 10s. 6d. felons 3s. 4d. Chaplain none, or any religious attention. Surgeon none; when one is wanted he is ordered by the Mayor, and paid by the Liberty. Allowance to debtors, none whatever; to felons, 6d. a day. Prisoners, September 3, 1802, none.

This gaol is the property of the Archbishop, by a charter from King Edward IV. His Court adjoining, is called the *Court Military*. The Liberty includes twenty-four parishes. For debtors there are four good rooms in the keeper's house, and a very large room where the Grand Jury meet, to which the ascent is by a flight of twelve stone steps. This is called the *HIGH GAOL*. No free ward. If the debtor furnishes his own bed, he pays 1s. *per week*; if the keeper provides a bed, each debtor pays 2s. *per week*.

On the ground floor, called the *LOW GAOL*, are two cells for felons, both dark, damp, and offensive; one 5 yards by 2 yards and a half, lighted and ventilated by a small iron-grating in the door. The other, about 4 yards and a half square, has a small iron-grated and glazed window. Straw on the floor. No privy. No water. The Act for the preservation of health and clauses against spirituous liquors are conspicuously hung up. The court is spacious and airy, being 80 yards by 50, but the wall being only 6 feet high, prisoners have not the use of it. A Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts is held every three weeks in the Court Military. Charles Harrison, clerk of the Court; salary 21l. *per annum*.

RIPON GAOL, for the Canon Fee Court, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. Gaoler, George Idle, who is a Sheriff's-officer; salary 21l. Fees, debtors 15s. 4d.; criminals 1s. Allowance to debtors, none whatever. To criminals, 4d. a day, which the gaoler receives, and likewise all their earnings, and for which he maintains them. It is not only a gaol for that Court, but a house of correction for the Liberty. Three upper rooms for debtors, but no free ward. If the debtor finds his own bed, he pays 6d. a week; if the keeper furnishes a bed, each debtor pays 1s. 6d. *per week*. The Bridewell part, two rooms on the ground floor, 8 feet by 7, one of which is totally dark, the other has no light but what is admitted through a small hole in the door. No court. No water. The

aet for the preservation of health and the clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. The whole prison very dirty. No religious attention. When a surgeon is wanted, he is ordered by the Mayor. Prisoners, September 3, 1802, none.

NORTHALLERTON BRIDEWELL.

Thomas Shepherd keeper, salary 70l.; fees 2s. and for removal of transports 1s. per mile. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson; salary 20l. Duty, prayers and sermon on Sundays. Surgeon, Mr. Dighton; salary, none; makes a bill. Allowance 7d. a day. Number of prisoners, September 4, 1802, sixteen.

This prison for the North Riding is removed from Thirsk, and has been built about 20 years. The Sessions House, under which are the gaoler's apartments, adjoins; the whole is nearly inclosed by a boundary wall; the building has a double front, and each has a very spacious and airy court, so that the sexes are completely separate; there is likewise sufficient room for the growth of vegetables. At one end of the prison is a small court-yard with a wash-house and bath, with a door for men and women alternately. On the ground floor there are 12 cells about 4 yards square, two of which are solitary, with a cylinder in each door; they are divided from each other by a passage of two yards wide, which has a window at one end: at the other end is a large work-room, used on Sunday as a chapel, where the Rules and Orders for the government of the prison are conspicuously hung up. There is likewise another work-room 8 yards square. A German-flöve in the lobby conveys warmth to this part of the prison. On the upper story are two spacious rooms, one to work in, and the other, called the Bell-room, for the turnkey; here the women have five sleeping-cells and a work-room, the same size as the men's, and divided by a passage two yards wide. The North-Riding allows plank-bedsteads, with straw in ticking, two blankets, and a coverlet. The cells have arched roofs, but are badly ventilated. I found the prison very clean.

RICHMOND GAOL: for the very extensive Liberty of RICHMOND and Richmondshire, formerly the property of Lord Holderness, afterwards of Sir Thomas Dundas, now of the Duke of Leeds.

Gaoler, Robert Wright, salary 51.; fees, debtors 6s. 8d. and 1s. to the turnkey; besides which the Under Sheriff demands 3s. for his *liberate*. Garnish 2s. 4d. I copied the following Order from a Table of Fees hung up in the prison; it is dated 17th August 1671, signed *W. Wylde* and *Ty. Lytleton*:

"Every person or persons that shall be committed upon any warrant, upon his, her, or their commitment to gaol, shall pay to the rest of the prisoners 2s. 4d. for their *garnish*."

No chaplain, or any religious attention whatever. No surgeon. Allowance 1s. per week to such debtors as are certificated as paupers.

This prison is for debtors only. There are two courts; the outer, 29 yards by 19, is the keeper's garden, the walls only 6 feet high, so that only those who are arrested for small sums, and in whom the gaoler places confidence, can be indulged with the use of it. The inner court is 21 yards by 8, and has a well in it. Debtors have a day-room, and a large work or sleeping-room which opens into the court; this is a free ward, and for which they pay nothing, but find their own beds; there is likewise a free ward for women in the keeper's house. Master's side debtors have good rooms in the house, to which the keeper furnishes bed and bedding at 2s. 6d. per week; if the debtor finds his own bed he pays 2s. per week. The poorer class have beds furnished by the keeper at 1s. 6d. and all have the use of the gaoler's fire: as the county allows no firing, it is a very fortunate circumstance that the keeper is compassionate and humane, for his salary is not sufficient to provide coals even for his own use. The prison clean. Neither the aet for preservation of health nor clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Prisoners, February 13, 1802, four; September 4th, three.

RICHMOND CORPORATION or BOROUGH GAOL. Thomas Bedford, gaoler; salary 51.; fees, felons 1s. debtors 6s. 8d. Allowance, debtors none. Felons 6d. a day. No chaplain. No surgeon. This gaol is likewise the *poor-house*, and in a fine situation, having a corn-field in front. For felons there are two cells ill-ventilated, about four yards square, with straw to lie upon; each cell is lighted by a semicircular window, and has a small court attach-

ed to it, separated from that of the poor-house by a wall. The criminal is let down into his cell through a trap door in the floor above, the ladder (of seven rounds or flaves) is then drawn up. For debtors there are two good rooms (if properly ventilated) up stairs, these are free wards if the debtor finds his own bed, but if the gaoler furnishes one he charges 2s. per week. To this prison all debtors are sent who are arrested by process issuing out of the Borough Court. Neither the act for the preservation of health nor clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up. No employment. No water accessible to prisoners. The gaol very clean. Prisoners, 4th September 1802, debtors none; criminal one.

Dear Sir, My letter from Harrowgate mentioned my intended departure for Ripon that evening. I had proceeded but a few miles before I heartily wished myself back again. A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which poured down in torrents, made it difficult to proceed. The flashes were so vivid I could see to pick up a pin at the bottom of the chaise, and I was glad to take shelter in the first hovel which could afford it. We did not reach Ripon until two in the morning. The succeeding day was as serene and calm as the night had been tempestuous. After visiting the prisons I went to view the Church, which has three lofty spires, and adorned with all the magnificence of a Cathedral. Inside are curious monastic remains well worth seeing, but some parts of the carved work exhibit greater proofs of the Artist's skill than delicacy in design. Studley Park and Gardens, the excellent preservation of the once fine rich monastery, of which there are large ruins remaining, must be the reserved subjects of conversation for my next visit at Grove-hill. Adieu, my dear sir, and believe me ever faithfully yours,

JAMES NEILD.

P. 695, col. 2. l. 37, read, Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipse.

P. 693, l. 2, for gaol read gaol.

P. 693, col. 2, l. 32, for those read these.

P. 694, l. 30, for break read bread.

P. 695, l. 12, for women read woman.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 17.
YOUR correspondent Melancthon has asserted that the vices, ignorance, and insularity, of the parish

priests are the causes of the increase of sectaries. Whoever accuses the Priesthood with profligacy of conduct should speak with great caution. Candour and Mercy, Justice and Truth, should influence every decision upon that subject. I hope the world will ever keep up a distinction between casual and habitual failings, and make allowances for the accidental errors and misconduct even of a priest; for failings and infirmities there will be found among all orders, even from the Bishop to the Curate. But, Mr. Urban, let us consider what are the vices of which some are accused: censure not unfrequently has been attached to many for being seen in a coffee or assembly-room; in a theatre, or at a card-party; or for being partakers of the more active sports of the field. Mr. Urban, I shall ever consider it an act of prudence for every man to unbend his mind occasionally in innocent recreations: they are as necessary to happiness, as exercise to the preservation of bodily health. The above-specified amusements I consider vicious only under certain circumstances, viz. when they become the chief employment of a man's time to the neglect of his more important duties; or when the expence attending them is beyond what Prudence and Charity allow him to incur. Your correspondent Melancthon, when he speaks of the vices of the Clergy, I presume, speaks only from his own knowledge, or from the reports of his neighbourhood, with respect to the Clergy of his Country; so far in his statement he may be sincere and correct: but, Melancthon and I probably inhabit different parts of the kingdom; therefore I shall take upon me to speak from my knowledge of the subject. That instances of profligacy have occurred, I will not, I cannot deny; but that they have met with suitable disgrace and punishment, I will venture upon undeniable evidence to affirm. I will also suppose that the situation of the "Churchman" is similar to mine; and from his observation, the Clergy, as a body, are not to be charged with profligacy of conduct. But neither Melancthon, nor the "Churchman," nor I, are competent, from our respective observations, to judge of the general character of the Clergy with accuracy: the result of a general enquiry under proper authority (which is very much to be desired) is the only criterion;

criterion; till that is made we are in duty bound to judge on the favourable side.

With respect to the charge of *idleness* and *illiteracy*; that requires distinct consideration. I am willing to allow that this charge is more just than the other I have been treating of; but there are several circumstances to be taken into consideration, which, when duly weighed, will tend to remove, will certainly considerably lessen, that degree of odium which seems upon first view so justly due to such conduct.

There are three descriptions of Clergy who sometimes, perhaps too frequently, may be charged with idleness in respect of the more immediate and particular duties of their profession, yet are far from being useless, or bad members of Society. The first are they who are chiefly engaged in conducting or executing some literary work, which may be judged of great importance to the publick: the second are they who are engaged in the great and important business of Education; and lastly, they who through ill-health or some infirmities, feel themselves not equal to, and therefore do not attempt that degree of exertion which may be thought necessary to the respectable discharge of the ministerial function.

The only description of Clergy who deserve to be stigmatized with idleness are they who, where they are in possession of a living, procure a substitute to perform the duty, while they spend the profits in the pursuit of useless pleasure. I do not, however, mean to justify the indolent and hasty manner of the man of science or the schoolmaster; nor to deny that Religion suffers from such habits.

With respect to the illiteracy complained of; that this exists in too many instances cannot be denied; but even here candour requires some allowances to be made. Among whom is this illiteracy often conspicuous? Is it not frequently in the poor curate, whose income is too limited to enable him to purchase proper books for instruction; and who, for the same reason, is debarred of the society of the intelligent, whose conversation might enlighten his mind, and enable him to pursue his studies to advantage, without which aid his learning will oftentimes be mere pedantry, which is little better than ignorance.

The evil of ignorance, and the bad consequence of hasty and indolent ha-

bits in the performance of Divine Service, every thinking man must foresee; but I commend that some, and not a few, are sometimes to be accused of such conduct, who, if the circumstances of their situation were duly considered, are far from being objects of public disrespect.

A better provision must be made for the inferior Clergy, who are generally the officiating ministers, before we can reasonably expect to see sectaries decrease. Let the cause which produces schism become ever so long the object of public discussion, it will at length be acknowledged to exist in too many instances in the *misapplication of Church Property, and the want of ancient Church Discipline.* SINCERUS.

MR. URBAN, *High-street, Borough,*
August 15.

THE late spring tide on the 10th inst. and the three following days is an ocular demonstration that the Moon does not govern the Ocean, and that the causes little or no alteration in the tide. If the Sun had been in the same position as the Moon, at the late full, he would have caused a very high tide; for the Sun, by impulsion, accelerates and retards, according to his position, the motion of the waters; he gives motion to the air, and causes the wind to blow upon the earth; he is the cause of the seasons; the Sun produces the day by his presence, and the night by his absence; in fact, it is the Sun, and not the Moon, that governs the tide, for he is the grand and principal agent in all the operations of Nature, which incontestibly proves that Newton's theory of the tide is erroneous.

Yours, &c. W. PARKES, A. P.

MR. URBAN, *August 14.*

I SHOULD be gratified if any of your readers could give me information respecting a town called *Knowlton*, said to exist once in Dorsetshire, in the neighbourhood of Cranbourn; the extent of which is believed to have been seven miles. I am surprized that I cannot find any account of such a town, as it is firmly credited by the inhabitants of that part of the county, who shew you the ruins of a church, which they say was one formerly belonging to it. W. L.

Our Correspondent will find an account of this place in Hutchins's Dorset, first ed. II. 59; or 2nd ed. II. 506.

Mr.



1. MORSTED Church, near WINCHESTER.



2. FLEBY Church, YORKSHIRE, S. E.



3. FAXTON Chapel, Co. NORTHAMPTON.



Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 11.*

ABOUT three miles from Winchester, close by the side of the road leading from that city to Bishop's Waltham, stands the picturesque little church of Morsted, of which the annexed is a S. E. view. Not having an opportunity of examining its inside, the monumental inscriptions, if any, must be left for some other of your numerous correspondents.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

FILEY is a neat fishing town, consisting chiefly of one street, situate in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about eight miles from Scarborough, and 12 from Bridlington. It stands nearly in the centre of a most beautiful bay, which is terminated at one point by the promontory of Flamborough Head, and at the other by a low reef of rock, called the bridge, forming a natural pier, and projecting visibly near a quarter of a mile into the sea. This bridge, and the low rocks adjoining, which are crowned by cliffs of fine veined earth, form a truly romantic scene, further embellished by a view of the castle, town, and sands of Scarborough, which are strikingly exhibited from the bridge. On the opposite side of the bay is a range of high chalky rocks, which stretches for a length of above nine miles to Flamborough Head; many of them nearly perpendicular, and formed into columns, and other singular shapes. The sands of Filey, for a length of nearly three miles, are considered as much the finest on that part of the coast. The bay is in a shattered situation; and, with an artificial pier added to the natural one, is supposed to be capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Filey is resorted to in the summer season by numerous parties from Scarborough and Bridlington. Its inviting scenery, and the peculiar advantages it possesses for sea-bathing, would soon render it one of the first places of that description in the North of England, were suitable buildings erected for the reception of permanent visitors; but these accommodations are few, and not likely to be increased.

The Church, (of which I send a sketch) is placed on the summit of a rugged steep, between which and the opposite ground

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is a deep chasın, separating the church from the village, and passable only by a narrow bridge. This renders the situation of the church truly picturesque. The building itself is at once simple and substantial; judiciously calculated to form a sea mark, and yet to withstand the most violent shock of the elements: it forms the perfect model of an ancient cathedral. Its style is that of the early Gothic. The portico in the South front, from its circular form, and its variety of columns and mouldings, assumes the appearance of Saxon; but the capitals and minute ornaments are not in that style. The pillars within the church are massy; some of them circular, others angular; but their arches are all pointed: those which support the tower are shafted and mark the transition to the more modern Gothic. The windows are chiefly in the lancet form; but those in the tower, and the East and West ends, are enlarged and formed into compartments. Notwithstanding these variations, the style of the church, especially without, preserves a sufficient appearance of uniformity. The inhabitants of Filey are remarkable for their sobriety and industry, and for their cordiality as neighbours. Besides their stated fishing, which is carried on to a considerable extent, they fit out annually a number of vessels for the herring fishery on the Yarmouth coast, which commences in September, and finishes in November: of these there were 12 sent off in the present season. Their home fishery is not carried on without difficulty and danger: a few winters ago several boats were wrecked, and nine men, most of them heads of families, perished. A life-boat is now talked of, which would be a desirable acquisition to Filey; but this cannot be gained without the contributions of the opulent.

A SECOND TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

FAXTON, of which a drawing is inclosed, (fig. 3.) is a chapel of ease to Lamport in Northamptonshire. It consists of a nave, South aisle, and chancel leader. At the West end, under two small stone arches, are two bells. The chapel and chancel are in length 68 feet; the nave and aisle in breadth 29 feet six inches. Within it are several monuments of the family of

Nicolls; particularly of Sir Augustine Nicolls, the famous judge in the reign of king James I. For these, it may be sufficient to refer to Bridges, vol. II. p. 90.

Under a stone dial over the gate of the antient manor-house of the Nicolls family is this inscription:

"Anno primo [MDCXXV] Car'li primi,
Ne dispar quid displiceat,
Nam trium Confanguineorum,
tribus ac regnantibus,
hoc exiguum opus est."

On the other side of the gate:

"Tres successivi Possessores,
Anna, Augustinus, & Franciscus,
Tribus Principibus invicem succedentibus,
Elizabethâ, Jacobo, & Carolo."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house,*
July 15.

IN a former number of your interesting Miscellany I made some brief remarks upon the state of Painting in this country; in addition to which, with your permission, I beg leave to convey, through the same medium, a few supplementary observations.

I conceive that the decline of Painting, particularly in the historical department, at this period, results in a great measure from the vanity of the age, which grows out of the lengthened contest in which we are engaged. The pride that actuates some of our modern Bobadils to appear upon canvas in the costume of a soldier, without perhaps any one of the requisite qualities that constitute that truly heroic character, stimulates and directs the labours of the pencil particularly to portraits; and this accounts for the paucity of composition, and the predominance of *portraits*, in the two last Exhibitions. It is a matter of considerable regret to every lover of the fine Arts that the Painter is obliged, for want of patronage and due encouragement, and oftentimes from mere necessity, whatever his professional merit may be, to forsake the study of History and the other branches of this fascinating Art, and to devote his time, talie, and talents, and sacrifice his genius at the shrine of Ostentation; in fact, he is obliged, like a taylor, to take the dimensions of his subject, in order to furnish him with a red jacket and gold epaulets to be exhibited at Somerset-place. You will, no doubt, Mr.

Urban, coincide with me upon this subject, when I lament that Artists who have spent some years in Italy, in order to attain celebrity in the higher walks of the profession, men who have contemplated the classic lore and arts of antient Greece and Rome, and surveyed with admiration models of the sublime and beautiful still existing in modern Italy, particularly the figure

"Cleomenes filius Apollodori fecit*,"

should be reduced to the alternative of practising *sign-painting* as a temporary resource to realize a few pounds in order to provide for the contingencies of the morrow. Like Shakspeare's Apothecary,

"Their poverty, not their will consents."

The operation of Religion in Roman Catholic countries appears to have been peculiarly favourable to the Art; as from the multitude of pictures with which the churches on the Continent are crowded, to represent celestial objects and awaken devotion, an emulation is excited between rival Artists, which tends to promote the study, particularly in the department of Scripture subjects. As the admission of the labours of the pencil are prohibited in the stately temples of the Church of England, with much pleasure I understand a Gallery of Painting is about to be established here, which I anticipate will ultimately produce the same effect, and make us rival Italy in the times of her greatest pre-eminence.

The disposal by lottery of Boydell's Gallery is at length terminated, and the engravings, like the *Sybil's leaves*, are scattered over the face of the earth, and with them the Art seems to be on the wing, and the mixture of dotted stroke and aquatinta appears to be introduced like the polygraphic pictures some years since, to burlesque painting. For the future welfare and prosperity of the Art, I trust that this new-fangled innovation will have as short a reign; and that every admirer of true taste and scientific merit will have the pleasure once more to behold works executed by British Artists in the styles of Woollett, Rooker, Ryland, and Bartolozzi†.

* This figure is arrived at Paris.

† This Artist was obliged, for want of due encouragement, to emigrate to Lisbon, where he exists on a slender pension granted to him by the Portuguese Government,

In proportion to the decline of Painting and Engraving*, Sculpture and Statuary seem to improve progressively; and the productions of Banks, Bacon, Flaxman, &c. &c. appear in many points of view to rival the finished and classical works of Antiquity. War, while it depresses the powers of Painting and Engraving, the essays of the pencil and the graver, elevates the efforts of the chisel; as, when our brave heroes in the tented field, or on the briny flood, fall in the defence of their country, the gratitude of the Nation and the wisdom of Parliament decrees Monuments to be erected to their memories. Hence the Abbey of Westminster is crowded, and for want of sufficient space for other erections they are transferred to St. Paul's, which is certainly, from its exterior magnificence, sublimity, and internal spaciousness, much better adapted for the works of the Statuary or Sculptor than a Gothic abbey; the style of modern monuments being in general in conformity with the Architecture of the edifice, gives the whole a more uniform and classical appearance.

The first group or piece of Statuary that may be considered as a model of taste, executed in this country, were the two figures of Insanity at the entrance of Bedlam; the Artist, Gabriel Cibber, a native of Holstein. The bas-relief sculpture on the pedestal of the Monument was executed by the same Artist. This climate is not congenial to the works of the Sculptor when exposed to its influence, as the saline particles with which the air is impregnated, mixing with the smoke of the sea coal, which is in general use for fuel, discolours, corrodes, and cankers the marble. The expression of his present Majesty was appropriate when he very justly observed that *the climate was too cold for works of this description.*

to the manifest injury of the Art, and the degradation of British munificence.

* From this sketch it is obvious that War is favourable to Statuary, while it tends to paralyse and depress the other fine Arts. The works of the chisel are exercised for local and domestic purposes; while the productions of the pencil, multiplied by the graver, constituted a considerable article of exportation, which, through the preponderating influence of France on the Continent, is almost completely annihilated.

I am at a loss to know from what source the newly-adopted form of mutilated letters which we observe lately so generally exhibited over shop doors and windows originated; they appear to be an attempt to degrade and reduce printing to its original rudeness. This novel attempt at a reformation of the Roman alphabet seems to be an absurd innovation on letters that have been in use for centuries; and when we consider that the Art tended to disperse the clouds of night and darkness that enveloped Europe for so many ages, we must feel regret to see an effort made to reduce it to its pristine barbarous formation. I suppose the next step towards improvement will be to typify those characters for composition, and we shall find the press adopt the form for printing.

This is the age of true taste, progressive improvement, and superior refinement; what with Runic letters inscribed over Corinthian columns, Gothic mansions furnished with Greek, Roman, and Egyptian furniture, with Panorama paintings, Etruscan chairs, Sphynx sofas, Delta tables and Canopian views, it must be acknowledged that we have at length arrived at the very climax of perfection in the paradise of Attic taste!!!

Yours, &c.

A. SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, May 9.
DR. MILLER, the Historian of Doncaster, seems, in p. 252 of his work, to be under some difficulty to discover the meaning of an inscription formerly at Edlington-hall, in Yorkshire.

His account of it is as follows:

"The following inscription was taken from an old chimney-piece, among the ruins of Edlington-hall, the sides or jambs of which were formerly ornamented with various shields of arms:

I.

*Quo Rosa signiferis ornatur pumica scutis,
Lancastriae Haredi Dux dedit alma suis.
Elizabetha hæres niveam donum addit Ebor.
Neutra manet sola, aji utraquemixta manet,*

II.

*Splendida Nobilium videas expressa Ne-
potum*

*Stemmatis egregii symbola nexa simul:
Quorum consuevis hinc atque hinc finitus
olim*

Propagata fuit, crevit et ampla Domus.

"The author has been favoured by a friend with the following conjectures respecting

pecting this inscription: 'I suppose that the four first lines refer to the union of the houses of Lancaster and York, in the person of Henry VII. and the princess Elizabeth. The second line is more difficult, perhaps it is hardly grammatical; but the sense of the whole is nearly this: As far as the punie (i. e. the scarlet) rose is adorned with shields bearing arms, the duke of Lancaster gave to his heir (this is not exact; but the line is very ill written), Elizabeth, heirs of York, (*Ebor*, for *Ebori*, and that contraction for *Eboraci*) the snowy one (the white rose) as a present. Neither remains alone, but both remains united.' The next stanza, or the other four lines, seem to refer to some descendants of Henry and Elizabeth (indeed to some of their grand-children), who exchanged the relation of cousins for a closer tie, and became the heads of a large family. Query: Has Edlington-hall ever been in the possession of any such? The sense of them is not very easy to give, as there seems to be no substantive to agree with '*splendida*;' but it is nearly this: 'You may see represented the splendid ensigns of the grand-children of an illustrious family united together, by the marriages of whom this honourable house was formerly enlarged in its borders on every side, and grew great.'

"The author has in his possession a stone, taken out of the old hall, with the same inscription upon it as the above second stanza, viz. *Splendida Nobilitum*, &c. thus translated by a different person:

"These arms you see denote a noble race,
Closely combin'd once natives of this place;
And by their marriages on every side,
This house so noble spread its branches wide."

The verses above copied do not appear to have any other connexion with each other than the circumstance of their being met with on the same chimney-piece, and the probability of their being written by the same person.

After the marriage of king Henry VII. it became fashionable for gentlemen to decorate their houses with the Red and White Roses, as an expression of loyalty; and the first verse evidently alludes doubly to the union of the Red Rose with the White Rose, as armorial badges, and to the union of the Houses of Lancaster and York, whose badges they were, in the persons of king Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen, the daughter of king Edw. IV. and the termination, in their marriage, of the differences which had before distracted the kingdom. This verse, I think, is to the following effect:—"The

Red Rose, which is displayed in the shields here embossed, the duke of *Lancaster* gave to his heir; Elizabeth, the heir of *York*, added the *White* one; neither of them now remains * single, but so h continue united."

The other verse, I think, as evidently alludes to the union of the baronial Houses of Scrope of Bolton and Scrope of Masham, by the marriage of Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton, owner of the manor of Edlington†, with Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Scrope of Masham and Upsal, which happened in the reign of Henry VII.; and the latter part of the verse has, perhaps, a double allusion to the increase of lands which the lord Scrope of Bolton thereby acquired, and to the enlargement of the house at Edlington at that period: for it is not unlikely, that that part of the house at Edlington, where the arms and inscriptions were found, might be erected soon after the union of the two families of Scrope; and that an extended hospitality of living, in the house at Edlington, might be the consequence of the union of the great estates which were possessed by those families. The purpose of the second verse seems to be;—"You here see the splendid ensigns of the heirs of nobles of an excellent family, by whose union in marriage this house was lately enlarged, and grew great here and hereabouts."

I have hitherto delayed sending these observations, in the hope that the verses would, ere this time, have been explained by a friend of Dr. Miller‡, William Radclyffe, esq. Rouge-croix pursuivant of arms, whose information in Yorkshire genealogy is much more extended than that of the humble writer of this letter.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URRAN,

Sept. 11.

A CONTROVERSY has been for some time carried on in your Magazine concerning the romantic anecdote of the Countess of Nottingham, intercepting in its way to Queen Elizabeth, the Ring, which, had it been

* i. e. their divisions are at an end.

† Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 654; and Miller's History of Doncaster, p. 244; which shew, that Edlington belonged to the lords Scrope of Bolton, from the time of king Edward III. to the time of queen Elizabeth.

‡ See the Doctor's Introduction, p. xii. presented,

presented, would have ensured the safety of her disgraced favourite, the Earl of Essex: now, were this Ring as valuable as the enchanted one of Gyges, or the no less powerful one of Angelica, and the destined prize of him who could give the clearest account of it, it could not have been more warmly contended for by your correspondents: one will not admit of poetical authority, another objects to the testimony of Hume; while one cold-blooded critic, lost to all sense of love and romance, is hardly enough to attempt proving by dates and calculations, that no such circumstance ever took place. None of your correspondents seem satisfied with the evidence produced, and the important point is still undetermined. I am afraid, Mr. Urban, your readers are almost tired of the discussion, and will see with regret another champion for the Ring engross a portion of your valuable Miscellany: but, as I trust the evidence I am going to produce will terminate the dispute, and restore to the unfortunate Earl of Essex this mark of royal favour, of which the above-mentioned discourteous knight would rob him, I hope to be heard with patience, while I offer the testimony which is to settle the long agitated question.

Francis Osborn, esq. in his "Traditional Memoires on the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," gives the following circumstantial account of the transaction:

"During the critical minute of the Queen's strongest affection, (which was upon Essex's return from Cales) he had importuned her for some signall token which might assure him, that in his absence (to which his own genius, no less than the respect he bore to the promotion of her honor, and obedience to her commands did daily prompt him) his enemies (of whom he had many about the chaire of state) should not through their malice or subtilty distresse him, or render him less or worse deserving in her esteeme: upon this, in a great deal of familiarity, she presented a *Ring* to him; which, after she had by oaths endued with a power of freeing him from any danger or distress, his future miscarriage, her anger, or enemies malice could cast him into; she gave it him, with a promise, that at the first sight of it, all this, and more if possible should be granted. After his commitment to the Tower, he sent this jewell to her Majesty, by the then Countesse of Nottingham, whom Sir Robert Cecil kept from delivering it;
"But the lady of Noting-

ham coming to her death bed, and finding, by the daily sorrow the Queene expressed for the losse of Essex, herselfe a principal agent in his destruction, could not be at rest till she had discovered all, and humbly implored mercy from God, and forgivenesse from her earthly soveraigne; who did not only refuse to give it, but having thook her as she lay in bed, sent her accompanied with most fearfull curses to a higher tribunal."

Traditional Memoires on the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, p. 92.

The author I have quoted wrote as near the time when the transaction occurred as 1658; so surely no objection can be made to his account of it. Indeed I see very little reason to doubt of a fact, which has passed into all histories, poems, and plays, which treat of that period.

AGRIPPA.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 31.*

I ONCE heard a line in an epilogue to the Adelphi, when acted by the Westminster scholars, applauded beyond measure. Syrus and Phrygia his wife meet after their manumission, and consult as to their future plans. Syrus determines to become editor of a newspaper, and Phrygia resolves to keep a register-office for hiring servants, hoping to engage occasionally a pretty female servant;

Quæ placeat Domina cuilibet, aut Domino.

Never shall I forget the thunder of enthusiastic approbation which followed the proclamation of this sentiment. The line is evidently taken from Bellay's Epigram on a dog:

Latratu fures excepi; mutus amantes;

Sic placui Domino, sic placui Domina.

According to some writers the original was in Italian:

Latrai a ladri, ed a gli amanti tacqui;

Tal ch' a Messere, ed a Madonna piacqui.

And it has been translated into different languages:

Τῆς κλεψίας ὑλασας τοῖς μοιχοῖς αὐτὸς ἀφῆκας,

Εἶπον διαπολιῶ, διαπολιῶ τε χαριν.

*Latro latroni, taceo sed amantibus: et sum
Sic quoque gratus Hero, sic quoque Heræ.*

Aboyant le larron sans cesse,

Muet pour l'amant favori,

Je fus également chéri

De mon Maître & de ma Maîtresse.

I bark'd at thieves, was still when lovers came, [*Dame,*

Thus I both pleas'd my Master and my
Yours, &c. *A. U.*

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 7.

Fortuna Peritos juvat.

IN the war of succession, Lewis XIV. was induced, from motives of inauspicious attachment and partiality, to appoint his grandson, the duke of Burgundy, without any requisite qualification except implanted by inheritance, to be commander in chief of the French army in Flanders, in the year 1708, with the duke of Vendome second in command, whom his royal highness was instructed to consult upon all occasions, as being a most able, popular, and experienced officer. But the duke of Vendome finding, in the course of the campaign, that his advice was totally disregarded, and that the military service was injudiciously conducted, through the influence and ascendancy of juvenile, parasitical favourites, he became highly disgusted, and made repeated representations without effect. Upon the sudden approach of the duke of Marlborough at the head of his army, immediately preceding the battle of Oudenarde, the defensive disposition, as ordered, of the French army, betrayed such evident imprudence and incapacity, that a defeat was, obviously, the inevitable consequence. However, the duke of V. exerted his wonted valour and activity during the action, and, finally, covered, by his enterprise and presence of mind, the precipitate retreat (the life of the commander in chief being too valuable to be exposed), and by that means preserved the remains of the army from being entirely cut to pieces, or else taken prisoners of war. One of the confidential advisers of the duke of Burgundy happening, afterwards, to meet the duke of Vendome, observed to him, "Our defeat is a judgment from heaven: you see, what it is never to go to mals!" The duke of V. who certainly could have assigned more valid and conclusive reasons, replied, with becoming composure, "Do you think Marlborough goes to mals oftener than I do?" in allusion to his being a Protestant, and, consequently, not going to mals at all; but possessing distinguished talents in command.

MILES.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

THE ingenious gentleman who sent you the inscriptions from Caude-
sick church (p. 212), has, in p. 705,

very properly corrected his own mistake of giving the antient table-monument there to Henry the third lord *Scrope of Masham*, who died in 1391, and was buried in York minster, near his wife, Philippa, daughter of Guido de Brienne. A copy of the inscription that had been placed over him, as it appeared in 1640, may be found in Dodsworth's Collections, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

In answer to the query he suggests in p. 705, the monument, from the arms that are upon it, may possibly be that of Sir Walter Urswick, who was living in 1367, and who might, perhaps, marry a daughter of the lord Scrope above mentioned. There is no inscription, nor are there any escutcheons, on the base or table part of the monument, which is altogether of excellent workmanship; the body, arms, and legs, are covered with plate armour; the head, neck, and shoulders, are enveloped in a hood of mail, of link-work; the helmet is upon the head, which is supported by a cushion, to which is attached, above the head, something like a ram's head, attired, probably meant for the crest of the person represented; there is no sword by his side; his hands, now broken off, have been elevated, in the attitude of prayer; at his feet, which are also broken off, is a lion couchant.

This monument cannot be much older than the year 1400: many instances, indeed, of persons armed *mi-partie*, plate and mail, occur about the middle of the 14th century (Gough, Sep. Mon. I. cxliv.); but from that time the use of plated armour began generally to prevail. See Grose on Ancient Armour.

A copy of a grant of forty pounds per annum, for life, from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster and earl of Richmond, to this Walter de Urswick, "for the great and eminent services which the said Walter had rendered him in his wars in Spain, as well as the better to support the dignity of knighthood, which he had conferred on the said Walter in the field of battle; to be paid out of the rents arising from his manors of Catteric and Forcett, within his honour of Richmond," &c. &c. may be seen in Rymer's *Fœdera*, V. 557, and in Gale's *Hon. de Richmond*, App. No. CXLI.

Yours, &c.

L. R. H. E.

M

MR. URBAN,

*Warwick-street,
August 19.*

AMONG the various articles on which your correspondent (Mr. Simcoe) requests information, there is one respecting a portrait of the author of the History of Norfolk. The best answer which I believe can be given him on that head, I have extracted from Mr. Miller's Advertisement to the new edition of that work.

"Considerable exertion has been made to discover a portrait of the Norfolk Topographer, and, although the result of the enquiry appears to prove that *none was ever executed*, yet it is with much satisfaction the Publisher informs those who contemplate with pleasure the countenance of Genius and Merit rescued from oblivion by the graphic art, that his trouble has not been altogether without its reward.

"The celebrated Antiquary and contemporary of Blomefield, Thomas Martin, esq. had prefixed to his own copy of the History of Norfolk, an indifferently executed mezzotinto print, engraved as the portrait of another person, but which Mr. Martin very highly estimated as a strong resemblance to his departed friend.

"This book afterwards became the property of the late John Ives, jun. esq. of Yarmouth, and is now with the portrait in the possession of the Publisher of this edition.

"The late Mr. Thomas Miller of Bungay was also well acquainted with the person of Blomefield; and the Publisher has often heard him declare that this Print was a striking likeness of the Historian of Norfolk."

MR. URBAN, *White Lion-street,
Pentonville, Aug. 21.*

OBSERVING, p. 601, some account of Fleching Church, Suffolk, and the monumental inscriptions in it, accept the following epitaph, which fell into my hands, among other papers, while I resided at Sheffield Place as secretary to Lord Sheffield. It was written by that noble Peer in memory of Edward Gibbon, esq. the Historian, who was born in Surrey, 1787, and died in London in his 57th year, viz. in June 1794.

B. D. FREE.

"Form'd for the studious and the cheerful hour,

Here, Gibbon, rest! thy course of honour run,

Few thy competitors in literary power,
And in the charms of social converse,
none.

Thy works immortalize th' Historian's fame;

To fond remembrance let this Verse commend

Worth, that delighted, by a dearer name,
The sprightly guest, or sympathetic friend:

He, in whose joy and grief 'twas thine to share,

Sheffield, thro' life, to all thy merit just,
Pays, while he mourns a loss beyond repair,

These dues of friendship to thy hallow'd dust.

*** WE are particularly requested to insert the following extraordinary account of a child found in the possession of a chimney-sweeper, in hopes that by an extensive circulation some light may be thrown upon the affair. This account was communicated to the Committee of the Society for superceding the Necessity of Climbing Boys, &c. at a meeting on the 21st August, at the London Coffee-house. EDIT.

"About or in the month of August 1804, a beggar-woman sold to a chimney-sweeper at Burlington (or Bridlington) in Yorkshire, for eight guineas, a little boy, with a delicate soft skin, beautiful dark eyes and eye-lashes, and an high nose; he appeared to be about four years old, and had been taken up a chimney by an elder boy who left him there; he fell down, as might be expected, and bruised his legs terribly against the grate. His air and manner were so different from the situation he was in, that the inhabitants of Burlington were in an uproar about it; the lower kind of people said it was a shame to keep such a child to so mean an employment, and poor as they were he should be welcome to share with their own children. The Miss Stricklands of Boynton, hearing of the child, went over, and were so much interested with him, and so persuaded that he had been stolen, that they took him home with them, the chimney-sweeper being glad to part with him. Soon after he got to Boynton (the seat of Sir George Strickland) a plate with something to eat was brought him; he was quite delighted when he saw a *silver fork*, and said "*papa had such forks as these*;" the carpet too, in the drawing-room, he said was *like papa's*. The house-keeper shewed him a *silver watch*; he asked what sort it was, "*papa's was a gold watch*;" he then pressed the handle and said "*papa's watch rings; why does not yours?*" Sir George, on being told this, shewed him a *gold repeater*; the child pressed

pressed the spring, and when it struck he jumped about the room, saying, "papa's watch rings so." At night, when he was going to bed, he said *he could not go to bed until he had said his prayers*; he then repeated the LORD'S PRAYER almost perfectly. The account he gives of himself is, that he was gathering flowers in his mama's garden, and the woman who sold him came in, and asked him if he liked riding? he said "yes," and she told him he should ride with her, and set him on a horse, after which they got into a vessel, and the sails were put up, "and away we went." He had no recollection of his name, or where he lived, but it seems to have been in the country. He started whenever he heard a servant of Sir George Strickland's called *George*, and looked as if he expected to see somebody he knew. On enquiry, he said he had an *uncle George*, whom he loved dearly. From various circumstances it appears impossible he can be the child of the woman who sold him: his manners are very civilized, quite that of a gentleman's well brought up, his dialect good, and that of the South of England; he says his mama is dead, and it is possible his father may be abroad, as, from many things he says, he seems chiefly to have lived with an uncle and aunt, whom he invariably says were called "Mr. and Mrs. FLEMBROUGH." He was too young to think his father could have any other name than that of *Papa*.

From the above it appears a matter of some doubt, whether the child was stolen from his parents (or parent), or whether he was *sent away* by a cruel relation for some dishonest purpose, like that which is recorded in the well-known ballad of "*The Children in the Wood*."

The child was still remaining in the family of Sir George Strickland in July last, and his parents not discovered. If any person should, from reading the facts here stated, be able to give information tending to the discovery of the child's relations, they are desired to communicate such information to William Jones, No 6, Chapel-street, Pentonville, near Illington, secretary to the Society (in London) for superseding the necessity of Climbing Boys, &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 9.
THE portrait of Mary Queen of France in your last month's Magazine, as well as that of her second husband, at Southwick, may be compared with their portraits now at Strawberry-hill, engraved by Vertue, among the Society of Antiquaries Plates.

I am glad to hear Mr. Tytler has found his translation of Silius Italicus,

which was mentioned as lost, in, I believe, your Miscellany among other publications.

What does your correspondent, p. 710, mean by "monumental urns graven with monkish Heraldry and Saxon characters?" I wish travellers would write intelligibly, and not give a loose to invention and conceit, and introduce trite scraps of Latin on common occasions.

Your correspondent, who has relieved me from the trouble of answering the challenge of vindicating Mr. Hume's veracity, p. 31, has impartially and fairly established the impeachment of it, p. 723. D. H.

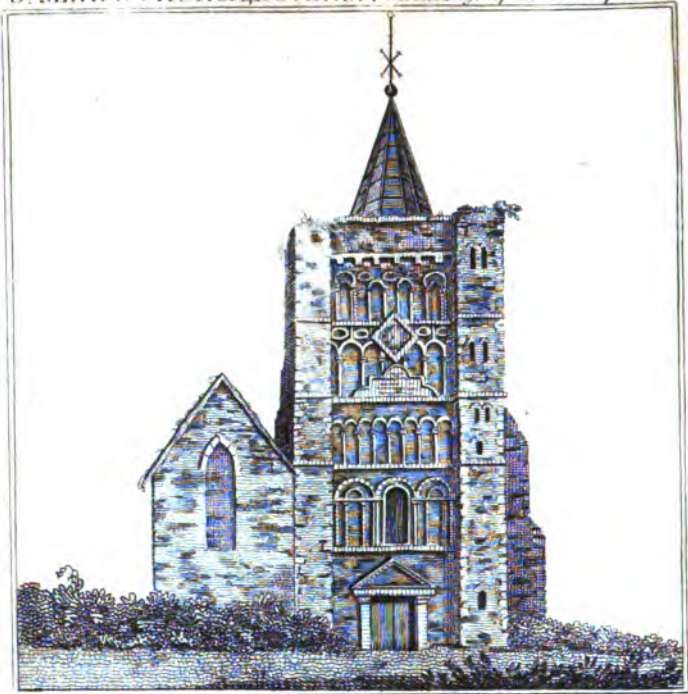
Mr. URBAN, London, Sept. 9.
AT the end of my copy of a book entitled "*Homelies sette forth by the right reverende father in God, Edmund Bishop of London*;" printed by Cawodde, C. L. 1555, is the following MS prayer, which I am induced to send you, as it seems to me a curiosity. The book is bound up with an Exposition of the Creed, the Seven Sacraments, &c. and is interspersed with many marginal notes. They appear to have been written by some foreigner; the orthography being throughout different from that used in England in the time of Philip and Mary.

"Ye shall pray for the catholyke church of Cryst dysperfed throughout the hole world/ And for the iij estayts of the saym/ thatt ys to say for the spirituale/ the temporale/ And for the soule's dep'tyt this world in the saythe of Jesu cryst/ Abydyng the mercye of Almyghty god in the payns of purgatory/ And in the first p't I doy comend unto your gode praers/ the gode estayt of our most holy father the pope/ withe his hole college of cardynalls/ and especially for y't most virtuouse man the lord cardynall Poole/ withe all other byshops p'fons vicars & cures that cure and charge of soules.

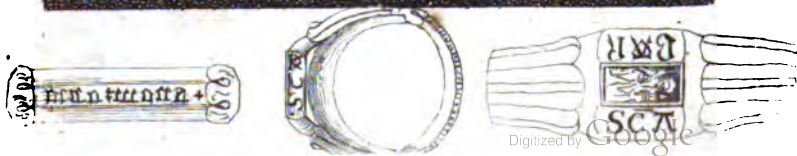
"And in the second p't I doy comend unto youre gode praers for the happy estayt of all crystlyng kyngdomes/ And especially for thys Relme of Ynglond/ and all the Dom'ns of the saym/ and hyrein accordinge to our Dewty/ for the kyng and the Quynes most excelent majesties/ thatt ys to wyt kyng Phyllop & Quyne Marie by the graces of God Kyng and Quyne of this nobyll relme of Ynglond. And so further as wel as that I wolde rehyrs all the Ryghte & Tytyll belonginge to their Majesties.

Yours, &c. E. W. D.
Mr.





MIDDLETON CHURCH, SUSSEX.



Mr. URBAN;

Feb. 4.

I NCLOSE, for insertion in your Magazine, a West view of the ancient church dedicated to St. Mary, in the town of Dover; and, to accompany it, send the best account which I have been able to gather from different authors respecting that venerable edifice.

Kilburne in his Survey, and Harris in his History of Kent, both relate it to have been erected by the prior and convent of St. Martin, A. D. 1216. In the reign of king John it was given to John de Burgh; but afterwards, A. D. 1384, 8 Richard II. it appears to have been appropriated to the abbot of Pontinlac: from him it passed into the hands of the Hospital of the *Maison Dieu*, and so continued till the suppression of that house, A. D. 1544, 36 Henry VIII. when it came into the possession of the king, who two years afterwards granted it to the inhabitants, to be used by them as their parish church.

It is a large building, having a nave, two side aisles, a high South chancel covered with lead, and built chiefly of flints; the windows and door-cases, which are arched and ornamented, being made of ashler stone; the arches dividing the nave and side aisles are for the most part semicircular. It was paved A. D. 1642, but not ciled till A. D. 1706. The organ was erected in 1742. The church contains many monuments; but some repairs and alterations making when I visited it, prevented my more accurate examination of them.

The steeple is situated at the West end, and contains a clock with chimies and eight bells. I was informed that the bells are seldom rung, lest their sway should hasten its downfall.

All the other churches in Dover (excepting St. James') are now destroyed; and the parish of St. Mary is supposed to contain more than five parts out of six of the whole town, and a still greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The other churches which formerly stood in Dover were those of St. John, St. Martin le Grand, St. Peter, and St. Nicholas; Leland's assertion (Itinerary, VII. p. 126) respecting three of these churches being under one roof, at St. Martin's le Grand, is plainly demonstrated to be an error, by their

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ruins still to be seen in different parts of the town.

PEMBREY.

Mr URBAN,

Feb. 4.

MIDDLETON Church, Suffex; (a sketch of which I beg to inclose you) has no claim to celebrity from its architectural properties. Its singular situation has, however, attracted the attention of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who has honoured it as the scene of one of her beautiful elegies; and I trust it will be considered no improper subject for your publication. It affords a flagrant example of the depredations made in that part of our Southern coast by the daily encroachments of the sea; for, notwithstanding it is at present situate so near the verge as scarcely to admit the safe passage of an individual, an elder inhabitant of the parish perfectly remembers that he in his youth has assisted in agricultural employments upon many acres of land beyond the church. Its insertion in your Magazine will perpetuate the representation of an original, which in a few months may be reduced to ruins.

Yours, &c.

G. I. B.

Mr URBAN, *Middleton, Aug. 5.*

I SEND you a curious ring, the legend on which others as well as myself have tried in vain to make out.

Part of the legend, “+ SCA BAR.” i.e. “+ *Sancta Barbara*,” is very legible; but the small letters puzzle me completely. The legend of St. Barbara calls her a patroness against storms and lightning, if that may at all help to the reading of the legend; but it is not “*tonitru apta*,” “*fulguri apta*,” &c. as an amulet against storms. It was found near Oxford, and is the property of a right reverend Prelate.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o XLVIII.

Inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium

Jubeo: Atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.

TERENT.

IF the progress of education in this country were to be measured by the treatises which have been written upon that important subject within the last half century, knowledge and virtue would, doubtless, have been extended over the whole nation, and would have been exemplified and practised

by every individual. It would have been as difficult to trace the past state of ignorance and vice, as it is now to discover the age and architecture of certain ancient buildings, the use or construction of which we can only conjecture by a careful inspection of their ruins, by accidentally meeting with an old painting, or by decyphering some antiquated record or charter. So equally, indeed, and so profusely, would knowledge have been distributed, that conversation must have languished from a want of any thing that required telling; pride would have in vain sought for gratification in inferiority, and an accidental discovery of the most miraculous kind, could alone have distinguished one man from another.

But these are dreams in which the actual state of mankind will not permit us to indulge ourselves. Whatever may be the reason, the salutary effects of these voluminous treatises on Education have not yet borne any considerable proportion to the hopes or the abilities of the writers. Some men have not yet been able to profit, from being unable to read; and others, who have been able to read, have been unwilling to profit. Ignorance is not yet entirely banished from our country, although I am willing to allow that it has often been exported in very great quantities; and certain kinds of vice and folly are still practised with incorrigible obstinacy, or with stupid insensibility. The time, therefore, is perhaps now come, and I think it is hastened by such disappointments, when it may be worth while to consider how far the writers on Education ought to feel their mortifications, and to enquire whether they have not indulged hopes, which in this imperfect state of man, are not to be justified by experience in other matters; and whether (but this I submit with great deference) the means they propose have been always adequate to the end.

Perhaps, indeed, one very common error has prevailed in this affair, for which the writers on Education are not to blame: it is, if I am not mistaken, a maxim with the regular faculty, that no proposed medicine ought to be rejected until it has obtained a fair, a long, and a general trial; but as to these receipts to make men wise and virtuous, I am afraid that too many have done little more than give them a cursory reading, applaud the

writer's taste and style, and fly to the next that may be offered. This, as I have hinted, must certainly be the fault of the publick, and not of the author; for what author ever presented a System of Education, who did not at the same time think it the best that human ingenuity could devise, and who did not sincerely wish that it might be adopted in all schools and seminaries, within or without the kingdom, to the latest period of time? The fault, therefore, of neglecting to practice so many new rules as are daily offered, must lie with those parents who are more desirous of knowing what can be said, than of trying what can be done.

It may yet be within the memory of a few of my readers, that some years ago a learned gentleman, besides giving public lectures on the subject, wrote several books, to prove that all the evils, natural and artificial, that are incident to human life, might be cured by ELOQUENCE; and that as soon as men become masters of graceful elocution, a new order of things would arise, vice and folly would no more taint the human character; wars would cease throughout the earth, and the world would present a scene little short, if at all short, of the happiness of the millenium. Yet so insensible were this gentleman's contemporaries to the advantages of his scheme, that I know not that there is a single instance upon record of his success. The elocution and graceful reading, which he proposed, are not known to have prevented a single crime at the Old Bailey, nor a single *faux pas* in the fashionable world. Still the inventor was not to blame, since mankind did not chuse to try the experiment. The Parliament, which may be supposed a little acquainted with the effects of eloquence, afforded him no encouragement; the courts of law went on with their old punishments; nor do I remember that any condemned malefactor was offered his life on condition of submitting to this gentleman's experiments on his hard heart.

I might instance other cases of the failure of admirable plans, particularly those of some of our modern philosophers, who have written in favour of what they call the *perfectibility* of man. But, the latter, at least, I reserve for the subject of a future paper, as it is my desire that such projects may not be too hastily consigned to oblivion by the

the sickle take of the publick. My present purpose is to notice a maxim lately introduced among the novelists of education, namely, that youth should not be long kept in ignorance of the world. This seems to arise from an opinion, that if they are too rigorously restrained from bearing a part in social amusements and follies, they will take the larger share when they come to be totally emancipated from parental controul, and that, therefore, it is better to shew them the worst at first, that they may be the sooner sickened at folly and licentiousness. But although I have termed this a novelty, and such it is, compared to the practice in the young days of some of my readers; I am not sure whether it may not be traced to very high antiquity, nor whether it be not borrowed from a custom of the Lacedemonians. This wise people, we are told, used to make their slaves drunk, and exhibit them before their children, that the latter might acquire a dislike of that beastly indulgence. If this be the origin of the practice alluded to, perhaps the hint has been borrowed, as our nation is said to borrow many hints in arts and manufactures, with a view to improve and bring it to a higher degree of perfection than the inventor imagined possible. Perhaps it is the intention to try whether every species of ignorance or vice may not be cured merely by being exhibited, and thus the opinion of that Poet confirmed, who says that "Vice, to be hated, needs only to be seen."

Indeed the mode in which certain parents exhibit vice and folly to their children is evidently an improvement on the Lacedemonian plan, inasmuch as they admit them to some small share in the business going on, in order more completely to wean them from it. Hence, I think, it must be, that we see so many youths of very tender age, encouraged to bet at a horse-race, or to enjoy the bottle at a tavern; and I confess this seems by far a more agreeable lesson of dislike than the Lacedemonian, provided we could only be assured that the consequence would be equally salutary. It might not be difficult for parents to exhibit their servants in a state of intoxication, as a warning to their sons; but they seem to be of opinion that the admonition will come with a better effect if the young gentlemen are allowed to try in

their own persons what a shocking thing it is to be intoxicated. With the same view it no doubt is, that the gallantries of those young gentlemen are heard with indifference at least, if not some degree of satisfaction, as it argues that they are convincing themselves by personal experience of the evils arising from such "youthful frolics."

There is one circumstance, which, if we are disposed to adopt this extension of the Lacedemonian plan, is very much in its favour, I mean the abhorrence in which all ranks hold the vice of hypocrisy. So open and undisguised are some men's tempers, that they never affect to conceal any of those actions which we are apt to consider as objects of censure. And this is an improvement in manners which renders the description of them so easy to those gentlemen whose business it is to journalize the transactions of the gay world. Very few of those transactions are performed in secret, and even those few transpire within a few days. No disguise is attempted, and some, it is well known, are so far from a wish to conceal their conduct or characters, that they have fallen into what precise people would call the opposite extreme, and have given large sums to the above-mentioned journalists for the "honourable mention" made of them in their daily histories. There can be no difficulty, therefore, of putting our new plan into execution, so far as to take lessons of industry, early hours, and chastity, in such company and at such places. And as we find that young persons of both sexes are early introduced to them, what more charitable conclusion, than that it is done with a view to give them a high relish for domestic pleasures, and rational society?

With respect likewise to gaming, which has long been the bane of our youth, may we not hope that equally good effects will arise from their being soon put to one or other of the academies of St. James's Street, where they may behold what a dangerous thing gaming is, and learn that a man ruined by gambling is, in general, devoted to a life of continual dependance, or precarious shifts? In order, however, that our plan may be more extensively adopted, I cannot help digressing here, in order to say that the masters of those academies, or some of the parents who have sent their chil-

dren to them, ought, from time to time, to publish lists of well-attested cures, or, perhaps, have annual exhibitions, like the breaking-up of other schools, at which premiums might be distributed to those who had made the greatest progress in the abhorrence of gaming, and the proper use of wealth.

As to the more elevated species of gallantry, it was long ago inculcated by a celebrated nobleman, that the Lacedæmonian plan should be extended to this; and in his days, perhaps, it might have been conducted with some degree of safety, and some degree of secrecy. But since we have improved in our aversion to hypocrisy, and seem to value an affair of gallantry only in proportion as it is known, the practice has been attended with an expence which would, perhaps, render this the most inconvenient of all branches of education. In this solitary instance, therefore, it might be perhaps as well, if we borrowed a little knowledge at second hand, and try whether a regard for the honour of the married state might not be learned by a distant view of *crim. con.* when displayed in Westminster-Hall, or the House of Lords. And, upon due consideration, I know not whether it may not be very possible for a man of common understanding, to acquire pretty correct notions of the evil and infamy of adultery without keeping a mistress, or having ever run a day with his friend's wife.

How far other crimes may be prevented by our youth being early initiated into the company of those who commit them, must depend on farther experience than a plan yet in its infancy can boast. We live, indeed, heard very much lately of men of "genteel appearance," and of "elegant dress," as well as of some "beautiful and interesting" young ladies who have been examined at Bow-street, or made their *début* at the Old Bailey; yet I much question whether the company they kept on the highway has given them a thorough knowledge of the virtues of honesty, or whether their fondness for crowds, mobs and routs, has tended much to improve their ideas of the nature of property, or to give them more correct notions of the value of time. In endeavouring, therefore, to inspire a young man with a just abhorrence of dishonest and unfair means of amassing money, instead of introducing him at first into the company

of strumpets and pickpockets, it might be advisable to try the more genteel manners of jockies and money-lenders.

As idleness is acknowledged to be the root of all evil, nothing can be more prudent than to give youth an early aversion to it, and here principally it is that we may contemplate the effects of our new plan. Nor is it possible to say to what farther lengths it might be carried, if those parents who have taught their children the value of time at places of public and private amusement, from day to day, or rather from night to day, would condescend to favour us with their experience in a series of well-attested cases. It would be particularly desirable that they should specify the hour or day when their children acquired their first dislike to waste of time, and when it amounted to such a sense of its value as to make them prefer the domestic circle, and the occasional friendly society, to midnight riot and licentious or frivolous pleasures. I am not anxious about these particulars myself, because I am already fully apprized of all the effects of the system; but I request them for the sake of some well-meaning persons of the old school, who contend for a mode of education so opposite, that without some new and extraordinary light thrown upon the subject, it is not possible they should ever be reconciled to one, which, in their opinion, is calculated only to anticipate the criminal passions, to introduce a premature debasement of mind, and add to the artificial miseries of society.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(Continued from p. 712.)

FROM Studley we proceeded to Hackfall, probably *Ac-felt*, i. e. *Acorn Hill*, so named from its rich plantations of Oak. This exhibits a character totally the reverse of that by which Studley is distinguished. It would be conjectured (as a man is commonly pre-eminent only in one department of his art) that the wild-woods of Hackfall could never have been trained by the designer of Studley; and indeed the two estates afford a rare example of the happy combination of talent. Here, all is Nature, pure, uneducated Nature! As well might we compare the wildness of Salvator with the finish of Claude, as the gardens of Hackfall

Hackfall with those of Studley. It is worthy of remark, that its beauties (exquisite as they are) lie within so circumscribed a district, that to a traveller in the road, or a peasant in the fields adjoining, they would probably remain in total obscurity. The surrounding country too is of a cast so *mediocre*, as not inconsiderably to favour the deception. We enter this romantic valley by walks over which the rampant branches have woven a delicious canopy. On either side lie sloping crags, of whose rugged bosoms enough only appears unclothed, to present a savage and uncultivated aspect. From these, secret springs, gushing in perpetual torrents, and heard long before we reach them, are hurried from rock to rock adown a steep mossy glen, to join the river Ure in the bottom. This is a fine broad stream, playing in gentle undulations over a stony bed. In the rainy season it has been known to rise to an alarming height, agitated by the frequent falls which it meets with in its course. It is occasionally tinged with a deep red dye, derived from the peat lands over which it flows. Reaching the river we were presented with a very striking view. An immense cliff, called Raven Scar, from the curious circumstance of this bird building its nest in its hollows, skirts the river as far as eye or ear can track its extent. Its handsomely firmounted by a wood of thriving Oaks, but its silver sides are bare. The opposite shore, less prominent, and of more variegated furniture, slopes down to margin the river at its doubling. On the hither bank, in a sweet retired nook, stands a small fishers hut, whose simplicity of structure does not offend the chaste *lures* of the place. Here it was that the family circle, in its pilgrimages to Hackfall, retired to share the frugal meal, for this *Eden* is not prophaned by a tasteless dwelling. Winding fantastically through the wood, sometimes we climbed a laborious steep to gain a prospect in which the eye ranged without controul, and at others dived into a lone sequestered shade, whence we caught only a pale gleam of light through the sable foliage. The labour of cutting the paths must have been immense, solid blocks of stone, which it was necessary to level to the surface, continually opposing the progress of the labourer. The points of view are in general well chosen for perspec-

tive effect; I presume to think, however, that the view from the very summit of the Raven Rock, commanding its own rich nursery of Oak, with the river rippling at its feet, including the front screen of the garden, is by far the finest the grounds afford. It is a spacious natural amphitheatre, but relieved from the formality of a *perfect* circle, at one angle by the dell through which the falls work their way to the river, and at another, by the hollow of its own romantic channel. I am not surprised that this point (which is seldom shewn to the Tourists) should have escaped the penetrative eye of Mr. Aislabie: for it very rarely happens that an object, which to look upon is of such extent and beauty, furnishes so fine a landscape from its own site. The old village schoolmaster attends the Traveller with much interest, and cheerfully adds his mite to the tribute of esteem which is universally paid to the memory of the late proprietor; describing his daily visits, and the frequent improvements dictated by the growing energies of his genius. His venerable figure and preceptorial manners reminded me forcibly of Goldsmith's descriptive lines:

Lands he could measure, terrors and tides
presage,

And e'en the story ran, that he could gauge;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder
grew, [knew.

That one small head could carry all he

I lament the necessity to which I am driven, of deprecating the strong bias of that elegant taste, which has contributed to render the natural beauties of Hackfall pre-eminent, to the paltry ornaments of a poor art. My readers will be unwilling to learn, that here, even here, on each proud eminence, we see the sacred and inimitable beauties of Antiquity burlesqued by a naked and clumsy design of brick and mortar, such as a castellated tower, or a cathedral arch. A very moderate acquaintance with the picturesque beauties of Architectural Ruin is sufficient to convince us that *Time* alone is the skilful geometer who can break a column, or suspend an arch, and at once add strength and picture to the mouldering fabric, by the trunk which supports, and the leaves which shelter it. In the woods of Hackfall we pause, to rest, not upon an oaken-stump, or a bench of its native stone, but in a staring sentry box, newly trimmed and varnished, and

and which, without the aid of poetical metamorphosis, might be mistaken!!!

The ponds and lawns of Studley still remain a strong and fatal confirmation of this fact; and even a few years preceding the death of this ingenious Artist, his trees were so hewn as to present a grotesque assemblage of pyramids and peacocks! Mr. Burke not unaptly characterized these stupid and unnatural conceits by the term *Nature in a perwig!* It should be remembered, however, that during the earlier period of this gentleman's labours, that false taste, of which only the remains are now extant, prevailed to a considerable extent among the most famous of his contemporaries, and indeed a *French garden* is still the garden of *Timon*:

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
[other.

And half the platform just reflects the

The nearest resemblance I know to the gardens of Hackfall, but still falling far short of them for romantic boldness, are those of Pearcefield, near Chepflow, where the unfortunate Morris *

"Gave the woods a more fanciful bend,
And the vales a more beautiful green."

Having feasted almost to satiety, we hastened onward, and soon reached Masham, a little village, whose heaven-pointed spire peeped prettily through the trees of the garden. Hence, after a comfortable refreshment, to Middleham, through a terribly jolting road. The yellow moon slept majestically upon the battlements of the castle in which Edward IV. was confined during the civil factions of his reign. Early on the morning of Saturday we rode over Middleham Downs (a fine horse-course) looking down upon Wensley's smiling dale, sprinkled with white villages; and the Ure, meandering through its pastures, accompanied us to Askrig. Occasionally we stopped to look at its fanciful falls, which, in general, amply repaid us for the digression. From Askrig, a place which

you might conclude to have been the birth-place of *Melancholy*, we set forward to Sedbergh, and in our way saw Hardraw force. Its perpendicular height is considerable, and the eye unaccustomed to these objects follows the precipitation of the water into the gulph beneath with a sensation of horror. The country assumed a more interesting face as we drew nigh to Sedbergh, than we had seen for miles. On approaching Kendal, across open and dreary moors, our attention was arrested by the bold, black summits of Westmoreland, terminating the horizon. Towards evening we crossed the river Kent, and after a hasty meal in the moping town of Kendal, hurried through Staveley and Ings to catch the Sun's last lingering rays on the mountains. The Lake of Winandermere burst upon us in all its tranquil glory, as we approached Bowness, a little village upon its Eastern shore. For a few minutes we were tempted to quit our chaise, and walked about 200 yards to the gate of a meadow, which commanded the most central view of the Lake. *Here*, and at this *moment*, the novelty of the scenery, the serenity of the evening, the glassy stillness of the water, the terrible grandeur of the mountains, and the little hamlets couching at their feet, inspired a charm peculiar to first impressions, and evanescent as the moment that gave it birth! Winding round its cultivated banks, the prospect varying at every turn, we took shelter in the delicious repose of Low Wood, a spot which I soon ventured to predict, would, at no very distant period, become the favourite resort of every Northern traveller who has any correct taste for the wild or beautiful in Nature!

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN, Sept. 3.
YOUR correspondent M. D. page 697, mistakes in supposing that Dr. Mosley is a very formidable opponent of Vaccination. The cases he

* I cannot mention the name of this unfortunate man, who was no less distinguished by his exquisite taste than his elegant munificence, without subjoining a brief anecdote.—He was accompanied by a friend to bid an eternal adieu to a spot where he was idolized, and to which he had devoted the best years of his life; and viewed, for the last time, this Paradise of his own creation, with calm fortitude and manly resignation. As he passed through Chepflow, the poor crowded around him to proffer their last blessing. This trying scene he bore without emotion: but, as his chaise moved over Chepflow bridge, his ears were struck by the tolling of the church bells *muffled*. This *exquisite* tribute, cutting enough to have melted the soul of a *Brutus*, quite vanquished him, and he burst into a flood of tears! [See vol. LXXI. p. 685.] has

has published against that practice are deficient in a very essential particular—a strict adherence to truth: of course, his arguments, as M. D. chuses to stile them, are not deductions from facts, but gratuitous assumptions.

Your correspondent errs likewise in supposing, that no reply has been made to Dr. Moseley's misrepresentations; if he will take the trouble of enquiring, he will find that Dr. Moseley has been repeatedly animadverted upon for publishing partial statements, and for taking upon *trust reports*, which, had he properly and deliberately examined into them, he would have found to be in every essential particular *false*.

M. D. thinks, that "the silence of Drs. Jenner, Pearson, Lettsom, Thornton, and Mr. Cliffe, amounts to a confession, that the Cow-Pox is not what they have asserted." These gentlemen have not been, nor are they silent; both by *parole* and written testimony, they still proclaim the value of Vaccination. They enforce and support the practice as far as their influence extends, and they are assisted by the joint endeavours of all the most distinguished and eminent physicians and surgeons in London; so that I much doubt, if M. D. could name a single physician or surgeon, of the *first rank and authority* in the profession, who will join Dr. Moseley in his enmity to the Jennerian discovery.

M. D. states, that Dr. Moseley has given "a challenge, a fair, open challenge, in which there is neither ill manners nor ill humour." Surely, Sir, M. D. has never read Dr. Moseley's pamphlet, or he must have observed, among a multiplicity of others, the following passages: "*men bewildered with Cow-Pox*;" "*a subject both ridiculous and contemptible, as represented in the magic lanterns of its itinerant exhibitors*;" "*the farce which commenced in Quixotic buffoonery is changed for a tragic-comedy of fanatic impiety*;" "*the Cow-pox mania, whether arising from empty ventricles of the brain, or from excessive thickness of the Os Frontis, makes the distempered more proper to perform solitary quarantine on beds of straw, than for the rational pursuits of society*," &c. If M. D. knows what is meant by ill manners, I think he will not deny, that these few instances are proofs of Dr. Moseley's proficiency in that accomplishment;

and if it be a proof of ill humour to rail and scold, instead of arguing, there is evidently no deficiency of this in the Doctor's publication.

I am very sorry to find, Mr. Urban, that in your Magazine, which has so extensive a circulation, and which influences the minds of so many thousands, Dr. Moseley's statements have been suffered to remain unrefuted. His book has produced incalculable mischief: it has deterred parents from having recourse to Vaccination, and they have rashly permitted their children to be inoculated for the Small-pox, the consequence of which has been, in many instances, deformity and death. Nor has the mischief stopped here. The Small-pox, by casual infection, has become so prevalent, that, for several weeks past, the deaths by that dreadful malady, within the Bills of Mortality, have amounted to fifty every week; all which deaths might have been prevented by timely Vaccination. May the lamentations of parents, who have thus to regret the loss of their children, alarm their neighbours, and induce them, ere too late, to avail themselves of this invaluable preservative!

I shall conclude this letter, with requesting you to insert the following extract from a very just Review of Dr. M.'s pamphlet, now lying before me.

"We have seldom seen a work which bore, more distinctly than the present, the stamp of an intemperate endeavour to carry beyond the reach of rational investigation, a subject of the highest importance to mankind; and we cannot sufficiently reprehend the disposition, which so universally appears through the whole of this performance, to impose on the judgment of the publick, by the substitution of bold assertion and illiberal invective for a candid and philosophical investigation of the truth. With those who have time and disposition to examine, this publication bears too many internal evidences of error to mislead.

"Dr. Moseley informs us, that he has nearly 1000 instances by him of the mischief and failure of the Cow-pox. Such a mass of evidence proves too much; and it must tend to affect the doubts of many who were even unbelievers in Vaccination. To suppose that there is only one virtuous Physician in the Metropolis, who will step forward as the champion of truth, and that there is a general system of fraud pursued by the profession in order to mislead, are opinions as singular as
that

that it should have happened only to one man, or set of men, to see instances of failure, which others have in vain tried to produce. When it is known that the individual who thus presents himself has been a decided enemy to Vaccination from the commencement; that he has condemned as useless and absurd any examination into its efficacy; that he has been anxious to vilify and decry it by every means in his power; it may well be asked, whether such a person, who does not, by his own admission, know anything about Cow-pox practically, has the common qualifications for examining into and collecting evidence on the subject?"

What does your Correspondent mean by the *higher orders*? He surely knows, that Vaccination is patronized by every branch of the Royal Family, and by most of the Nobility.

Yours, &c. **REPREHENSOR.**

MR. URBAN, *August 31.*
I WAS obliged to A. Y. and Constant Reader, for the answer to my question respecting a Companion to the Altar, or Preparation for worthy receiving the Lord's Supper; but beg leave to observe, that neither of the publications pointed out by them exactly answer the purpose; namely, the one recommended by the former, "The Orthodox Communicant," contains very little more than is to be found in the Common Prayer Book, and not a single prayer besides those of the Communion Service. In the publication recommended by the latter from the works of Hugh Blair, D. D. it is certainly much better, containing a few prayers and meditations; but what I wished to have seen was, Prayers and Meditations for each day in the week, or a Weekly Preparation for the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper, which was, I believe, the ancient usage. If that has become, like the books I before alluded to, "*obsolete*," then I submit to the better judgment of the

Clergy of our Established Church, and am open to conviction. I really was extremely surprized at the Clergyman observing (at the parish church where I reside), a few Sundays ago, that the sermon was considered the principal part of the service; for my part, I think directly the reverse, and only wish most of the Clergy would follow the advice in the *Spectator*, No. 106: "instead of wasting their spirits in laborious compositions of their own, endeavour after a handsome elocution, and all those other talents that are proper, to enforce what has been penned by greater masters." **MENTOR.**

MR. URBAN, *Adderbury, Sept. 7.*
IN the 7th objection of Heracles (see page 702), is a quotation from Echkel, stating, that "there does not exist, with the portrait of Alexander upon it, any coin or medal, of which it can with certainty be affirmed, that it was struck in his lifetime &c."

This assertion was, in all probability, true at the time it was made, but is now invalidated; for an *unique* silver Hemidrachm of Alexander, having unquestionably his own portrait, and struck (there is every reason to believe) in his life-time, is now in Dr. Hunter's cabinet; and has been accurately represented in one of the plates of Mr. Pinkerton's *Essay on Medals*. I am principally induced to mention this, from an apprehension, that the coin has not been so much noticed, as its extremeness and great curiosity deserve.

E. S. S. minutely describes (page 728) the curious farthing struck by the city of London in 1644; and adds, "This coin is unpublished, and I have great reason to believe is *unique*. It was first esteemed by Mr. Tyssen (who was formerly the possessor of it), and I have never heard of another." At the time this coin was the property of Mr. T. it was the only one known to

* Monthly Review for August, 1803, page 427.

† For the suggestion of a different, and possibly more correct translation, I beg leave again to quote Echkel's own words. He says, "Non extare certum Alexandri nummum ejus effigie insignem, qui illius adhuc vivi ætate signatus sit." *Quære:* May not the word "certum" be here with propriety rendered "genuine? though, at the same time, I must confess, that I cannot adduce any classical authority for thus translating it. If such be the meaning he intended, I rather apprehend the word is not well chosen, and that "verum" had been adopted with greater propriety. That the word "verum" was used by the ancients in this sense, the following words of Pliny will clearly prove: "Falsi denarii spectantur exemplar; pluribusque veris denariis adulterinus cimitur." Plin. Hist. Nat.

collectors; and was then, as it is now, unpublished; but I met with a second, about three years ago, which I have since disposed of, and, at present, know not in what cabinet it is deposited.

I some time ago purchased, with a very small collection of coins, a few miscellaneous antiques, &c. Among them was a small brass boat, found in opening a barrow in Kettering-field, Northamptonshire. From several fibulae discovered with it, I am inclined to think it the production of some Roman artist. It was, I believe, exhibited, in or about the year 1776, to the Society of Antiquaries; but what opinions were given of its design, by those who inspected it, I have never heard. Any information or conjecture, therefore, concerning this curious remain of antiquity, will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. W. WOOLSTON.

P. S. In the above-mentioned field, and about the same time, was found a curious watch, which is now in my possession. The figure of it is an oval; the case, which is silver gilt, being formed in an undulating manner, similar to the rose on the old nobles. On the face is a small circular silver dial-plate, ornamented with a landscape; and on the inner plate is inscribed the name of the maker, *Chris. de Welke*. Who this Chris. de Welke was, where, and about what period of time he lived, I know not; and shall be greatly obliged if any one of your numerous and ingenious correspondents can inform me.

MR. URBAN, June 14.

YOUR extracts from the biographical memoir of archdeacon Blackburne (pp. 627, 712), are highly interesting. As I have had no opportunity of seeing the original, I know not whether any mention be made of his correspondence with Mr. Christopher Wyvill, the *ex-avant* "Chairman of the Association of the County of York."

In a letter addressed to him, December 7th, 1779, the Archdeacon suggests, among other propositions of reform, the two following:

"6th. That bishops be not allowed to vote in parliament, except under certain restrictions.

"7th. That every county shall choose its own lieutenant," &c. &c.

Can any of your readers inform me, whether Mr. Wyvill approved or rejected these propositions? A. U.

GENT. MAG. September, 1805,

TO BENJAMIN MOSLEY, Esq. M.D.

DEAR SIR, *Warwick Street, Golden Square, Aug. 22.*

THE history of the cases of *Curling's* and *Englefield's* children, which I gave you with a view to their publication, I find have been controverted by a Mr. Samuel Merriman, who says he is authorized by Mr. *Sandys* to contradict your statement respecting the latter cases. I refer you for particulars to the pamphlet of the said Mr. Samuel Merriman. Mr. Englefield assured me on Sunday last, that he was ready to make oath, that this Mr. Merriman's statement is an absolute falsehood. Thus much for the latter cases. Respecting *Curling's* child, I was, almost, indeed I believe the first medical practitioner whom the wife of Mr. *Curling* called upon; expressing her fears, that the disease which her child then laboured under was *Small-pox*; which I took upon me, having been many years in the habit of attending Variolous patients, to assure her, I had no doubt whatever in my mind upon the subject. The said Mr. Merriman tells the publick, the pustules were entirely dried, on, or before the fifth day: the assertion is false; matter, she said, might have been taken on the seventh day*. He assures his readers, with equal truth, that no medical person, except those he chooses to name, saw the cases during the eruption. What dependance can be placed on such a production, fraught with the most cool phlegmatic misrepresentation?

Respecting *Vincent's* case—Mr. Richardson, of Sloane Street, inoculated therefrom, and produced *Small-pox*. But this fact you yourself are acquainted with.

There appears generally, amongst some of the very warm advocates for Vaccination, a pre-determination to resist the most glaring facts, where they militate against their new, but false theory. I give you a proof in point.

I this day addressed a circular note to several of the Vaccine gentlemen, inviting them to my house, to see two cases of *Small-pox*, subsequent to Vaccination. Amongst those who called on me, were Dr. Pearson, and several others. Dr. Rowley also was with me.

* We are authorized in stating, that Mrs. *Curling* gave the same information to two other gentlemen. EDIT.

Mr. Ring, apothecary in Swallow-street, who vaccinated the children, denied the cases to be variolous; he said it was Chicken-pox. Good God! on the tenth day of the eruption, still pustules not turned, that he should know so little of Small-pox, as to give such an opinion!

Dr. Pearson and the rest of the gentlemen admitted, that there could be no doubt of the error, into which the warm gentleman had been betrayed.

I wish you had been here: I left a note on your table for that purpose: I suppose your other very numerous medical avocations would not permit.

My motto is, *Esse quam videri*;—therefore I hope you will excuse the hasty manner in which this is written.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

I AM sorry to send you a confirmation of Eusebia's too true remarks of the fees demanded at the hospitals. In July last T. Hartland, who worked with Mr. Sherrard, painter, in the Broadway, Blackfriars, fell from a two pair of stairs window which he was painting, owing to the machine not being properly secured; and received some dreadful contusions. He was immediately carried to a public hospital; where he languished a few days, and expired. His distressed widow (then pregnant of her third child, of which she was delivered soon after) was not permitted to remove his corpse till she paid *seven shillings fees*, and the pupils had practised some operations on the body.

I send also another *matter of fact*; on which I shall make no comments, leaving it to your medical readers to discuss the point, and make the proper and necessary enquiries; as the *Salus Populi* is at stake on this controverted point. Sarah Martha Holmes, daughter of T. Holmes, blacksmith, Brook-street, Ratcliff, was inoculated five years ago by Mr. James Horsford, Ratcliff-highway, with the Cow-pox, who told the parents, he would forfeit his head if the child ever caught it in the natural way: two years after she slept in the same room with another child who had the natural Small-pox very bad: she was deemed perfectly safe; but last Whitsuntide went to Bow-hair (in which vicinity the Small-pox then raged), sickened the next day, had a confluent sort, and died the one

and twentieth day; just seven years old. The disorder has of late raged uncommonly round the Metropolis, from what cause I do not pretend to investigate; I only beg to remark, that there seems no care taken to prevent contagion; in particular, the funerals of the poorer sort are generally carried to church-yards just as the congregation are coming out on Sunday afternoons; when in summer they must be in a heated state, particularly in the large parishes, where more funerals are of course. The attending friends must carry away the *Miasma*. I have several times been sensible of the scent; indeed on the last Sunday, from a corpse already in a putrescent state. I know, in some country places, burials of the Small-pox are permitted only in the night.

SENEC.

Mr. URBAN,

Manchester,
Sept. 10.

I SEND you an old and curious inventory, and likewise extracts from a deed made in the reign of King Richard II. both of which are in my possession; but the latter, through age, is in so bad a state of preservation, that it is impossible to make a literal transcript.

R. I. M.

An inventory of the goodes and chattels, laite of Rauffe Markland, of Wigan, gentleman, deceased: inventoried and prayned by James Markland, gentleman, William Leigh, James Atherton, and Richard Bullock, yeomen; the tenth daie of September, anno regni domini Jacobi primi, 1622.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, three kylene	-	1	10
Item, in Maye	-	3	0
Item, the long frame for a table	0	6	8
Item, a standing cubbard	0	13	0
Item, the greater standing bedd, and the trucke bedd, curtains, and vallens	2	0	0
Item, the lesser bedd, curtains, and vallens, and truckle bedd	0	26	8
Item, one dozen of queneheons, stuffed with fetheres	0	29	0
Item, three litle tables	0	10	0
Item, six chaires and fyve buffet stools	0	6	8
Item, flower chests	0	13	4
Item, seaven litle boxes	0	4	0
Item, three fether bedds, three boasters, and sower pillowes, in waight, ten score and twelve poundes, at fyve pence the poundes	4	6	8

	s.	d.	
Item, one ould chaffe bedd	0	0	12
Item, two white saddowes	0	20	0
Item, 3 coverlettes	0	12	0
Item, eighte blankettes	0	8	0
Item, one basson and ure	0	5	0
Item, in pewter three score and twelve poundes, att 8d. the pounde	3	10	6
Item, one ould chamber pott	0	0	6
Item, in pette brass, three score and two poundes, at 4d. the pounde	0	20	8
Item, in panne brass, fortie poundes, at 6d. the pounde	0	20	0
Item, two iron chynaceys, one dryppynge panne, two fryinge pannes, 3 spittes, a pair of gobbarts, and other iron weare	0	26	8
Item, in coales and cannell	0	10	0
Item, 8 payre of canvas sheetes, and 3 flaxen sheetes	0	33	0
Item, in napkins, boarde clothes, pillowe cases, and other linnen	0	20	0
Item, in — vessell, and earthen vessells, 2 spinning wheelles, and a cradle	0	15	0
Item, in butter and cheefe	0	13	0
Item, in books	0	10	0
Item, a little silver seale, and a little frame of armes	0	12	0
Item, in wool and linnen ywarne	0	23	0
Item, in brushles and whicketts	0	0	8
Item, flower silver spoons	0	20	0
Item, a payre of tables	0	0	12
Item, a lookynge glasse, &c.	0	3	4
In apparell	3	6	0
Summa t'alis	41	0	0

James Markland, 1622.

William Leigh.

James Atherton.

Richard Bullock.

An antient deed, &c.

Ricardus de Forde, doth assign and yield over unto Johannes de Marcland, his heirs and assignes, fundry lands and edifices, situate in "Villā de Wygane," which were formerly possessed by Ricardus de Marcland: this he will asert before all men, and for ever declare; and for this end hath he placed his hand and seal. "His presentibus; Johanne Gerard, Ricardo de Toote, Gulielmo de Ormyngton, et aliis. Datum apud Wygane, die Lunæ, proximā post festam sancte Trinitatis, et anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi decimo octavo."

Mr. URBAN, Swaledale, April 12.

AS you thought the extracts I last sent you from Mrs. Scott's manuscript letters worthy printing (see p. 218), I now send you a few more. M. F.

Extract the fourth (no date).

"..... I understand that
..... does not go to sea again,
and I don't wonder at it; I think

'Nothing can make the merchant to either
India fly, [poverty.]

'But being scared at the spectre of pale
I would leave the sea to those who have
ne'er a groat. must have had
a great stock of natural tenderness, to
have been proof against the roughness of
a sailor's education, which generally
makes their hearts as hard as the stock-
fish they live upon; both are cured by
cold, but the fish are the less frozen of
the two, for they can be softened; how-
ever, my brothers are not hardened by
becoming tars, so is not the
only instance of its being ineffectual

"I am much obliged to you for your
kind expressions on Mr. Scott's employ-
ment: it is certainly a very great thing
to him, and, I hope, will be no ill for-
tune to his Pupil*, who is an extremely
fine lad, though hitherto not much im-
proved by education. Mr. Scott's under-
standing secures his taking wife means to
make amends for past neglects; and I am
sure the Prince will imbibe none but good
principles from him, which is a great
point; then, his present intention is to
order his learning in such a manner, as
will take him up more time than the ge-
nerality of people would give to any thing
that might be tolerably executed with
less; but he is so sensible of the import-
ance of his charge, that he will make it
his whole study and care; and, indeed,
he has no easy task, to fulfil the expecta-
tions of all his friends; the confidence
they have in him is so great, that all his
care can scarcely answer it; they will ex-
pect almost impossible improvements from
him. The reception he received at Clief-
den, on his first going, was such as must
make the place as agreeable to him as
possible; courtiers always ape their
princes, so that the civilities to him were
universal; nor were those who most dis-
liked his being there, behindhand in their
outward rejoicings. As for the manner
of his obtaining this place, it was odd
enough; for it was, in a manner, con-
cluded on before he knew any thing of
it. Such a person had been long thought
necessary, but no one was fixed on: some
of the first men amongst us, for rank and
abilities, who were Mr. Scott's friends,
agreed between each other, that he was
the fittest for the trust of any body they
knew; and, without mentioning it to
him, it was proposed to his Royal High-
ness, who, having regard to their recom-
mendation, did not disapprove, but took

* This Pupil was his present Majesty.

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a long time to enquire concerning him, which he did of great numbers, and from all heard so much to his advantage, that he declared he approved their proposal, and promised every thing should be to the satisfaction of his friends. It was feared the other Court might object to a choice made without consulting his M—, but the Head of the Ministry, on being asked whether any such thing would be, answered, that undoubtedly it would have been so, had they chosen one who could have been of no service to them in any respect; but that he did not imagine but the choice they had made would give sufficient content, and remove all objections that could arise. The great number of years his father was in a public character in the service of this Crown, and the proofs the late King had of his attachment to him before he came to this throne, as well as their friendship together, may not make him the worse looked upon. The Princess Sophia was Mr. Scott's godmother, and the late Queen was his brother's, which, I think, should smooth a wrinkle or two in one brow. The Prince, it is plain, has not harboured malice for a box on the ear that Mr. Scott gave him, on his Highness's endeavouring to pull him off Princess Sophia's lap (when they were boys together); on which that Princess turned to the people around, and bid them, from that little incident, learn the temper of the English. 'While this child was kindly used, you see, nothing could be in a better temper; but no sooner was he treated in a manner he thought unbecoming, than the effects of anger and resentment appeared; and the English are all so.' I have often admired her Highness's knowledge of our Nation in this, and the useful reflection inspired by so trifling a circumstance. Mr. Scott is in the house in the country, and is of the lord of the bedchamber's table."

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

YOUR Correspondent (page 704), endeavours to prove, from various arguments, that the Swallow-tribe do not, as is generally supposed, quit this country in the Autumn, and return in Spring; but rather supposes, that, like the bat, they retire to some snug recess, where they are secure from the inclemencies of the weather.

Now, it evidently appears, that, if they spent the winter in such situations, they would undoubtedly make their first appearance in Spring, in fine, mild weather; which is evidently not always the case. The chimney swallow, *hi-*

rundo rustica, made its first appearance on the 5th of April, 1801, when the weather was cold and frosty; and the thermometer 33°. It was about the time of the year that Swallows usually appear.

The house martin, *hirundo urbana*, usually makes its first appearance about the third or fourth week in April; and the swift, *hirundo apus*, about the beginning of May.

Did these birds, as your correspondent supposes, remain in a torpid state during winter, their re-appearance in Spring would be more irregular, and more dependent on the mildness of the season; and it is also probable that a few days of continued mild weather in Winter would seldom fail to bring them out.

It is obvious to every one who is attentive to natural history, that towards the middle of August Swifts are observed in greater numbers than usual, soaring very high in the air, in large flocks, and uttering a loud cry. These congregations continue for eight or ten days, after which time they are no more seen.

Is it not, then, in the highest degree probable, that they assemble for the purpose of migration? Otherwise, their disappearance would not be so sudden.

The early departure of Swifts from this country arises, probably, from the length of their journey, as they are supposed to winter in the remote regions of Asia. This supposition is very probable, both from the extent of the bird's wings in proportion to the bulk of its body, and from its visiting the Cape, for a few days, about the latter end of August, and renewing its flight in a direction nearly E. S. E. which is a well-known fact. The chimney swallow disappears about Michaelmas, previous to which time it may be seen in great numbers roosting on rocks by the sea side, and it generally departs a few days after these assemblies.

Previous to the departure of the house martin, which is about the first or second week in October, they generally assemble in great numbers about the banks of the Thames between Gravesend and the Nore, and in a few days disappear. I never found that any variations of the season made the smallest difference as to the time of their departure.

From what has been said above, we *must* conclude, that the Swallow-tribe do leave this country in Autumn, to seek a sustenance in a less rigorous climate; and it is probable, the house martin and chimney swallow retire to the Western coast of Africa, as we have been repeatedly assured by creditable mariners, that they have seen them many hundred miles out at sea, both in their passage thither in Autumn, and on their return to this country in Spring.

Yours, &c.

T.

WHITE SPARROWS.

Rara avis in terris.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea. Aug. 1.*

IT might be an object of curious enquiry among our ornithologists, to investigate, if possible, the probable causes of certain anomalous effects. I consider the subjects of this little note as two striking specimens of such effects. When I visited Chislehurst, in Kent, a week ago, I soon heard, that Mr. Dunn, inn-keeper of Sidcup, had two cream-coloured, half-bledged sparrows. I ridiculed the information; but, before I quitted the vicinity, I resolved to examine into the truth, and, Sir, I found it to be correct. *I saw, at Mr. Dunn's house, two young WHITE sparrows.*

He bought them of a stupid labourer for a pint of beer; and, I am assured, he now expects 10l. for his purchase. My name I transmit in full confidence, but shall subscribe publicly my initials.

W. B.

MR. URBAN, *York, Aug. 12.*

Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of Ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

GRAY.

AMONG the various phenomena of the human mind, there are not any that more excite our interest, than the developement of uncommon powers of intellect by its own native energy; and if it happens that the moral has kept equal pace with the mental progress, our esteem is engaged at the same time that our admiration is excited. An extraordinary instance of this kind having lately fallen under my observation, I beg leave, through the channel of your widely-circulated Magazine, to communicate a few of the particulars to your readers; being persuaded, that there are many whom the story will interest, some, whose

mistaken ideas of the vast superiority of wealth and station, it may help to correct, and a few, perhaps, to whom it may open new sources of consolation in the day of sorrow and distress.

A few weeks ago, a copy of verses was put into my hands by a young woman, a friend of the writer's, who said she had called upon poor Charlotte Richardson, and finding her weeping and writing about the death of her husband, had taken the verses away, for she thought that studying and writing made her worse; adding, "but I have brought them to shew you, they are such pretty lines." Upon reading them, I was entirely of this young woman's opinion, that they were indeed pretty lines; that they evinced great sensibility of heart, a mind softened and refined by the benign influences of genuine piety, and enlarged and elevated by the hopes and promises of the gospel; and I was the more astonished, having known Charlotte Richardson from her infancy, and being perfectly convinced, that neither the education she had received, nor the subsequent situations in which she had been placed, could possibly have supplied any of the ordinary means of mental cultivation. I enquired if she had written any thing more; and a small manuscript book of poems was brought to me, many of which had so much merit, not, indeed, as faultless pieces of poetry, but as the simple effusions of a very feeling and a pious mind, that I determined to make a selection from them, to publish by subscription, for the Author's benefit. At first, it was merely my intention to obtain subscribers from a few friends; but it being suggested to me, that, by means of your Magazine, and some other of the periodical publications, a wider range might, perhaps, be taken. I shall first trouble you with an outline of the Author's history, and afterwards subjoin a specimen of her poetry*.

Charlotte Richardson was born in the city of York, in March, 1775, and was early distinguished for her quickness and docility by the conductors of a Sunday-school; and three years afterwards, a vacancy happening in what is denominated the Grey-coat-school (from the uniform worn by the children), she was admitted into it. In this school, the girls being intended for working servants, they are kept

* See our Poetical department, p. 846.

very close to the worked-wheel, the line-wheel, and to every branch of domestic education, and are merely taught to read their Bible, and to much writing and arithmetic as shall enable them to keep an ordinary account. She left the school in July 1790, having attained her 16th year; was placed in service, and soon afterwards lost her mother, the only parent she had ever known. In her three first services she was not well treated, and encountered many difficulties; but, at length, the writer of this article was instrumental in recommending her to a cook-maid's place in the small family of a widow lady, where she received four pounds yearly, wages, and where her good qualities were more duly appreciated. She continued in this place some years, during which time she lost her only brother. This unfortunate youth had been rendered a cripple by a blow received in childhood: he was afterwards bound apprentice to a shoemaker, was very cruelly treated by his master, and, at length, found an asylum in the city poor-house, where he died. Here, in the poor-house, he was visited, as often as he could obtain leave of her mistress, by his affectionate sister and only friend; who unceasingly endeavoured to pour the balm of consolation on his afflicted spirit; who procured for him every little comfort she could afford, and who cheered him, and supported herself, by the assured hope of a joyful immortality. When he was dead, she borrowed two guineas of her mistress (which were afterwards faithfully repaid), in order that he might be buried decently. During this period, several of the little pieces were written, which will form a part of the intended selection. Her library consisted of a Bible, a Common Prayer Book, the Whole Duty of Man, the Pilgrim's Progress, and one or two other books of like description; but having money sometimes given her to go to the Theatre, she saved it from time to time, and bought herself Gray's Poems, Goldsmith's Poems, and the Death of Abel; and, in addition to these, she accidentally met with the Vicar of Wakefield, and one volume of Lady Julia Mandeville.

She married, in October 1802, a young man of the name of Richardson, to whom she had long been attached: he was a shoemaker, and having some little property of his own, which en-

abled him to open a shop, and in being on both sides an union of affection, a gleam of prosperity shone for a while upon their humble dwelling; but at length the husband was attacked by a consumption, and, after lingering many months, she was left a widow early in the year 1804, with an infant at the breast, two months old. Their little property had been consumed during his long illness, and she found herself once more without a relative in the world, save the helpless babe, who in vain was cast upon his afflicted mother (herself worn down by fatigue and sorrow) for its future support! For some time the infant appeared healthy, and was in every respect a most lovely babe, lively and intelligent beyond his age; but for the last six months he has been in a most deplorable state of suffering, requiring the attendance of his mother night and day; and at this time he is nearly quite blind, owing to a complaint in the head. She has begun a little school; and if the proposed subscription should prove successful, so as to defray the expence of printing, and to leave a residue, that shall enable her to procure assistance in nursing the sick child, there is little doubt of her being able to procure a decent maintenance*.

Yours, &c. CATHARINE CAPPEL.

MR. URBAN, *August 13.*

[If a Clergyman does not believe the Athanasian Creed (see p. 520), of course he cannot read it in the Church service; for, by so doing, he utters what is in his own opinion a direct falsehood; he either teaches his congregation to believe what he himself thinks untrue, or, if they know his private sentiments concerning it, invites them to speak falsely with him in this instance, and, as far as his example avails, licenses them to speak falsely in every other: but, supposing a Clergyman does not believe this Creed, can he consistently with honour and a good conscience continue in the ministry of our Church? Surely not; for was he not ordained on condition of his believing it? We will not suppose that he disbelieved it at the very time he signed the 8th article; we cannot suspect any one guilty of such shame-

* We understand that this interesting selection will make its appearance as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are received, at a crown each, to defray the expence of printing.

less conduct; but if he changes his opinion afterwards, is he not bound to relinquish what he received on condition of his holding his former opinion? It is plainly the intention of the Church that her Articles should be acknowledged by all her ministers, not merely at the time of their admission, but as long as they exercise their ministry. It has often surprised me that persons who would not on any account subscribe the Articles again, (such as Archd. Blackburne, see p. 628) yet made no scruple of holding preferments and exercising offices to which they were entitled by a former subscription. For my own part, if I could not at this instant with a safe conscience sign and say over again all that I went through on the day of my ordination, I should think myself acting the part of a dishonest man, if I wore the surplice again, or received my Church stipend another year.

But a man may believe this Creed himself, and yet think it better unread; and this I have no doubt is the case with those Divines of the first respectability, whose names your correspondent has heard mentioned among those who dissented it. Now these gentlemen would act consistently with their principles in exerting their influence to bring about an alteration in the Liturgy in this respect; but till such alteration be adopted and established by the authority of the Church, I think they are wrong in departing from its present rules. They have certainly declared before the Bishop, that they would "conform to the Liturgy as it is now by law established." They have most probably "openly and publicly before the congregation declared their unfeigned assent and consent to the use of all things contained and prescribed" in the book of the Common Prayer. In my opinion, the bare mention of these circumstances is a sufficient answer to your correspondent's enquiry. However respectable the persons may be who think proper to act contrary to this solemn declaration, I trust your Correspondent will pay more respect to his own promise and the authority of the Church. He will read this Creed at the times appointed, for this plain reason, because he has promised to read it; whether he think it useful or not, is nothing to the purpose. It never could be expected that all the persons who should make the above declaration would think the

Liturgy quite perfect, and not wish one particular to be altered. The intent of those declarations was, no doubt, that each individual should submit his private judgment to the general opinion of the Church, for the sake of that uniformity which is so desirable; and this he may do without the least impeachment of his integrity, if he thinks the Liturgy, as it now stands, may be used lawfully. To exemplify what I mean; if he disbelieve the Athanasian Creed, he cannot think it lawful in him to read it; and, in that case, it would be an unjustifiable compliance to promise to conform to the Liturgy, which directs it to be read; but there cannot be any thing unlawful in declaring what he believes true; and though he might think it better not to declare it in this manner, yet it is an indifferent point, in which it is far from unbecoming to bow to the authority of his fathers and brethren. He may honestly make the promise; but, when made, he cannot honestly break it.

For my own part, I approve of the use of the Athanasian Creed, and should be sorry to lose it out of our Liturgy. But I have been endeavouring to shew, that even those who differ from me in this respect may still use it if they believe its truth; but if their disbelief of it prevents their using it, let them act like honest men; let them read neither that nor any thing else as ministers of our Church. J. H. C.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 2.

IN no country under heaven, I believe, are laws better made for the security of property than our own. I often think when sitting under my humble roof (a small freehold) that it is my own, I can do what I please with it, and leave it as fancy directs me at my decease. In regard to real property, or what is more commonly understood, houses and land, which have no limited time for the duration of property in them, but go to our heirs for ever; the laws have pointed out the eldest son shall be such heir or owner upon the decease of the parent, unless such parent by will directs it otherwise. It is the inapplication of those laws which so frequently occasion the contention in families relating to property. The distinction in favour of an eldest son is, I believe, founded upon ancient usage; all the landed property in this kingdom belonging

aniently to lords or great men, and was intended to support their dignity; and upon the like principle, the same does, and should still exist to support our present Nobility. But I have often remarked the absurdity of simple individuals, and often where the estate is very small and inconsiderable, strictly adhering to this principle, and leave the whole of their real property to the eldest son, in total exclusion of any participation thereof by any of the younger branches of the family: and in order to make some provision for the latter, charge their real estate with the payment of legacies out of it; in consequence of which, the eldest son is generally obliged to sell the estate immediately after his father's death to pay them, and the original intention of the testator in preserving the estate in his own family entirely frustrated. Should the testator leave the whole of such real property to his eldest son, and, being possessed of very little other property, leave the younger branches of the family to shift for themselves: and I have seen several instances of this nature, particularly where the younger part of the family were females, who ought in point of humanity be entitled to a great share of protection: how will that man answer to the wise Disposer of the universe for the talent committed to him? I was much pleased some years ago upon being present in a family, where the youngest girl asked her mother (who was a widow and looking at her watch) to give her her gold watch when she was married. "No, my dear," was the answer of the mother: "your sister Mary is the eldest, and she must have it." "Why so, mama; am not I your child, and of equal value to you with my sister Mary, or are you sure she will do better than me? should there be any difference made between us because my sister was born a year or two before me?" The reply of the child struck every one very forcibly, and needed no comment.

Upon a similar principle is founded the injustice of distinction in families, (with the exception only as I have before observed of our Nobility) and which too frequently occasions perpetual dissensions among them upon the death of their parent. I have lately been an eye-witness in three families, in which the parent gave all his real property to his eldest son, with the intention of preserving the same in his

own family; and a twelve-month had scarcely elapsed after the good man's death before two of them were secretly disposed of, and no opportunity given to any other branches of the family to become a purchaser of the same, who wished so to have done; and the third estate alluded to, the old gentleman before his decease shewed me his improvements and iminent expence he had been at respecting them, and at the same time intimated the benefit his eldest son would derive from it: however, in about two years after his death, the estate with all its improvements went to the hammer; and I really believe the improvements alone, as he termed them, would have made a decent provision for a younger child, having a large family. I am not a great friend for the laws of Gavelkind (as the custom in Kent); but the best regulation I ever observed made by a testator was, the marshaling out his property, giving the choice of his estate to his eldest son at a stipulated value; and if he declined, so on to the youngest; and if all declined, then to be sold, and the produce of all his property equally divided amongst his children, without any distinction; and really, in this enlightened age, I may venture to assert, such will was founded upon the most substantial justice.

Yours, &c,

MENTOR.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

If you should deem the following worth a place in your valuable and instructive Miscellany, you will oblige a constant reader.

On the evening of the 11th of August, I perceived a column of mist or fog to arise from the top of an elm-tree that stands behind the house in a neighbouring field. It first appeared very diminutive, but increased to about two feet above the top of the tree: this continued about half a minute, then disappeared for about the same space of time, and then returned again. It continued in this manner, on and off, for the space of an hour, when it became too dark to see it any more. I shall be much obliged to any of your numerous correspondents, who can inform me what could have given rise to such an extraordinary phenomenon. I sometimes attributed it to electricity, and sometimes to a strong exhalation from the leaves of the tree, but could not reconcile myself to either of these suppositions: P.

Meteorological Diary for August 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5° W.
At 8 A.M. At 2 P.M.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts.				State of wind.	Lunar aspect, &c. taken from the Nautical Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
					N.	E.	S.	W.						N.	E.	S.	W.		
1	29.44	S	60	50					L.	29.44	St	66	68					V.L.	
2	.31	S	60	60						.31	S	68	70					L.	D
3	.54	R	61	61	1	3				.61	R	66	69					V.L.	D D 24
4	.72	R	58	61						.72	St	66	70					L.	
5	.36	St	61	65					R.B.	.51	R	70	70					R.B.	D gr. D. S.
6	.53	S	60	58	2	2			V.L.	.58	St	66	67					R.B.	D in apogee
7	.71	St	58	57	2	2			V.L.	.71	St	67	66					L.	D in 23
8	.68	S	60	58						.68	St	66	69					V.L.	
9	.72	R	62	62					L.	.73	St	69	72					L.	
10	.85	R	63	62	1				V.L.	.91	St	70	70					No.	
11	.91	St	60	59	1				No.	.91	S	71	71					V.L.	
12	.67	S	62	61						.61	S	73	73					L.	
13	.65	St	63	59	3				R.B.	.73	R	68	68					R.B.	D in eq. A.
14	.81	St	61	59	3				L.	.81	St	66	65					R.B.	D gr. Lat. N.
15	.85	R	56	53					V.L.	.85	St	64	64					L.	
16	.76	S	50	60					V.L.	.76	St	65	69					V.L.	
17	.82	R	61	59					No.	.82	St	69	68					V.L.	
18	.72	S	62	62	3	1			No.	.66	S	67	70					V.L.	
19	.41	St	60	56					L.	.41	St	64	62					L.	D gr. Dec. N.
20	.46	St	60	59	2	2			L.	.53	R	68	65					R.B.	
21	.76	St	61	57	2	2			R.B.	.81	R	61	60					L.	D in 23
22	.94	St	58	57					No.	.94	St	61	63					V.L.	D in perigee
23	30.01	R	60	62	1				L.	30.01	St	65	67					V.L.	
24	.01	St	62	62	1				L.	.00	S	68	69					L.	
25	29.81	S	62	61					V.L.	29.81	St	70	70					R.B.	D in Eq. D.
26	.74	S	63	61					No.	.71	S	69	68					L.	D D 8
27	.71	St	62	61					L.	.71	S	69	71					L.	D D 2, D D 3, D D 4, D D 5, D D 6, D D 7, D D 8, D D 9, D D 10, D D 11, D D 12, D D 13, D D 14, D D 15, D D 16, D D 17, D D 18, D D 19, D D 20, D D 21, D D 22, D D 23, D D 24
28	.71	St	63	62					V.L.	.71	S	66	67					L.	
29	.71	St	64	62					No.	.81	R	67	68					L.	
30	.81	St	62	61	1	3			V.L.	.72	S	60	72					V.L.	
31	.69	S	63	61					L.	.51	S	68	71					V.L.	D, D D 24

My observations on the Sun this month are not numerous; but I believe no phenomena in the interior surface of this luminous globe have escaped notice. The large spot seen on the 30th of last month was, when observed on the 4th of this, advanced very near the periphery of the Sun's Western limb; on the 6th it was not visible, having gone off this side the disk; two well-defined spots were near the centre, and *faculae* about the Western limb. The internal parts of the *penumbræ* were remarkably luminous, not unlike the appearance observed last month. On the 10th there were some small spots destitute of *enumbæ*. The latter end of the month afforded some fine *maculae*; on the 29th there were three drawing very near the Western limb, which appeared very dark in the middle, accompanied with very beautiful *penumbræ*; *faculae* were visible both on the Eastern and Western edge of the solar disk.

T. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN,
BEING a constant reader of your valuable Magazine, I cannot entertain a doubt that you are anxiously solicitous for the support of the Christian Religion, and must regard with strong disapprobation, any
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Sept. 20.

practice that has an evident tendency to prevent many parishes in the country from having a place to assemble in for the public worship of Almighty God. Let me therefore request your attention to a grievance that has been long complained of, and is univer-

fully acknowledged, though no steps have been taken to remove it. I mean the shameful defalcations that never fail to be made from the sums which are obtained by the charitable collections for repairing or rebuilding those sacred edifices which the piety of our ancestors erected at a very large expence, and which by length of time are become ruinous and decayed.

I do not wish to give you the trouble of re-printing all that is set forth in the *Orthodox Churchman's Magazine* for June 1803, p. 342, and following, or September 1804, p. 186, November 1804, p. 331. Those who are desirous of seeing the particulars at large of the charges on Briefs may consult those Magazines in the pages abovementioned; but I shall content myself with mentioning the information which is given by an *Essex Farmer* of the sum obtained by a Brief for Dagenham Church, which was 68l. 10s. 8d.; whereas the expence of procuring, dispensing, and collecting a Brief amounts to 380l. The sum received at Dagenham being so inadequate to the expence, a second Brief was wanted; and in consequence of the tower's falling after it was begun to be taken down, and doing great mischief to the church, the second estimate amounted to 2431l 9s. 4d. But, after the parishioners had waited a long time in anxious expectation of receiving enough from the new collection to enable them to set about rebuilding their church, they were at length brought indebted to the undertakers of Briefs. This is, in my opinion, a most intolerable piece of oppression, and loudly calls for immediate redress. I can easily conceive that the undertakers of Briefs had rather any parish that applies should have three or four Briefs than one; because the more there are, the more money goes into their pockets: but there is great reason to think that, if something is not done very speedily to put this business on a better footing, the sums collected will not be sufficient to pay the enormous charges of the undertakers, which few persons would be sorry for, were it not to be attended with a much worse consequence; I mean, the total loss of the only method hitherto practised of making general collections throughout the kingdom in a legal way, and sanctioned by Royal Authority, for repairing or rebuilding churches. It has been said, that many

years ago one of our Lord Chancellors, who was a steady friend to the Christian Religion, was earnestly desirous to have the fees abolished with which Church Briefs are burthened, and offered to give up his own; but the officers under him said, they bought their places, and were therefore not to be expected to give up theirs. What they said was reasonable: but surely this is a case worthy the attention of the Legislature, who might indemnify the present possessors of such places, and put an end to them after their deaths. The exalted character of the present Lord High Chancellor must lead us to believe that the fees of office are with him as nothing when compared with the interests of Charity and Religion. The Most Reverend and Right Reverend Prelates could not fail to concur heartily in such a measure; and it is to be presumed there is virtue enough in both Houses of Parliament to give it the sanction of Law.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N^o LXXXVIII.

WINDSOR CASTLE, *continued*.

AMONG the many Pictures introduced of late into the Royal apartments is a series of representations of some of the most remarkable events which took place during the reign of Edward III. The Artist, who on some occasions has been styled "the Prince of modern Painters," shews in these subjects at least a desire to make them appear in costumic pride; yet there has evidently been more attention bestowed to the fantastic wardrobe of Theatres than to our ancient Sculptures or Paintings. Of all the periods distinguishing the excellence of English Art, there is no point of time we can so well refer to for information on this head as in Edward's day: the performances both of the chisel and pencil are still numerous, and in good preservation, either in our religious-buildings or in the cabinets of the curious; these latter repositories storing up the beautiful Missals, &c. On this consideration, how can we account for our historic delineator touching so lightly on national documents, and marking with a zealous hand all the extravagance and whim found in the warehouses of masquerade tinsel and gewgaw finery? I shall, in the present instance, only refer to one of the Pictures: the scene, the

the interior of a sacred structure, where in we see the great characters of the Edwardian Court brought together in devotional ceremony. The architecture, the decorations, are totally irrelevant not only to the taste of the age (many wonderful edifices of the 14th century awaiting in every part of the kingdom our admiration), but to monastic arrangement. Was ever a crowd of piously disposed personages so confusedly parceled out; a Catholic Altar so set forth; Catholic Priests so robed, or Edward and his train so arrayed? The female divisions of the noble throng display their charms in draperies purely fancied by the ingenious Artist; and how great the pity so much fine colouring, drawing, and effect, should fall a sacrifice to that contempt which is so generally evinced for the study of our Antiquities!

I now come to the painful part of my observations. Pacing from chamber to chamber, I arrived at length at those constituting the Henry and Elizabeth galleries, &c. where, as I have repeatedly observed, so much delightful interior room-finishings were to be met with, and how severely I suffered at witnessing their extermination. Still let me dwell on the subject; for, in truth, I cannot easily banish it from my mind. Those works being once gone, where can we find other the like authorities for our study in matters of this sort? Say we are Commanded to imitate the accommodations and elegant siting up of apartments in our ancient mode; where fly for specimens? to what old castle or mansion bend the eye?—Humph!—I may be comforted, in the opinion of some, perhaps, who can thus advise: "Tut, man, as the exteriors of our new buildings, done upon the presumptive plan of being after our old Pointed arch manner, are, in fact, little more than mere hints at such species of construction, even run on the same principle within doors; give way to your own notions how such works ought to have been perfected, had our Ancestors been blessed with Taste; and demonstrate to us, who are blessed with Taste, every thing in this line that is refined, supreme, and enlightened. To work! to work!"

Moving towards the gateway dividing the upper and lower wards, in the way I took a parting look at Edward's Round Tower, at least in its present

form, as whispers are abroad that this Tower is to be carried up 50 feet more in height; of course there will be an infinity of new parts introduced to make out the face of so much masonry. However, my belief that such an undertaking will not be carried into effect, is superior to my apprehension that it will be carried into effect. Examining the West front of the above dividing gate-way, a something impressed me that all was not right. My recollection failed me when I turned my thoughts to former visits, to set my observations then and now at odds. I will start a question. Has this front been improved upon of late, that is, by repair, or alteration? It will be gratifying, certainly, to have this affair fully explained, as well as be the means of adding much consequence to the tenor of this survey. I am not over-impatient on this head; therefore let the tale come when it most conveniently may.

Tomb House. While intent on scrutinizing this building, I found that I had brought on me several suspicious eyes; some authoritative enquiries were put to me, and by me answered with all due respect and caution. In return I took upon me to become an interrogator also. From this office I derived no benefit for all my "whys and wherefores" about the mullions of the windows, the pinnacles, &c. The unseemly condition of the interior of this sepulchral chapel, sad emblem of poor Wolsey's degraded state, had no other return than frowns and hum's contemptuous. As proper hints whether agreeable or otherwise, should never be disregarded, I in this instance imagined it would be most advisable to defer this part of my survey until a future opportunity, when all queries, if what we hear is true, on the subject of alteration, may be answered even by the appearance of the walls themselves. So much for seasonable reflection!

St. George's Chapel. The West Front, which is beyond dispute a very fine elevation, seems to be entirely disregarded; or else, why is the door of entrance in the centre suffered to remain for ever shut, and not, as in other holy structures, thrown open upon all occasions of devotion? Nay, upon the most solemn services—on such as gave rise to its foundation—this grand obligatory introduction dispensed with?

And for what reason, I trow? A few, low, uninteresting tenements (convenient they are, doubtless, to lodge some inferior members of the Chapel) have been rear'd up before this principal pass; and, it may be, their humble roofs find more favour from the hand of Dilapidation than the sated Tudor Gallery, which seems to fall even without a sigh! The changes made in this front are in the West windows of the North and South aisles, by the loss of mullions and tracery: the openings from this deprivation are necessitated to be barricadoed up, like unto some prison-house of dreary cast. So much for Improvement!

South front. I quickly encountered a something new done on this front; and that nothing less than a porch. Although this porch is of very circumscribed dimensions, yet it is made the principal entrance at all times, and even on the most solemn and important ceremonials. It seems this little pass-port to great renown was finished out of hand previous to the late Installation, in order to add a spark of splendour to the august Assemblage; but, it must surely be allowed, a very small portion of that day's blaze was emitted to the illustrious characters as they made their way, when each, from the restricted opening, was constrained to bow the head before the Ceremonial of the Order required them so to do. At any rate, one good effect was produced, no less than reviving an ancient custom of entering into a religious pile, that of bowing; which, with godly-disposed persons, might be taken for an act of profound devotion! After all, it is to be regretted that so noble an entrance is overlooked at the West front, which gives admittance to such a gorgeous scene, not alone when Royal processions take place, but at each attendance of daily prayer. I have given an opinion of this Porch, and for the same reason as I declined any stricture on its fellow erection on the North side of the upper ward; being desirous to leave that good turn to others more partial to new than old specimens of Architecture.

Interior of the Chapel. The pavement has been new laid, and in the modern way; that got rid of was remarkable for the number and variety of Sepulchral stones, inlaid with highly-curious and valuable brasses, rendering a choice display of historical and cha-

raacteristic memorials, and at the same time admirably accompanying the rising walls on every side. What became of these relics I shall not let about to declare; why need I indeed express any concern for their loss, other than as an Antiquary? No line of ancestry is broken to which I am a distant branch. What is it to me who were the ancient Religions of the pile, or how their robes adorned them; such members being out of recollection, and such vestments useless? It is ever desirable to reconcile things, however.—I now call to mind the Stone-gallery, or Rood-loft, which sprung from the East and West piers of the North transept, and directly opposite to Sir Reginald Bray's Chapel. This gallery, I well remember, was a bold and masterly performance, and considered by those professional people to whom I owe my early knowledge of Architecture to be one of the first efforts of masonic power remaining in the Country. The removal of this flight of consummate skill was the first object that fell under the general decree of Alteration which has pervaded this Chapel for some years past. This occurrence, indeed, should have been noted among the introductory particulars in the first-Number of these Windsor observations.

The great West window, now beaming with such religious and historic light, in figures of Saints, Knights, and Kings, contained in traceries the most delightful to the eye that can possibly be imagined, will, soon, very soon, bear another semblance: its vast opening is, according to common report, to be cleared of all these charming particulars, like unto the great East window, filled, in consequence, with an enormous Painting of the Resurrection; to make room for another prodigious-sized glass-stained labour, of The Day of Judgment. Finding the two West windows in the South and North aisles had got rid of those insignificant paintings which had been put up when first their mullions were destroyed (as already told), I became rather calm in my silent reprehensions, as two very good transparencies of the Nativity supply their places. If we must have modern objects conjoined with those so directly opposite, at least it is more endurable to have respectable things thus introduced. There is a painting on pannels in the South aisle of the choir, that has lately been restored, as

is termed. Of its condition before such attention was bestowed, see Carter's *Antient Sculpture and Painting*, Vol. I. Adjoining these remains is a small Monumental Chapel, wherein are some curious pictures relating to the decollation of St. John. The architecture and dresses are faithfully consonant to the taste of the 15th century when they were penciled, and are well-preserved, having, I believe, escaped the hands of the Picture-repairers, or other such dangerous assistants to works of Art like these. At the East end of this aisle another painting on glass has been brought forward by the same master who executed the other new windows just enumerated. This last trial of skill in this way makes the fourth alteration in the window enrichments of the Chapel; and, as we find a fifth is in contemplation (Day of Judgment, as above-mentioned), it is not impossible the changeful mode may take its course round the whole edifice; and in process of time the very compartments, tracery, and ornaments on the walls, yea, the groins themselves, may be submitted to the hands of men who may be considered as fully adequate to substitute features in their room, more chaste, and more sublime. Thus going on, until at last, Hollar's, Sandby, Carter's, &c. Views of this interior may be construed (should they be in preservation at the time) as meek specimens in perspective, done at an hour when some mortal had put forth to view the model of a structure to charm an admiring age, and to invite universal imitation.

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 19.
IN reading Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, he relates his winning a small bet of Lady D. Beauclerk, by asking him as to one of his particularities, which her ladyship laid he durst not do. *He* (Dr. J.) had been frequently observed at the club to put into his pocket the Seville oranges after he had squeezed the juice of them into the drink he made for himself. Beauclerk and Garrick talked of it to me, and seemed to think that he had a strange unwillingness to be discovered. We could not divine what he did with them; and this was the bold question to be put. I saw on his table the spoils of the preceding night, some fresh peels nicely scraped and cut in

pieces. "O, sir," said I, "I now partly see what you do with the squeezed oranges which you put into your pocket at the club." Dr. J. "I have a great love for them." B. "And pray, sir, what do you do with them? you scrape them, it seems, very neatly, and what next?" Dr. J. "I let them dry, sir." B. "And what next?" Dr. J. "Nay, sir, you shall know their fate no further." B. "Then the world must be left in the dark! It must be hid (assuming a mock solemnity) he scraped them, and let them dry; but what he did with them next, he never could be prevailed upon to tell." Dr. J. "Nay, sir, you should say it more emphatically,—he could not be prevailed upon by his dearest friends to tell."

Now, Mr. Urban, I think I have found out the great secret the Doctor meant to *hide from his dearest friends*: and as it may be of service to many of your correspondents troubled in the same way, I shall give you an extract of a letter to Miss Boothby, dated 31st Dec. 1755, from a small volume of letters lately published, between Dr. Johnson and Miss Boothby, and shall call the extract

Dr. Johnson's Receipt for Indigestion and Lubricity of the Bowels.

— "Give me leave, who have thought much on Medicine, to propose to you an easy, and I think a very probable, remedy for *indigestion and lubricity of the bowels*.—Take an ounce of dried orange peel finely powdered; divide it into scruples, and take one scruple at a time, in any manner; the best way is, perhaps, to drink a glass of wine after it. If you mix cinnamon or nutmeg with the powder, it were not worse; but it will be more bulky, and so more troublesome. This is a medicine, not disgusting, not costly, easily tried, and if not found useful easily left off. Do not take too much in haste; a scruple once in three hours, or about five scruples a day, will be sufficient to begin, or less if you find any aversion.—Best without sugar: if syrup, old syrup of quinces, but even that I do not like; I think better of conserve of roses."

Yours, &c.

F. P.

MR. URBAN, *Rectory Cottage, Hanwell, Sept. 21.*

IN your catalogue of the performances of the late lamented Mr. Eginton, you have omitted the elegant Mosaic window in the parish church

church of Hanwell, and the more finished and elaborate performance at Wanstead (a fac-simile, in stained-glass, of the celebrated Alar-piece at Magdalen-college, Oxford) both executed under the patronage of my honoured Father, to whose zeal and piety the two parishes which were committed to his care are principally indebted for their newly-erected and beautiful churches. To that of Hanwell justice has been already done in your Magazine. Perhaps one of your amateur correspondents would pay a similar compliment to the far more splendid edifice at Wanstead*; the patron of which church, Sir James Tynney Long, Bart. has (at the early age of eleven years and a few months) paid the debt of nature in the course of this week.

The parish church of Hanwell, first opened on the 11th of August 1782, had Divine Service performed in it on Sunday last, after a suspension of some weeks; during which time some judicious alterations have been made in the pews, which the increased population of the parish (more than doubled in the last 25 years) has rendered necessary. The whole has been newly painted and whitewashed; and its venerable Founder, who was present on the occasion, and preached a most edifying and excellent discourse, was pleased to pronounce the building almost, if not altogether, in its state of pristine beauty.

A mural tablet is about to be placed against the South wall (to be executed by Van Gelder) in honour of Margaretta Emilia, first lady of Sir John Orde, bart. of Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight, whose family vault is under the Southern aisle, immediately facing the monument of the late Frederick Commerell, esq.; whose epitaph, written by the first living scholar of this or any country, has, if I mistake not, already appeared in your Magazine.

G. H. GLASSE.

pleased, as it nearly corresponds with a method I several years since adopted, and which I am happy to see now partly sanctioned from so respectable a quarter.

In the summer of the year 1803, I mentioned this practice to Mr. Key of Leeds, in a series of letters, privately addressed to that gentleman on some subjects treated on in his late publication: in one of these letters, alluding to Hernia, is the following passage: "Your method of taxis is to let the patient reduce the hernia himself; permit me to say, that I have, for a number of years past, in my circumscribed practice, adopted a method almost similar to this; which is making a gentle and long continued pressure, so as to be applied uniformly to the strangulated part. I was led to this practice from an idea that the contractile power of the surrounding stricture would be by it more effectually overcome." At the time of communicating this practice to Mr. Key, I was convinced of its preference to the usual modes of reduction by the taxis, and that it required only the sanction of his or some other respectable name, in order to make it known and generally adopted among Surgeons.

As few are the means of relieving those labouring under this complaint, without subjecting the patients to a hazardous and painful operation, any hint that may prove useful is of much importance to the unhappy sufferer. Impressed with this consideration, I have ventured, through the medium of your Magazine, to propose to give Mr. Wilmer all the information in this particular (if he requires it) which a limited practice is capable of supplying; for it can only be by stating facts, and comparing the cases in which this method has been successfully tried with others in which it has failed, that its merit can be fairly estimated.

Yours, &c. JAMES BRADLEY.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, July 22.*

ON lately observing in one of the reviews an account of Mr. Wilmer's publication on *Hernia*, in which he recommends a new mode of the taxis, or applying a steady and long continued pressure in the reduction of the strangulated part, I was much

* We should be very happy to have this wish of our correspondent speedily realised. EDIT.

Charge delivered by Mr. JUSTICE HARDINGE, at Brecon Assizes.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

"The calendar which is put into my hands, even in its present state, is almost a perfect blank. In yours, I hope, it will completely vanish. It has, indeed, one felony, a theft of cattle, but which is likely to be converted into a mere trespass, or confusion of right. Here, then, I should have dismissed you (with pride of thanks to you for your exemplary vigilance

lance over the police, which has brought so light a calendar before me), had it not been for a most painful subject, upon which a sense of humanity, as well as honour, compels me to detain you. I will, however, spare you as much as I can; we are fellow-sufferers; I will spare myself too. The subject fills me with horror!

"A mother of an illegitimate child, in the month of April last, was tried in this Court, for the murder of that child. A verdict of perhaps unexampled compassion (but it is a fault which I never can blame) has enabled her to be alive at this hour. That she had concealed the birth of that child, and had concealed its death, was in proof. She is now in prison for the offence of that concealment. Imprisoned. (I blush for the law in stating it) for two years! the severest punishment left us for that offence which is the root and principle of these murders. In a very few days after this acquittal, another criminal, of a similar description, was tried in one of the bordering counties, was convicted, and was executed.

"If these two facts were unaccompanied, they would be unparalleled in the history of the island, as far as I can learn from the annals of any Circuit, English or Welsh, and would, in that view, be alarming. But they are accompanied by other circumstances, which are of dreadful importance. The two offenders lived, at the time of committing the offence, within a few miles of each other. Most of the leading facts in the two cases were the same. The offence, I am sorry to add, is of late more prevalent than ever, in England, in Wales, and in this part of it, the most. The difficulty of reaching it by legal proof is increased fifty-fold by a new Act of Parliament, passed upon grounds of policy, which I dare not as a judge arraign, but which I am not able to fathom. The peculiar nature of this crime, and of the motives to it, appear to me either overlooked, or superficially examined.

"These are the circumstances which call upon me to solicit your powerful aid, in averting such a reproach from the country which you inhabit; which your personal characters adorn, and which you are calculated, by your public as well as domestic worth, to civilize into all the virtues that can be required of the rich, or of the poor. If the offence comes in judgment before me, I know too well how to act upon it, that is, how to punish it. But the humane and Christian spirit of prevention, which nips the offence in the bud, will be found the best and surest policy of justice. I said, that in you were entrusted the hopes to civilize the lower classes of life into virtue. The term civi-

lize carries with it a force upon which I mean to lay stress. This offence has no root but in the barren soil of uneducated nature. It is the guilt of savage ignorance; of unenlightened fear; or, perhaps, in two better words, of undisciplined self-love. The savage, truly defined, is a merely and brutally selfish character. He cares for nothing detached from his own personal figure in the whole system of the world. If, in this generous country, a man of a selfish character is to be found (which I cannot believe), let him refuse me, if he can, when I tell him, that in proportion as he indulges that propensity, he approaches downwards to the Indian, with his torturing scalp in his hand, or to the cannibal, who eats the man he has slain.

"This crime never occurs in the higher classes of life. It is the guilt of the poor alone, and almost universally in the pale of domestic servitude. It springs from a distempered conscience; a desperate and frantic remorse; a fear of poverty, or of shame. Two principles cover these motives; one of them is a total absence of religion from the mind, the other is a weakness, or a perversion of the reasoning faculties, not from the want of capacity, but of culture alone. To meet the offence thus explained, and repel the mischief, appears to me no very arduous task. Three words bind the charm; religion, humanity, and police. I believe it will almost universally be found, that convicts of this crime have been thoroughly destitute of religious impressions. The poor creature, who perished at Presteigne, had not the faintest image of them. She had scarce ever heard of the Saviour's name. Of Christianity, as revealing a future state of judgment, and as redeeming the sins of the world, she had never been told. She had no religious abhorrence of her crime, till a few short hours before she terminated her existence. Of her acquittal by interest, she had very sanguine hopes, and had prepared gay apparel for the event. After the bare statement of such a picture, can one hear (with temper) of objections to charities for the religious education of the poor? From all that I have yet heard of this devoted creature, I believe, in my conscience, that a feather of religion would have saved her life, her virtue, and her character. The attendance of infants upon religious duties, if rooted in early days, becomes a settled habit, which clings to them with admirable effect when they are grown up. I said, that such offenders were generally servants. Masters will do well to reflect upon the mischief done by them to their servants, and through them to the community at large, if they are themselves men of dissolute habits, or of low pursuits, if they mark their contempt of religious

religious duties, by an habitual absence from the Temple of their God. Humanity is a most powerful implement in able and liberal hands. It has its limits, or it would not merit the office it bears in the world. It may, surely, in some degree, without offence to the purity of moral decorum, endeavour to mitigate the shame of an illegitimate birth. I do not mean that it should reward the penitent mother, and, much less, that it should countenance the impenitent one. But it may well prompt, in a whisper, at least, many cases of seduction, in which it would be the most cruel of all tyrannies to be severe, if the indiscretion is openly confessed in terms of remorse. In cases even of a less favourable aspect, but short of profligacy in the habit, mercy, within proper limits, would at once be humane, religious, and politic. I think no master of a reputable family should keep a female servant, in whom it is known by the other servants that he has detected her incontinence; because it would be of bad example to the other servants. But mercy is open still: he could recommend the discarded servant for other virtues, not suppressing this fault; and many are the humane, who would gratefully accept a female servant thus recommended, with a generous oblivion of this fault. Many are the female servants who have turned out excellent members of the community, under circumstances like these. Police follows up humanity. It should be upon the alert; and should give an alarm at the first hint or suspicion of pregnancy. If the fact is believed, though it is not proved, every imaginable expedient should be adopted for the purpose of encouraging the disclosure, and of discovering the concealment. The penalty of concealment, as the law stands, is perfect ridicule. The Act of King James the First, now repealed, was admirably calculated for punishment, and for prevention of these murders, by punishing the concealment, which is the shelter and the motive.

"As great and as good a man as this age or island could boast, whose death, a few months ago, is a national misfortune, was an advocate for this law, contemplated by him in its true light, as the mercy of terror, by disarming the hope to escape from conviction by the artifice of concealment—I mean the celebrated Paley. But as that law is no more, additional and peculiar vigilance is required from you, to guard us against the mischief thus let in; That mischief is the concealment of the birth and of the death. Humanity and police united, will reason with a suspected mother of a bastard-child unborn. They can tell her that concealment of pregnancy endangers the infant's life; that concealment of the birth is

more dangerous and more cruel still; that murder, the last act of concealment, is the most indiscreet and depraved. The shame can be reasoned out of its madness by topics of prudence. They can be asked, 'What is the shame of illegitimate birth, to the infamy of its detected concealment, or of death for the murder of the new-born child?' Enemy as I am to confessions unduly obtained, I would, in that stage of the guilt, recommend all practicable influence—upon hope and fear. Deceit would be a virtue; but mercy is better still. I am an habitual admirer of the other sex; and I am proud of this judicial opportunity for distinguishing a person of that sex, by her claim on the public esteem. I am told, that a lady, in one of these two cases, interrogated the mother, advised her to confess her pregnancy, and promised her not only to support the child, but also to recommend the mother into a good service. Every generous heart will be eloquent in its homage to this humanity. It was in the right place, time, and shape.

"I have also heard, but I hope it is a mistake, that a person, who should have prosecuted one of these offenders, abandoned his trust. This inverted the picture. It was humanity in the wrong place, time, and shape; humanity, which, if it could in general, prevail, would be a charter of impunity for murders like these. The seducer should be detested, high or low, and branded with shame. The guilt of supplying medicine for abortion, should be punished, whether such medicines were useful or no. It is a defect of the law, as it now stands, that for this offence there is no punishment. The medical tribe should be upon their guard, against the sale of herbs and potions, calculated for this effect. If the father should refuse to maintain the child, when born, which is afterwards killed by the mother, such a refusal should be severely punished. It is, in a moral view, a constructive murder of that child. These are my hints for your better judgment.

"The poor constitute the best wealth of the rich. Their love, and their esteem, is your proudest inheritance. On the other hand, it is not their bread alone (a degrading word), but their immortal food, their interest hereafter, as well as here, that is required by them from the rich, from their liberality, their goodness of heart, and their example in virtue. The poor female infant is an orphan of the community; you are answerable for the culture of her mind; for the decent habits of her deportment; for the honest affections of her intercourse with men; for the domestic worth, and for the dignified (which are the natural) graces of her character."

246. *A Tour through Part of North Wales, in the Year 1798, and at other Times, principally undertaken with a View to Botanical Researches in that Alpine Country; interspersed with Observations on its Scenery, Agriculture, Manufactures, Customs, History, and Antiquities.* By the Rev. J. Evans, B.A. late of Jesus College, Oxford.

THIS is a tour of a very different complexion from Mr. Lipscombe's "Journey into Cornwall, through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon," reviewed in our vol. LXXI. pp. 627-629. It is of a different complexion, and undertaken with different views—to collect materials with a view of publishing, at some future period, a *Flora Cambrica*. It succeeded to the undertaker's most sanguine wishes. He "experienced pleasures the recollection of which will tend to sweeten many an otherwise irksome hour; and made reflections on men and manners still more essentially useful, in a moral and religious view; reflections which he hopes will make him more humble in himself, liberal to others, and grateful to Him who is the Author of every distinction and every good in society." (p. 2.) Mr. E. shews himself a good-humoured man, determined to bespeak civility from others, and to be pleased with all about him, whether with the fare or the waiters, or the manufacturers and the women who conduct them. He enters the Principality in good humour; and that engaging quality does not desert him while in it, or after he leaves it. He reasons with great probability on the extravagant excess to which navigable canals have been carried among us, which has reached North Wales with proportionate ill success. The obelisk erected by the gratitude of the country on the Powis mountains, in commemoration of Rodney's victory*, may be more to the purpose. "The gay and dissipated may cast a sneer, and the philosophically morose may heave a sigh, over the prevalence of this antiquated, and, as they may term it, superstitious custom [of decking with flowers and flowering shrubs the graves of departed relatives in the Welsh church-yards]; but to me, who scorn all participation with these characters,

it appeared in a sacred point of view, and the tear of sympathy has often stole down my cheek while I beheld it. On the whole, I cannot but be strongly inclined to think, that whatever tends to cherish the remembrance of departed virtue, and to solicit our attention to a future world, must be consistent with the highest reason, and ultimately productive of essential good." (p. 20)

1 Powis castle is dilapidating apace, and the fine woods falling a prey to the timber-merchant.

Our traveller reached Shrewsbury in June 1798, and proceeded thence, by Olvestry, to Welsh Pool, Powis castle, Llanvair, Berhiw*, Montgomery, and Newtown, famous for its manufactory of flannels, now advanced in price by the intervention of factors or middle-men, who buy up all they can find. The number of people employed in the manufacture are 3000, 500 of which are weavers; allowing every man to weave 30 yards a week, the aggregate quantity will be about 750,000 yards. (p. 33.) The Roman station, *Caer Sws*, shews signs of earthworks. The existence of the *beaver* in Wales formerly is established on better credit than the authority of Gyraldus, who now, since Herodotus has been vindicated from the charge of credulity by Vincent and Rennell, may pass for "a companion through the Principality at this day far from despicable or unpleasant." (p. 36.) *Llanidlos*. The vale where the Severn rises, shut in on both sides by lofty mountains, is literally a land of sheep-walks and of shepherds, though not of Arcadian swains. The flocks, like those of Estremadura and other mountainous parts of Spain, are driven from distant places to these

* Where he praises the handsome little church and parsonage. See our vols. LXX. pp. 609, 617; LXXIV. 39; LXXV. 321, 624. Berhiw park mourns the loss of its late worthy owner, Arthur Blaney, who had lived near three generations on his own estate, diffusing happiness among his tenants.

† On which Mr. Pennant bestowed the petname of his wit, as if it was the only town in the King's dominions that had the privilege of punishing "ladies of free lives and conversation." He should have added, "of free tongues." And Mr. Brand, with equal humour, has given a portrait of the machine of punishment in his History of Newcastle.

* Engraved in our vol. LXXIII. p. 1109. Edit.

exposed pastures, to feed the Summer-herbage. (p. 39.) Plinlimmon gives birth to four considerable rivers, the Llyfinaut, Rheidiol, Wye, and Severn; the Wye in distinct vales, only two miles asunder; and the last rises from a small pond on the North-east side of the mount, and, running Northward to Shrewsbury, suddenly turns to the South, and, watering the counties of Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, an extent of 200 miles, empties itself into the sea, below Bristol. (p. 40.)—They returned to Lanfair by *Dolfer-ryn* castle and *Bettus*, whose church is remarkable for a high steeple, built, as an inscription says, in 1531, by its vicar, John Meredyth, under the curious Latin title of *Campanile, for Templi pyramis*. (p. 47.) The inn of *Can*, or *Canon office*, does not appear to have been at all improved since one of our friends lodged at it 40 years ago, and, had it not been for the present of a growse, then first tasted by him, from an hospitable Welsh sportsman, would have gone to bed supperless. From thence to *Mallwyd*, over rushy moor and boggy heath, the travellers directed their course by the *compasi*. This small place, situated between Dolgelly and Machynlleth, has post-chaises and respectable accommodations, and a civil landlord and family. The communion-table, an altar-piece formed of stone, was removed into the middle of the church by Dr. Davis, the rector, and author of the Welsh and Latin Dictionary, in the time of Abp. Laud. A yew-tree in the church-yard, 22½ feet at 3 feet from the ground, and the average radius of the branches 39 feet, forming an extent of shade *two hundred and forty feet in circumference*. (pp. 55, 56.) The famous passage of *Bwlch y Groes* is in a country of terrific appearance; a range of mountains dividing the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth. The small town of *Bala* has a manufactory of knit woollen goods, in which the inhabitants pass their days, and in the long Winter assemble at each other's houses at night, round a turf-fire. *Llyn Tegid*, the largest lake in Wales, is a beautiful extraordinary expanse of inland water, 4 miles long, and 1200 yards broad, whose destructive inundations are now checked by a great artificial mound of earth. Out of the North-west corner issues the river *Dee*. *Dinas Mowddu* is still the same wretched place, in spite of all

its pretensions to former glory and consequence; and still preserves the insignia of power, the mace, the standard-measures, stocks, whipping-post, and *vag vavr*, or great fetter. (pp. 77, 79.) At *Dolgellen* our travellers were taken for emigrating Irish, who at best receive much rudeness and insult from the Welsh, who retain a resentment of their ancient invasions and inroads. At *Merioneth* the people made a very decent appearance in their Sunday cloaths. The service is performed in Welsh three times every Sunday. The town is improving in building, population, and manufacture of coarse cloths. They ascended *Cedr Idris*, the height of whose highest summit is 2850 feet above the level of Dolgellen green. As the tide rises 24 feet at Barmouth, perhaps 30 feet may be added to the estimate. (p. 90.) The waters of the deep *Llyn y Cay*, beautifully clear; and having stood the chemical test of pure water, refutes the idea of this having been a volcanic crater. (p. 92.) Otters abound in these lakes, and sometimes kill sheep; the young may be trained to catch fish for their masters. (pp. 99, 100.) "Out of twenty thousand animals not more than one hundred can be considered as auxiliaries to man." (p. 100.) The abbot's lodge and part of the abbey at *Cymmer* serve for a farm-house. Dugdale, Tanner, and Mr. Warner, confound this with that of *Cwmhir* in Radnorshire, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. "When Mr. Pennant observed that *Nanneau* park was the highest situation of any gentleman's house in Britain (II. 97), he did not recollect that many parts of the kingdom, which form a much less angle with the plane of the horizon, are higher from the level of the sea than those that form a greater. The land gradually rises as we proceed from the ocean; and it is probably from this consideration that the table-land called *Ridgeway*, in *Warwickshire*, is the highest part of this kingdom." (p. 103, n.) The falls of *Garfa* and *Cayne* are next described, pp. 104, 105; then the pleasant ride along the *Barmouth*; in which ride our traveller gratefully and piously records an accident that might have been fatal, from the unexpected explosion of the rock. The accommodations for bathing are comfortable, the company genteel and sociable. Mutton 8d. per lb.; kids, by the quarter, the same; fowls from 1s. to 10d.

a couple; most kinds of fish from 1d. to 2d. a lb.; but scenes of distress in the wretched cottages. Hence we proceed to *Craig y Dinas* and *Harlech*. The cromlech in the former differ from those of Anglesea and other parts, by lying near the ground and in a horizontal position; one, called *Brym y boel*, is surrounded by a circle of small stones, and is of extraordinary size. (p. 121, n.) We cannot adopt Mr. E's opinion, that many cromlechs may have been only the work of modern shepherds, though they may have heaped up stones to look like *Carnedd*s. (pp. 134, 135.) *Harlech* affording no good lodging, our travellers proceeded, under the guidance of an honest industrious woollen-manufacturer, who had been reduced to poverty by his employers, by *Llyn Tegwyn* and its lake through *Maen Twrog*, to the inn of *Tany Bwlch*. "The lady who kept this inn a short time ago, so celebrated for her attention to travellers, was dead; yet it is but justice to say that we found the accommodations equally good, and Cartwright not behind his predecessor in point of attention and civility. This inn has been recently fitted up, in a peculiar style of neatness, by Mr. Oakly, and, forming the central house between the plain and mountainous country, is a great accommodation to travellers. The village of *Maen Twrog*, with its white-washed cottages, is truly picturesque. It takes its name from a large upright stone, called "The Stone of *St. Twrog*," standing in the centre of the vale. The hills are moderately high, and thrown about in pleasing variety; the sides, in general, are well wooded, especially to the North, being defended from the violence of the West winds. In one of these native hanging groves stands *Tan y Bwlch* hall, the elegant seat of Mr. Oakly, who, at a great expence, has taken advantage of the munificence of Nature, by cutting walks and ornaments through the woods for a considerable extent. The house just peeps through the trees; and the majestic oak and spreading beech wave their branches in the wind over the sylvan mansion; while the meandering river, widening into the estuary, called the *Traeth Vychan*, or *Little Tide*, in opposition to the *Traeth Mawr*, into which it opens to the South, gives a view of the ocean; and the peninsula forms a pleasing termination to the

view. This gentleman unites the refinement of English manners with the hospitality of the country in which he has fixed his residence. Instead of being a dead weight on society, and a drawback upon the exertions of less opulent neighbours, his spirit is a blessing to all around him. He invents methods of improvement, and sets the example. A long tract of marshy soil, rendered useless by the overflowing of the tide, Mr. O. has regained from the sea by an ingenious method of embankment; the banks are ornamented with white rails, and form pleasing walks to visit these *regenerated meadows*. By means of the grand discovery in agriculture, under-draining, this land, before useless, is become worth 3l. per acre per annum. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this little vale of *Maen Twrog*, by Mr. Pen-nant called the *Tempe of Wales*." (pp. 137, 138, 140.) We have made this larger extract because some of our corps recollect with pleasure the spots here so truly described, by them visited 30 years ago.

Near the village of *Festiniog* is a portion of a Roman road, *Fford*, or *Sarn Helen*. Near *Rhyd Helen* is the celebrated hill of *Micknant*, on which are the monumental remains of the men of *Arduwy*, called *Bedden gwy Arduwy*, 30 in number, formerly more, almost 6 feet long, from 2 to 3 feet high, and 12 inches broad, with a small stone at the head, and another at the foot, and inclosed within a circular wall of stones, which also takes in a *Carnedd* and several circles of stones. (p. 141.) Ascending the mountains in the way to *Bedd Kelert*, they encountered an Alpine hurricane of wind and rain, and came to the wonderful bridge of *Pont aber glas Lyn*, with its beautiful fall and admirable salmon-leap. Passing the bridge, the scenery is the most magnificent that can be imagined. "Winding round the mountains, on the margin of the flood, we passed an adit of a copper-mine, belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. From one of its levels issues a stream of water, strongly impregnated with sulphur of copper, which in time must prove injurious to the fishery. The work is in a thriving state, and the ore very superior in its quality to that of *Paris mountain*." (p. 153.) Before Mr. E. adopted the traditional etymology of *Kelert*, should he

he not have told his readers whether that Welsh word is not synonymous with the English *Kill Hart*? (p. 155.) The cottages of Caernarvon appeared worse than those of Merioneth. "Such are the dwellings in which part of the inhabitants of the most opulent and powerful nation upon earth at present live, and in which the Genius of Content and Virtue seems to delight to dwell." (p. 161.) "The houses of the farmers are in a superior style, generally having one or two bed-rooms *above stairs*; as well as one separated from the kitchen; but even here pigs, asses, and other domestic animals, take up their abode, and form part of the family." (p. 161. n.)

"We crossed the Rhyddol, or Seiont, over a stone bridge of no striking appearance, either as to its plan or execution. It contains a tablet, informing the traveller that it was built by the modern Inigo, Harry Parry. This had the appearance of egregious vanity; but, on enquiry, we found that Harry Parry could claim this title without the least arrogance of pretension, since he had thrown bridges across Alpine mountains that had baffled the skill of more celebrated architects, several of which, after having resisted the violence of floods, were still remaining, and likely to remain, as monuments to perpetuate the fame of this humble mason." (p. 168.) In the ruins of old *Segontium* remains a single stone with these letters, S. V. C.; "probably for *Segontium Urbis Constantini*, Helen or her husband Constantine having built it; and Matthew Paris says he was buried there." (p. 164.) "There is nothing but capital wanting to make Caernarvon a considerable place." (p. 168.) The castle is certainly the most magnificent fortress in North Wales. We must demur to the epithet *magnificent* applied (p. 171) to the room in which Queen Eleanor was delivered of Edward II.; and agree with Mr. Pen-nant that we were *at least shewn* for his birth-place "the little dark room adjoining, the area of which does not exceed 12 feet by 8." Mr. E. and party were not able to ascend Snowden, having waited for a fortnight in vain for an opportunity to make the ascent. Though it was now the season when the favourable weather might have been expected, yet almost incessant rains and cloudy skies baffled every attempt. A gentleman they met at the

hotel had been waiting six weeks prior to their arrival, and, after several attempts proving abortive, strongly disappointed, relinquished the design. (p. 177.) Mr. E. has, however, given the route laid down by a friend as the most eligible of the three generally taken by the guides to the top of Snowden, and in which the black rock above the Arddu is celebrated for a great variety of rare plants. As this object of Mr. E's tour was here frustrated, he has added, from the same gentleman, a list of rare plants growing on different parts of the mountain. Mr. E. very properly exposes the system of *hybrid* plants being *capable of increase*; as Bonnet dreamt of a propagatory effect of vegetables on animals; and Buffon in vain tortured the Royal Menagerie without producing one new species (pp 194—196); and he combats the fashionable opinion of volcanic mountains by the testimony of a gentleman who, after travelling over most of the table land in Wales, affirms that he never could discover any volcanic matter, nor the least symptom of the action of fire amidst these mountains (p. 201); and his opinion on Mr. Pen-nant's idea that Llyn du Arddu, in Cwm Brwynog, has been the crater of a volcano is, "that every thing in the vicinity, so far from encouraging such an opinion, evidently indicates the retreat of waters towards the bowels of the earth." (p. 201.) This Mr. E. refers to the universal deluge, and thence infers a subterraneous or central *water* instead of *fire* in those parts. "If the common sense of the unprejudiced mind be consulted, who generally has much more experience of these subterraneous regions than systematic writers on this subject, his answer would be, that he has much more to dread from the inundations of the one than from the depredations of the other. When we hear a modern Heraclitus (Dr. H.) positively asserting, under the profession of Christianity, that 'the *present* earth arose from the ocean, and that new continents are forming, by the action of fire, at the bottom of the sea, to rise in their turn, and thus the *terraqeous globe has been and will be eternal*,' this theory is a very simple modification of the doctrines of the Italic school; and nothing but a desire of fame could have induced him to revive this obsolete scheme of geology." (p. 208 and note.) There are seven levels driven into

into Snowdon for copper, but only two worked by about 30 miners; but the water is not properly drawn off. (p. 195.) Great devastation has been made of the oak and beech forests since Leland's time, who complains they were much neglected. The farmers are chiefly dairy-men, but give a preference to sheep over goats, though the goat yields two quarts of milk a day, and the sheep one; nor do the sheep go in flocks, but straggle in small herds of 10 or 12. Less corn is perhaps raised than in Leland's time, from the inability of the farmers to till and manure the land sufficient to ensure a profitable crop. In the Winter the farmers follow their domestic concerns in their Winter habitations; the head of the family being usually skilled in every trade necessary for their mode of life, as mason, carpenter, smith, wheelwright, shoe-maker, tailor, &c.; in which the rest of the family join. (pp. 204—207.) They came next to the much-admired vale of *Nant Hwynant*, in which, in a castle on *Dinas Erynn-hill*, Vortigern resided. (p. 210.)

"I have now been traversing one of the most wonderful parts, and most worthy of observation, in the three kingdoms, which, in point of romantic scenery and variety of productions, is not, perhaps, to be equaled by the boasted wonders of the Rhetian Alps. The views are grand, picturesque, and pleasing; they exhibit a rich variety, both of the sublime and beautiful. Here is nothing of Art, so diminutive in the scale; but pure, simple Nature, wildly and capriciously sporting in the formation of her gigantic productions, grotesque rocks, towering hills, and extensive lakes, agreeably interspersed, and lying in their bosoms; whence the most limpid brooks and romantic streams the eye ever beheld roll their salubrious waters down the sides of the mountains, or meander in pleasing murmurs through the distant vales; and then fall in beautiful cascades over rocky wears; while the dense foliage of the overhanging wood just permits the observer to ken the whitened foam of these agitated waves. Again, meeting with farther obstruction, they obtain new strength by accumulation, and dash headlong down some dreadful precipice into gloomy excavations beneath, where, thundering and roaring, they contend amidst impending dissipated fragments of rock, which, by

their impetuosity, they frequently dislodge, and hurl, with resistless force and deafening noise, to the vale below. In this varied country the mountains seen afar off put on a pleasing appearance; but, on a nearer view, they inspire terrific ideas. The species of grandeur which accompanies the idea of immensity at a distance, charms the sight; the heart feels absorbed in delight, while the eye ranges over this extensive chain of enormous and adamantine masses, rising one above the other in lofty gradations. The succession of soft and lively shades, whose tints are tempered by passing clouds, affords pleasurable sensations, and makes this native wall of rocks partake of the beautiful rather than the sublime." (pp. 212, 213.) "From history and observation it is evident that the inhabitants of this country are not of a degenerate cast; their sentiments are elevated, and their feelings warm. Boldness and intrepidity are innate. A spirit of liberty still warms their bosoms; and they would trample tyrants and tyranny under their feet. An inviolable attachment prevails to their country; they love their King, and are grateful to Providence, who permits each individual to live peaceably under his own vine and his own fig-tree." (p. 215.) "The distance from Caernarvon to Bangor is 9 miles of as delightful road as the fancy could possibly imagine. The views, whichever way the eye ranges, are diversified and picturesque." (p. 217.) The *Walker through Wales*, whom we have more than once had under our review, here stands convicted of most fatally confounding this Bangor with *Bangor Iscoed*, in Flintshire; and, in his reverie, mistaking a *trickling rill* for a *majestic river*. (p. 219.) "I had to lament that a trifling dispute with his chancellor had driven the present diocesan from his residence, and with little prospect of his return. While I regretted the cause of his absence, I was induced to ask whether any motives of private pique or improper conduct on the part of an individual can justify a Christian bishop in the dereliction of his solemn and impartial charge; leaving his clergy to their own discretion, unsupported by his zeal, and without encouragement from his example; and this at a time too when, with a laudable regard for discipline, he was enforcing parochial residence among his clergy with the most

most rigorous exaction? It is to be hoped his Lordship will speedily recover from all selfish considerations, and, placing the petty reflection of a single opponent's insolence or injury in the scale with the weighty appendages of a mitre, will be induced to return to his cathedral, again animate his diocese by his presence, and be a blessing to his neighbourhood by his wonted liberality." . . . "While this work was going to press, the Bishop died, as it is said, of a broken heart. It was with pleasure and indignation I received, from an impartial adherent to truth, resident on the spot, an account of the real cause of his absenting himself from his diocese: indignation at the malice and iniquity which raised the persecution; and pleasure at the integrity of principle and rectitude of conduct which provoked it. Dr. Warren was an instance of a Christian bishop being cruelly persecuted, driven from his charge, and hunted like a beast of prey, in a country where Christianity is protected and established by law, and at the close of the *eighteenth century*! Too honest to be the toad-eating tool of men vulgarly denominated *the great*, and too holy to forego his solemn engagements, and make the patrimony of the Church a treasury for electioneering bribes, he was pursued with every engine that malice could invent, or money procure. He was represented as a monster of iniquity, though as innocent as a lamb; and the fortitude and resignation with which he long bore the taunts and threats of his enemies, was only exceeded by their malicious industry and relentless fury. Their hatred was inexorable; their revenge insatiable. Vile reports, paragraphs in news-papers and periodical publications, anonymous pamphlets, ridiculous caricatures, and menacing letters of assassination, were some of the instruments made use of; and, from the affair of *Ambock church* till the day of his death, he had not a moment's respite. And what had he done? Impartiality might have summed up his defence as one did of old: *'Est mihi supplicium, causa fuisse pium.'* He is gone where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. And I would charitably recommend to the relentless persecutors of the good Bishop, be they *noble* or *ignoble*, seriously to prepare to meet the injured Prelate at that tribunal where

there is no respect of persons, and where impartial Justice alike awards to the injurer and the injured their respective retribution." (p. 207, and note.) The Bishop died Jan. 27, 1800. See our Obituary, LXX. 185; and also vol. LXXII p. 971.

"The situation of Bangor renders it peculiarly eligible as a place of residence. There are a number of genteel houses, 'belonging' to the clergy, and gentry, who reside near; and the whole being white-washed and covered with slates, have a neat and comfortable appearance. For variety of views and pleasant walks, the sea, the vicinity to Caernarvon, and the great Irish and London road passing through the place, are inducements not usually met with together." (p. 230.) *Port Penbryn* is the grand depôt of the slate trade, from the quarries of Lord Penbryn, who has formed the port at his own expence. (p. 232.) The Welsh have arrived to such perfection in manufacturing the slates, by colouring and polishing both sides, that they can undersell the Dutch, whose slates are always rough, and of an indifferent colour. (p. 233.) Here is an elegant set of hot and cold baths, built by Wyatt; the building and terrace, &c. is said to have cost 30,000*l*. The old mansion-house has undergone a thorough repair in the Gothic style. The park is inclosed with *palisades of slate*, cut into strips of 5 feet long and about 6 inches broad, and fastened to the railing by wooden pins (p. 236.) In *Llanegwili church* is the monument of Archbishop Williams, who, after a series of vicissitudes, "retired hither, and devoted his life to meditation and prayer, and is said to have met his death with a fortitude that must have been inspired by a believing hope, and a resignation that bespoke the faith of a Christian." (p. 238.) Mr. E. says he was, when bishop of Lincoln, tried by his peers, and, being found guilty of *subornation*, suffered imprisonment from 1637 to 1640; and was advanced to the see of York. The writer of his life in the *Biographia Britannica* says his crime was speaking "words in derogation of his Majesty and his ministers;" for which he was tried in the Court of Star Chamber.

"On the conical hill in *Aber* village stood the castle in which Llewellyn received the summons to deliver up the Principality to the Crown of England,

on the three qualified conditions advised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which produced the spirited memorial, which, for its animated and eloquent diction, might have reflected credit on a more polished age, and at once discovered the oppressive measures pursued by Edward, and the injurious treatment the Welsh experienced from their haughty neighbours." (p. 241.) This is one of the ferries to Anglesea. When the tide is out, the Lavan sands are dry for four miles, over which the passenger has to walk to and from the channel where the ferry-boat plies: these frequently shifting, renders it highly dangerous, and several persons have been lost. The large bell of Aber is rung constantly during foggy weather, to direct those coming from the island to that line across the sands which is esteemed the least perilous." (p. 241.) The road across *Penman Maur* is protected on the sea-side by a wall built upon a series of arches, meeting the irregularity of the precipice, with circular holes at regular distances, to take the great quantities of water that descend from the mountains in rainy seasons; and the solid has been cut away perpendicularly, to a width for two cars to pass, at the expence of a parliamentary aid, and a voluntary subscription in which the city of Dublin bore a distinguished part, under the direction of that able engineer Mr. Silvester. Our travellers could not find the non-descript plant called *Afaleur Pren*, whose fruit resembles a lemon, said to grow on the top of the mountain, and transplanted without success; a wet soil suiting Alpine plants better than a dry one. *Braich i ddinas* was considered as the strongest post in the district of Snowdon. In this vicinity are a variety of Druidical and Roman remains, Cromlechs, Carnedd, Maen herion, old forts, &c.; and the whole parish of Dwygyfylchi furnishes abundant matter of speculation for the antiquary. (pp. 242—245.)

"The river *Kynwry*, on which *Conway* stands, signifies the great or chief river; and it perhaps deserves this name, as it is one of the noblest streams of its length in Europe; in the course of 12 miles it receives to many rivulets as to be able to bear ships of burthen, and is navigable for small craft to Llanrwst bridge. The town, now a miserable-looking ruinous place, is nearly triangular in its shape. In

the outer area of the castle a company of 120 boys, from 10 to 16 years old, were learning their exercise, to be prepared against invasion. At Bangor a considerable corps promised to rival this. A general and almost unanimous spirit of loyalty pervades this people. (pp. 246—255.) On the front of an old building in Conway, called *Plas Maur*, or the Great Mansion, built 1585 by Robert Wynne, esq. of Gwidir, are the initials J. H. S. X. P. S. not, as explained by Mr. E. p. 257, *Iesus Hominum Salvator, Christiani Populi Salus*, but *ΙΗΣΟΥ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ*. Nor is there any reason to suppose the house was an *hospital*, but a *family mansion*. "The poor are more numerous and more wretched in their circumstances here than in any part of Wales, for want of employment, manufactory, and maritime trade. Kelp might, under proper encouragement, become advantageous to the poor. It is a very curious fact, that the ashes of all plants growing at a distance from the salt water afford the vegetable alkali, or *potash*; while such as grow near the sea, or on the borders of salt lakes, afford the fossil alkali, or *soda*; if, however, these same plants be cultivated in the interior of the country, they produce *potash* only. Vid. Jacquim. Chym." (p. 259.)

Conway, being a great thoroughfare to Ireland, has three or four good inns; but when the road now making through the Ogwyn mountains shall produce a saving of 10 miles in the distance from Llanrwst to Bangor, this advantage will cease. (p. 260.) Passing the shell of a large house belonging to the Mostyns, a few years since gutted by fire, at a small distance stands *Bod-fallen*, a seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn, near an old castle. A mile farther is *Gloddath*, another fine seat of Sir Thomas's, built in the reign of Elizabeth, and famous for its library of ancient learning; and, above it, *Diganwy* castle, supposed the Roman *Dilum*; but the brass instruments found near it are ancient British weapons, called by the Romans *jacula armentata*, which the Britons used from their chariots of war. (pp. 261—263.) These are celts. Near the small village of *Llandudno* are two copper mines, belonging to the Mostyns. From hence to the *Ormshead* is an elevated steep-down of four miles by one: the promontory consists of high cliffs of various heights,

abounding with caverns, the retreats of various birds, whose eggs are taken at great hazard. (pp. 265, 266.) On an eminence is an ancient fortification, called *Dinas*, and near it the wonder of the neighbourhood, *Maen Sigi*, or the *self-moving stone*, which is so poised that in violent hurricanes it may be seen to move by the force of the wind. (p. 269.) The peninsula of *Gogarth*, from the number and variety of its plants may deserve the name of the *Botanical Garden of Cambria*. (p. 272.) The centre arch of *Llanruff* bridge is described by Mr. Pennant as 59 feet wide; but in a print of it, by an architect, 61 feet in the span, the chord 24 feet at low water. The difference between an English and a Welsh market is seen here; both the buyer and the seller are employed in knitting, and hundreds may be seen, going and returning, earning their subsistence as they walk along. The windows of the church have outside shutters, kept shut except during divine service; a custom prevalent through this part of Wales, and a necessary precaution against the depredations of ball-players*. *Guedir* house, now the property of Sir Peter Burrell, now Lord Guedir, in right of his lady, maternally descended from Owen Gwynnedd, Prince of Wales, built 1558, consists of two courts; and near the site of the old house stands a chapel, over-shadowed by a very large Spanish chestnut. The *fagus castanea* is frequent in the woods in Wales; and Mr. E. concludes, with Evelyn and Collinson, that it is indigenous. Near *Voelas* hall, the seat of Mr. Finch, who married the heiress of the Wynne family, is an artificial mount, where stood the castle, destroyed by Llewelyn the Great. A remarkable column bears a very obscure inscription, part in Latin, part in Welsh; all that can be collected from it is, that the last line imports that *the excellent Prince Llewelyn lies buried here*. This must have been Llewelyn ap *Sisyllt*, who was assassinated 1201, about the place of whose sepulture History is silent. (p. 287.)

* In some low, unprofitable, boggy meadows near *Capel Voelas* several far-

mers were mowing their ill-conditioned grass, by a mode very different from that we had been used to witness: the scythe is much longer and broader than ours, which the mower lifting up in nearly a vertical direction strikes, at a distance from his body, with all the strength he possesses, as though he were striking at a monster, whose attack he dreaded, and whose escape he feared. It appears awkward to a beholder, yet it is reasonable upon two grounds: the intermixture of rushes, &c. in this coarse herbage renders it difficult to cut, and frequent failures in the crop will not admit of going regularly over the ground. They have a peculiar mode, also, of sharpening the scythe: a piece of board 3 inches wide, and about 18 long, narrowed at one end, by way of handle, is covered over with a composition of pounded gritstone and hog's-lard: this is used as a common whetstone for all the cutting instruments used in husbandry. The stone is brought from the foot of Snowdon, and sold in the market at a penny per lb." (p. 289.)

At *Corwen* our traveller was shaved, equally to his astonishment and satisfaction, by a woman. (p. 292.) In proof that the softer sex both wear and take off beards, we remember the wife of a Scotch barber, who exercised the trade in common with her husband, not 50 miles from London. The fee was given to this Welsh shaver, and a blind harper joined to promote the merry gratitude of singing and dancing for the rest of the evening; and in the morn a congregation of Dissenters assembled in a chapel opposite the inn, to pray for the prosperity of their country and the return of general peace, accompanied with psalmody. In the churchyard is the shaft of a cross, mis-called the *sword of Glyndwr*, let into a flat stone, with four supporters. Here is also a neat almshouse, called "*Corwen College*," founded, 1750, for the support of six widows of poor clergymen possessed of the cure of souls at the time of their decease in the county of Merioneth. In a building near the church is kept the parish hearse, for which a person is allowed a salary to keep a stout horse. No people are more attentive to the solemnity of funeral rites than the Welsh. (p. 296.)

Pp. 298—308 are taken up with a brief account of *Owen Glyndwr*, who for 15 years kept up an undecisive

* This is not the reason for thus blocking up the windows of all the churches in Shaffesbury, and some others in Dorsetshire and several other English counties. *Esq.*

struggle between England and Wales, and died 1415, aged 61.

We follow our traveller next to the far-famed vale of *Llangollen*, or *Glyndwrddwy*, and the bridge of *Llangollen*, built by John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph 1346, one of the three *elegant* things of Wales. (p. 311.) "At a small distance, overlooking the town, is a very neat building, in the cottage-style, fitted up with great taste by the present occupiers, the Right Hon. Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby; the former was sister to John late Earl of Ormond, and is aunt of the present Earl; the latter is of the noble family of the name in Ireland, and cousin to the present Earl of Bedfordshire. An extent of about two acres includes every thing graceful, as a confined pleasure-ground. It is an elegant villa in miniature, and justly entitled to Miss Seward's appellation, "the fairy palace of the vale." These ladies, united by sisterly affection, congenial talents, and endued with virtues and accomplishments calculated to adorn more public scenes, retired early from the gay world, and chose this reclusive spot for their constant residence. Avoiding every appearance of dissipation, they lead a life as retired as the situation." (pp. 312, 313.)

We next ascend the conical hill of *Dinas Bran*, rising suddenly on all sides from its base, on the summit of which stands the celebrated castle of its name, the seat of the ancient lords of Yale. In its neighbourhood are the pillar of *Eliseg* (whose inscription is given in the last edition of Camden's *Britannia*), and the remains of *Fulle Crucis* abbey, in a reclusive vale, surrounded by lofty hills, but in a country not famed for cheapness, mutton being 6d. per lb. beef 8d. veal 9d. chickens 3s. and 3s. 6l. per couple, and every other article proportionably dear, and provisions to be fetched cheaper from Shrewsbury, 30 miles distance, including carriage and commission. (p. 325.)

Mr. E. distinguishes properly between *Offa's* and *Wat's* dykes, both accurately delineated in his namesake's map of North Wales. He supposes the first to have been the work of the Welsh, and the other of the English or Danes, as a *counter-barrier*; in which he is supported by Churchyard;

and that in time of peace the inhabitants might be permitted to barter their respective commodities for mutual benefit, and the space between the two dykes be considered as neutral ground, like the frontier fortified towns on the banks of the Rhine. *Wat's* dyke is only discoverable at *Maesbury*, near *Olvestry*, and ends at the *Dee*, near *Basingwerk*. (p. 328.) *Clirk* castle is next described, and "the incomparable and almost inconceivable view from the elevation near it. It is impossible to imagine any thing more extensively grand; *seventeen counties*, as a natural map, spread their varied beauties before the eye of the spectator—nothing can exceed the variety and extent of scenery discoverable from this *invariable spot*." (p. 331.) A brief outline of the origin, power, and decline of the *Lords Marchers of Wales* is given, pp. 332—346, principally extracted from a MS. now in the possession of P. Lloyd Fletcher, esq. of *Gwernhaed*, in *Flintshire*; in which, "whoever wishes for farther elucidation upon this obsolete subject, will find much curious information."

Letter XIII. contains a pleasing delineation of the Welsh character, which has little deviated from the time of *Gyraldus*, in the reign of Henry II. 1188. Fondness for their country, and tenacious adherence to their native language, are not more remarkable than their singular attachment for each other, and their readiness to give mutual assistance. Hospitality shines in every rank; high spirit and military courage are points no less legible in their character. National impotence and family distinction frequently lead them to think too highly of themselves; and a too quick sensibility is alarmed at the slightest *apprehension of insult*, and too apt to be involved in petty lawsuits. Courtship is carried on by both parties between the blankets; and this mode is found to be as innocent as any other. There are two kinds of marriages among them—the great and little wedding. In the latter, persons cohabit together; and if, after trial, they have reason to be satisfied with each other, the friends are invited to witness their intentions, and they are afterwards considered as man and wife: if the parties, prior to this, are dissatisfied with each other, the woman is dismissed, and such repudiation is not considered an hindrance to futur

* See remarks on this Poem, LXIX. 830.

future marriage: but this is chiefly now confined to the borders of Cardiganshire. To the great wedding all the neighbours are invited, and make a point of attending, laden with presents. At funerals they kneel and weep round the corpse, and give provisions to the poor; they stop at every cross-way, and sing psalms, and say the Lord's prayer. The two prayers usually read at the grave are read at the communion-table, where the minister receives the obituary offerings from the relations and congregation, amounting, frequently, to 8l. and in Caernarvon to little short of 100l. per annum. None are admitted into holy orders at St. Asaph or Bangor but such as have graduated at Oxford or Cambridge; and the present Bishop of Rochester*, when at St. David's, ordered that none should be admitted except they had, immediately preceding the time of offering themselves candidates, spent two or three years at one of these five schools, Cowbridge, Caernarvon, Pembroke, Ystradmeirick, or Brecknock; and that no curate should have less than 15l. for one church, 30l. for two, &c. The curacies in North Wales are seldom less than 40 or 50l. The livings in South Wales became, at the Dissolution, *unendowed vicarages*; and, had it not been for Queen Anne's bounty, half the churches would have gone without ministers: as it is, a number of chapels have been suffered to fall into a dilapidated state. Agriculture is at a very low ebb, and appears to have experienced little improvement for centuries; and the Welsh farmer has the very first principles of good husbandry to learn.—Letter XV. treats of the Welsh language, which, Mr. E. says, p. 386, is getting into disuse: of the Bards, and their *Pisfeddod*, or congress, last held in 1567. Peculiar superstitious customs are next mentioned. Mr. E. laments the remissness of his brethren of the Establishment, "who drive the enquiring mind to seek religious information elsewhere, and thus disperse and starve the flock they have sworn to collect and feed." (p. 410.) And he calls on the *Episcopal Guardians of the Establishment* to enquire into these offences, and, by a timely removal of them, prevent the mischiefs of separation. At the same time he is of opinion, that even the

Jumpers (pointed out in vols. LXIX. pp. 579, 656, 741, 756, 938; and LXXIII. p. 42) have been misrepresented; and that "they only carry their zeal to a height at the mention of the love of Christ and his atonement, when the whole congregation begin exulting, and discover their deep obligation and greatest sense of deliverance by gestures which may appear extravagant to those in the habit of thinking less warm on the subject, or habituated to more temperate and modest expressions of joy. I have known a preacher think it prudent to suspend his harangues till the ferment of zeal has abated, but never witnessed any of those intemperate and indecent ebullitions of passion so frequently detailed by the enemies of Religion." (p. 414.)

247. *The History of Howden Church.* Howden: printed by and for John Savage [Bookseller there], 1799. 12mo.

HAVING but lately met with this little work, after 14 years enquiry, we find in it the history of the separation of the manor and church from Peterborough, and donation of them to Durham, whose prior and convent acquired a large jurisdiction in Howden and Howdenshire, and over the church of Howden, and other churches and chapels within that liberty; the decay of the church, reduced to the nave and tower, which are described, with the chantries and inscriptions on the eight bells, which were all re-cast 1775; but not a word of the monuments or inscriptions. Was it because Mr. S. had waged an unsuccessful controversy about the oldest inscription on the bowels of a bishop of Durham, either Kirkham or Skirlaw? He solicited, in our vol. LXII. p. 294, an account of Howden's being wrestled from Peterborough, and a life of the historian, Walter de Howden; answered, *ibid.* p. 422. He gave a fac simile of the inscription above-mentioned, ascribing it to *Ep. Kirkham*; and enquiry after the register of the family of the *Melthams*, referred to by Burton, *Mem. Ebor.* p. 481, note d; as if he meant to give some account of their fine but damaged monuments in the South aisle of Howden church. Another fac simile of this inscription, by Mr. Carter*, appeared in our vol. LXIII. p. 25; which Mr. S. will by no means

* Dr. Horsley, now bishop of St. Asaph.

* Who speaks of the church with rap-
ture, LXIX. 28.

abide by, *ibid.* p. 710, preferring the Durham antiquary's authority to all other, Leland scarcely excepted*. Mr. S. proposed an account of Hemmingborough; but, probably, finding one already at the end of Burton's *Monasticon Eboracum*, declined it. He published his account of Wrefel castle and church.

248. *Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno, on the Coast of Aracan, and of the singular Preservation of Fourteen of her Company on the Wreck, without Food, during a Period of Twenty-three Days. In a Letter to his Father, the Rev. Thomas Mackery, Minister of Laing, in Sutherlandshire, by William Mackery, late second Officer of the Ship.*

THE Juno was a ship of 450 tons burthen, very much out of repair, and in all respects badly provided for sea. Her crew consisted of 53 men, chiefly Lascars, or native seamen, with a few Europeans; and there were also on-board the captain's wife, her maid (a native young woman), and some Malays, to assist in working the ship; in all, 72 souls. She took in a cargo of teak-wood for Madras at Rangoor, the chief town of Pegu, situated at the mouth of the Sirian river, and a place of some trade, and sailed May 29, 1795. She suddenly shoaled in the river; and struck on a hard sand-bank. June 1, sprung a leak, which she never recovered; and on the 20th, at noon, at last sunk, in lat. 17° 10' N. and about 9° W. of Cape Negrain, so as to bring the upper deck under water. All the people got into the mizen-top and rigging, till the upper deck and upper parts of the hull went to pieces; and the rigging that supported the mast, to which 72 unfortunate wretches clung, gave way; every moment some yielded to their fate at once; some were washed out of the rigging; but the greater part were reserved for trials yet more dreadful. On the fifth day after the ship went down, they formed a raft, which was of no use to the numbers who got on it, and therefore returned. At last, about nine went off on it, and in all proba-

bility perished in a squall. The captain and several others died early in July. About 20 days after the ship went down, the tide sunk so as to afford a passage into the gun-room; and she drifted, at length, so near land, that six Lascars got on shore on spars, and, with two women, three old men, a middle-aged man, and the writer, composed the whole number on the wreck. These at last reached the shore, among the Moors, about six days journey from Chittagong, on the Company's territory. They were at length conveyed to Ramoo, an obscure little town or village, garrisoned with Sepoys from Chittagong, under the command of Lieut. Towers, who there passed his time in acquiring the native languages; and, after administering every relief to the sufferers, conveyed them to Chittagong, and sent a guard to the wreck, the materials of which, under the management of the writer, were shipped on-board the Restoration, and he reached Calcutta Dec. 12, 1795, leaving behind him his faithful boy, averse to another voyage. Mrs. Breumer recovered her health and spirit, and is since well married. One of the two men died; and as to the Lascars, we hear no more of them, or the rest of the crew.

249. *A Sermon, preached before the House of Commons, at the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, on Wednesday, February 20, 1805, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By Charles-Henry Hall, D.D. Canon of Christ Church.*

THE preacher, understanding his text, Rom. viii. 31, "not with a view to our spiritual salvation, and the glorious hope of future happiness, but to our security in this world merely, and our well-being in the fleeting and transitory course of our existence here," improves it, not in ascribing it to our increased power and extended opulence, but that "the visionary refinement, and the restless love of innovation, to which other nations may attribute their sufferings, we resisted from the very beginning. Our customs, our laws, our holy religion, we resolved to maintain from the very first; and we have maintained them: we have not lost, and may we never lose, our attachment, even to the prejudices, if so they are to be called, which time has sanctioned; and we have wisely taught our children to

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* Mr. H. cannot distinguish *Odo*, a Norman, from *Adonis*, a Greek name; "greatly doubts D. H.'s credibility, though he does not find texture to refer to his authorities;" and confounds the Lombardic with the Saxon letters.

abhor that insatiable thirst for alteration which terminates at last in having nothing to alter. Our patriotism, our fond attachment to our native land, has not been wasted in unprofitable speculations, nor lost in chimerical theories of universal benevolence; but has limited its exertions, as reason and religion direct, to our friends, our kindred, our neighbours; for their sakes, the soil which they inhabit is dear to us; the soil which has nurtured us in infancy, and which our parents have cherished before us. For their sakes we have '*girded ourselves to the battle*' with an ardour and an unanimity to which the annals of history can scarcely afford a parallel. In this cause the idle rouse themselves into activity; the industrious quit their peaceful labours; and the rich forego their gratifications. All difference, all discordant opinions, are silenced; and one sentiment animates all." . . . "Is then this happy concord, this inflexible maintenance of our most invaluable privileges, the result of our own wisdom only? Hath our own sagacity alone taught us to foresee our dangers, and our own strength enabled us to erect a barrier against them? No; far be it from us to assert so presumptuous a claim. Let the praise be humbly offered where it is due. 'Not unto us, O Lord, but to thy name be given the glory *.' It is thy hand; thou, O Lord, hast done it †." . . . "We think ourselves a moral people; and, in many respects, it is true we are so. Let us not, however, presume too hastily on the title, until we are sure there is nothing to derogate from it. But it is the unfortunate character of our days, that the vices which were once limited to the higher orders of society are now become universal: the voluptuousness, the dissipation, the prodigality, which used only to be found in the splendid palaces of rank and opulence, have now found their way into the lowly mansions of labour and industry; all orders now require the same indulgences; they

have the same wishes and the same wants; and, in the expensive gratifications of luxury, the servant almost vies with his master, and the peasant with his lord ‡." (p. 14.) . . . "This is one of the great evils which we have to lament, the true cause, perhaps, of all the crimes which daily and hourly shock our feelings; and, if it be an evil of such a nature as to elude the efforts of human policy, if laws cannot prevent, cannot even retard its course, let something else be tried; let us see what the influence of example will do, or whether admonition will succeed where authority fails; let some effort at least be made, before it be too late, to stem the torrent of growing corruption, or the vengeance of Heaven will most assuredly bring with it both the cure and punishment." (p. 14.) . . . "Our very prosperity endangers our religion. There is danger also to us in the acknowledged impiety of our enemies; in our just abhorrence of their crimes we may learn to think too highly of ourselves, and, like the Pharisee of old, whilst we are censuring the vices of others, we may insensibly forget our own. Nay, there is danger even in the justice of our cause; for, contending as we are, not for dominion, power, or wealth, but for self-preservation, for our country, our government, our religion, we may be tempted to claim that protection as a right, which, in all cases, must be the free, unconditional gift of God. If there be any truth in these observations, we are standing every day on the brink of a precipice; and, with all our boasted virtues, and all our real blessings, when we least expect it, perhaps the hour of retribution may be at hand." (pp. 18, 19.) The concluding application is suitable.

250. *An Answer to some Pleas in Favour of Idolatry and Indulgences in the Romish Church; addressed to the Friends of the Protestant Faith. By the Rev. R. B. Nickolls, LL.B. Rector of Stoney Stan-*

* Psalm cxvi. 1.

† Psalm cix. 7.

‡ Here, as we have frequently observed, the Society for the Suppression of Vice fail in their desirable end; they cannot stop the getting of riches; they cannot curb the abuse of them, nor their baneful example from spreading to the dependents and all in the employment of the corrupted opulent, who frequently require from their servants dress and habits to which they would not otherwise aspire; who keep them from their rest at night, their church on Sunday, their tranquillity, and the health attendant on it, and urge them into compliances, to support which they must gamble and pilfer, and, to kill the time, frequent houses of ill fame, to the endangering both of their health and their morals. EDIT.

ton, Leicestershire, and Dean of Middleham in Yorkshire.

THE worthy Dean, attentive to the interests of true Christianity and true Protestantism, which are the same, has here given a comprehensive view of the enormities of the Church of Rome in the two articles above specified; and gives a new and not improbable application of the person that has seated himself in the temple of God as God—not to the Pope, but to the Corican usurper, who has dethroned *him*, and defied the living God. If indulgences are still adhered to, the Irish need not content themselves with being absolved from their oath; for every crime has its price.

251. *An Address to Lord Teignmouth, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society; occasioned by his Address to the Clergy of the Church of England. By a Country Clergyman.*

NOT having seen his Lordship's address, we were at a loss to comprehend what could have excited this outcry against it. But, on a serious perusal of it, we are, with the writer, afraid the professions of this Society will lead to mischief, as the institutions of benefit-societies, and the multiplication of others under various names, and as too many of the societies, which, springing up like mushrooms, differ materially in their *real* from their *avowed* object, in discordance between the object they *profess* and the object they *pursue*, have been perverted to the worst of ends. "If your Lordship," says he, "will please to call to mind the warnings of a learned Prelate of our Church, you will remember that he is now, in a remarkable manner, and with much aggravation of malice and impudence, detected lurking behind the cross." Whatever this means, we are yet to learn how best the distribution of Bibles (the translation and edition of which is to be entrusted to all the different denominations of Christians, a new translation, or one otherwise modified, as the writer has been informed is the case with the *Welsh* translation) must favour and propagate the sentiments of the different parties who encourage it. By the 11th regulation, which is, to conduct the business of the Society, appoint all officers except the treasurer, have power to call special meetings, and are charged with procuring for the Society suitable patron-

age; it shall consist of 36 laymen, of whom 24 who shall have most frequently attended shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year; 6 shall be foreigners, resident in London or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be members of the Church of England, and the other half members of other denominations of Christians. We have here a standing majority against the Church. "The first temptation held out to the publick is the *liberal basis* of your Establishment. Is it liberal, my Lord, to deprive one party of more than three-fourths of its strength, and to throw it among the others, who have no other right to it, nor expectation of it, but what they derive from your Lordship?" (pp. 22—24.) . . . "Christian Charity no where recommends associations of discordant principles, combinations of men professedly at variance and in hostility with each other; but Christian Charity enjoins that which renders all these elaborate societies useless: it teaches and obliges Christians to be *like-minded*, to have one faith, one baptism, one speech, and one hope of their calling." (p. 11.) The majority of the meetings, or the committee, have it in their power to order the printing and distributing Bibles, made up agreeable to their respective sentiments, either by translating or commenting on the Bible, and thus detailing their opinions, and attempting to make converts. Such an heterogeneous Bible, circulated among the Indians or Mahometans, must effectually check the progress of Christianity. We are happy, however, to hear that an antidote to this poison is under contemplation by a new respectable Bible Society, which will employ the best paper and the best type, on the most reasonable terms.

"As it is notorious that several *liberal* friends of rank have strenuously defended the Dissenting denominations of Christians against the one established, but scarcely any have been persuaded to quit their connexion with the Church, and honour the meeting-houses with their presence, it would not be an easy thing for those several denominations to prove their connexion with their friends in the Church, were it not for the opportunities afforded them by societies established on *liberal bases*. Here, indeed, it is with all the members, as the

verb goes, 'Hail, fellow, well met.' All is unity and charity, and Christian benevolence, and every thing that is good. Here is realized the pretty hand-in-hand frontispiece to the Christian Ladies Pocket-book, 1803. In sweetest harmony we view the preacher, shopman, and the British peer, the Methodist, and Baptist, and Independent, the Antinomian, &c. &c. &c. and a venerable Bishop of the Church of England. But, my Lord, it is a fact, that few men of opulence, and fewer still of rank, frequent the conventicle or meeting-house, though several are well-known supporters of the cause. If men of influence and consideration, who continue to revile the Church, still think proper to remain nominal members of her communion, till I am favoured by your Lordship with a better reason for this strange, inconsistent behaviour, I am satisfied with this, that *her* society is that which, in spite of calumny, is to be preferred; though still, in their sober moments, even men of the world do think it more creditable to be accounted members of our venerable Church than subscribers to the meeting-house; they proceed as if they adopted the idea of the gay king, and thought that the Church was fitter for gentlemen than the conventicle." (p. 27.)

"To speak in no harsher terms of your Lordship's invitation into your association than I feel by conscience bound to speak, do you not, my Lord, at least lead the clergy into temptation, a thing against which they daily pray? And is it not presumption to trust themselves in the company of so many agreeable gentlemen, who, if they be honest, must infallibly endeavour to seduce them from their first faith? The divine grace is no where promised to those who sin wilfully; and surely it is to tempt God's providence to expect to come off harmless when we know he has in general made no way to escape. My Lord,

"You know your strength, and I know mine;

Neither our own, but given."

Nothing with me hath such fascinating charms as good company; and nothing sooner would seduce me from my principles. Feeling myself, therefore, too weak to say that it is positively out of the power of any of your friends to persuade me out of the means of salvation, or defraud me out of the all-

sufficient merits and atonement of my adored Redeemer, I must, in prudence and in conscience, decline your Lordship's invitation. I am perfectly aware that there are some chosen, favoured persons, who seem to possess much greater fortitude and spiritual strength than I can boast, or than I judge (for charity compels us so to determine); they have, by some revealed means, secured a more than ordinary measure of grace, and so can safely make a bolder flight in the thickest of this world's temptation and trials; else, might we ignorantly ask, what concord hath a mire with a meeting-house? Why should a clergyman of the Church be unequally yoked with a lovely sister of the conventicle? But, upon these heads, my Lord, I refer you to a certain officer of the Society. Perhaps he can resolve you how a clergyman of the Church can attend the meeting-house without danger to his principles, or gross indecorum towards the Church and its spiritual superior. He; perhaps, can securely, and without breach of trust, take his pupil to hear the harangues of those who daily revile her. This, to common understandings, does not appear to be the likely way 'to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word,' which every clergyman at his ordination solemnly promises. It wants some clearing up. I am sure I have no such extraordinary grace as to justify me in such dangerous experiments; and therefore I dare not expose myself to such temptations as I see persons more spoken of for piety practise every day. In short, my Lord, I confess my great fear that frequent communication with those whom we both consider as corrupt concerning the faith would, in the end, defile the purity of my own; and therefore, without presumption, I cannot join myself to your Bible Society." (p. 31.)

252. *A Letter to a Country Clergyman; occasioned by his Address to Lord Teignmouth, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society. By a Suburban Clergyman.*

THE Suburban Clergyman, whom we have heard hinted to be the author of "The Fashionable World Displayed" (reviewed vol. LXXIV. 822, 858), repels the fears and prejudices of the author of the Address, who has been said

said to be the Rev. Mr. Sykes, of Guildborough, in Northamptonshire, with pleasantry rather than severity, disclaiming those apprehensions which his country-brother entertains from a coalition between Churchmen and Dissenters for the dissemination of the Scriptures. He professes himself friendly to every measure which tends to diffuse truth and charity; replies, in the most satisfactory manner, to every objection in the Address; and hopes that the intercourse between persons of different religious persuasions, which the Bible Society promotes, will operate, by a kind of mental friction, to wear away the asperities of all parties.

This is not the only controversy which we are truly sorry to see carried on between the two parties. "Guides to the Church," and "Churchman's Remembrancer," will never be healing measures so long as the inveteracy of some Churchmen insinuates them to call the Dissenters by names so severely illiberal as we cannot stain our pages with repeating.

253. *A Poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East.* By the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M. A. E. R. S. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE Rev. Claudius Buchanan, vice-president of the College of Fort William in Bengal, formerly B. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, gave to the University, in 1804, 2101.; of which 1001. was to be given to the author of a prose dissertation on the best means of civilizing the subjects of the British Empire in India, and diffusing the light of the Christian Religion through the Eastern world; 601. for an English poem on the restoration of learning in the East; 251. for a Latin poem on *Collegium Bengalenſe*; and 251. for a Greek ode on *Τεσσοβας*. The first prize was adjudged to Mr. Grant, fellow of Magdalen; but the judges unanimously expressed their wish for the publication of Mr. W.'s, who had handled his subject with that judgment and precision which distinguish all his compositions, commencing with the production of light, and conducting his readers through the advantage of the Eastern over the Western world; the progress of Brahma's and Mahometan superstition; the degradation and oppressed state of India; the character of Sir William Jones (to whose recollection this poem is inscribed); the effects of the restoration of learn-

ing, civil and religious; apostrophe to England; and contrast of her arms with those of France.

254. *The Prophecy of Isaiah concerning the Humiliation, Sufferings, Death and Burial, and consequent Exaltation, of the Messiah, paraphrased; or, an Exposition of Part of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Chapters: designed as a serious Meditation on Good Friday.* By the Rev. Edward Backenbury, B. A. Vicar of Skendleby.

THE author's design is, to bring back a more serious and decent observance of Good Friday. He has collected the sense of different commentators and lexicographers on the disputed or doubtful passages, following no opinion farther than he could reconcile it with the general tenor of divine truth, being open to conviction, and referring himself to the indulgence of a candid publick. He has it in contemplation to publish a connected system of doctrinal and practical Christianity, in 54 discourses, as professed and maintained by the Church of England.

255. *An Illustration of the Monastic History and Antiquities of the Town and Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury.* By the Reverend Richard Yates, F.S.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge; Chaplain to his Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea; and Rector of Eton, alias Athen. With Views of the most considerable Monastical Remains; by the Reverend William Yates, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

THIS interesting work, which has been some time in expectation, will not disappoint the Antiquarian reader in its execution.

"The monastery of St. Edmund's Bury acquired and maintained, during a long succession of ages, a very distinguished and extensive celebrity. In magnificent buildings, splendid decorations, and extensive possessions, it was equalled by few; and its immunities and privileges, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, rendered it superior to most of the Conventual Establishments in England. The venerable remains, in their present fallen condition, indicate its former grandeur; and it is impossible to contemplate them without a degree of admiration that renders the flourishing state of these stupendous sacred edifices an interesting subject of enquiry.

"It has been matter of surprise, that no Antiquary has hitherto supplied any regular and comprehensive History of this Abbey. The unfinished work of Dr. Batteley,

Bauley, and a small anonymous publication, are the only attempts to gratify the public curiosity that preceded the Proposals for the present Work. In some measure to supply this deficiency, and to offer an Historic Illustration of the rise, progress, meridian grandeur, and present state, of these memorials of the piety and liberality of our ancestors, is the purpose of the following sheets.

"That no full and satisfactory history of this noble establishment has hitherto appeared, cannot have proceeded either from the subject being viewed as too inconsiderable, or from a paucity of materials.

"Its magnitude and importance are still evident; and the literary remains are sufficiently ample to form a large work; but the most authentic documents are not calculated, in an unpublished and unarranged state, to afford satisfaction to the generality of enquirers." (Pref. pp. v. vi.)

"The MS accounts preserved in the Registers and Offices are sufficiently abundant to have afforded several volumes; but, though they contain many particulars worthy the attention of the Antiquary, and are chiefly composed of materials that might certainly have this claim to novelty,—that they have never been published,—yet would they most undoubtedly subject any work that introduced them to the general inconveniences of Local Histories, as defined by a modern elegant writer *—"Size, Expence, and Soporific Qualities."

"Charters, Grants, Papal Bulls, Benefactors Wills, Rent Rolls, Presentations, Leases, and Documents of a similar description, are therefore not generally inserted at length in this Work. They are, indeed, so numerous, that this could not have been done without enhancing the price in a very considerable degree.

"The sources of information that are less public calls me to the discharge of a most pleasing and gratifying duty—the acknowledgment of obligation to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Friends, who have honoured me with communications, or granted me the use of their Libraries." (pp. ix. x.)

After acknowledgments to his literary benefactors, Mr. Yates thus speaks of the plates.

"The Plates, I trust, will appear to be executed in a style of accuracy and elegance seldom equalled, and never exceeded by works of similar magnitude, containing the same number of plates, and offered at the same price. The drawings were all made by my brother, with the most laborious regard to truth of delineation;

and, as they were all finished and corrected upon the spot from the original objects, it is hoped they will be found to possess no inconsiderable portion of that first requisite of excellence, an exact portraiture of the object delineated, without any adventitious additions of a fanciful and incorrect taste. The apprehensions of my brother, as an amateur artist, on first submitting to the public eye his efforts in an art which he only cultivates as an occasional relaxation to the more severe studies of classical and scholastic pursuits, were in a great measure relieved by the unequivocal and gratifying approbation of Henry Bunbury, esq. the productions of whose fascinating pencil, as they afford a general gratification, have long enjoyed the meed of general applause.

"Neither labour nor expence have been spared to render the whole work not altogether unworthy the highly-honourable patronage which the very respectable list of Subscribers has conferred on it. To their candour, and that of a liberal publick, it is presented with every sentiment of respect, and with the diffidence properly attendant on the first essay of an inexperienced author; who hopes that the errors and imperfections of his production may find an apology at the bar of candid criticism, in the assiduity of his endeavours to contribute a small portion to the fund of public amusement and information; and who will feel the highest satisfaction should this attempt to illustrate the former magnificence and present state of these interesting Antiquities afford any gratification to the inhabitants and occasional visitors of the town and neighbourhood; and at the same time be found to offer to the general reader an elucidation of Monastic History, and present some observations and subjects of investigation not entirely undeserving the attention of the learned and judicious Antiquary.

"And here also filial duty and gratitude entreat the indulgence of paying a deserved tribute of affection to the memory of a most kind and honoured parent. A residence of thirty-seven years within the walls of the Abbey, and a love of antiquarian enquiries, had rendered these awful ruins peculiarly interesting to him; and he employed the few leisure intervals which indefatigable exertions in discharge of his more important duties allowed, in forming an illustrative Collection, which he was very desirous of having further extended. To gratify the wishes of an indulgent father was, therefore, the first occasion of undertaking this Work, and adds another attestation to the numerous instances of the frailty of all earthly hope. When it was far advanced in preparation for the press, the Omnipotent Disposer of all

all events was pleased to summon him to the reward of his piety and virtues, and his children to the solemn duty of following his mortal remains to an early grave. Those who, like me, have suffered so sudden and so irreparable a loss, and those who notice with sympathy the sigh of pious sensibility, will readily pardon the sorrow of a son for intruding itself upon these pages, and joining in those public testimonies of respect that were its greatest consolation."

In the uncertainty about its Roman existence*, the antiquity of the town is taken up in the Saxon period in *Bedericsworth*, the *Villa* or estate of *Bederic*, for so *bury* signified at that and later times; and hence *the bury* is synonymous with the mansion of the lord of the manor, or the *great house* of the *squire*, which name it bore at the foundation of the monastery about 925. We much doubt whether the four blocks dug out of the foundations of the abbey church, engraved in plate I. preceded the establishment of Christianity there. We even think we discern in them the head of the royal St. Edmund, and the wolf which sound it.—The second chapter is occupied with the history of the kingdom of East Anglia *Sigebriht*, *Sigbriht*, not *Sigbercht*, is the spelling of the Saxon Chronicle when it mentions that king of Wessex. Sebert, whose tomb was opened in Westminster Abbey, when Henry III. rebuilt it (p. 21, note), was the first Christian king of Essex, who founded it about 610. Tanner, Not. Monast. p. 292.

Edmund was crowned king of East Anglia at *Burs* or *Bury*, A. D. 865. The Danes, led by the prospect of plunder, invaded his kingdom next year, and were beaten off, but in 867 defeated by him. They wintered at Thetford 870-1, defeated and put him to a cruel death, ravaged his dominions, and destroyed the churches. The Danes shot the king to death with arrows, and cut off his head, which was afterwards found in a wood protected by a wolf, and joined to the body. The whole was deposited in a wooden church at *Bedericsworth*. Sigebert, A. D. 690, erected the first Christian church here, into which the martyr was translated 903; and the Benedictine monks were

placed here, 1020, by Ailwin bishop of Huhn, who had been keeper of the body; and a favourite with king Canute, who granted them a charter, and was otherwise a benefactor. The church was finished 1032, having been 12 years building. Edward the Confessor granted the privilege of a mint to the monastery, and a considerable franchise. This church was rebuilt 1093*. The high privileges and exemptions enjoyed by this *mitred* abbey occupy ch. iv. § 2. § 3. contains their contests with bishops of Huhn, Thetford, and Norwich. About 1255, the Grey or Franciscan friars settled in Bury, but were soon removed to Babwell out of it. The monks had also various contests with the townsmen. We have next an account of the royal visits and parliaments which distinguished Bury from Edward the Confessor to Elizabeth. Chap. iv. § 7, recites the grandeur and magnificence of the establishment. We know not what this observation, p. 176, note*, means, that "the Gothic architects were accustomed to face their pillars with thin lamina of marble." If it is intended for a translation of the verses following, we do not find the idea.

Chap. v. treats of monastic officers: *Heywardus*, p. 205. There was a Hayward, or regulator of the hay cutting, in Waltham marshes.

Wudewardus, p. 206. Woodward. | *Custos Mandati*.

Duo Brevitores, two keepers or sealers of writs or briefs.

Septem servientes de Sartrind, seven servants in the taylor's shop.

Sutor, shoemaker.

Cementarius, mason.

Duo Stegarii may be two thatchers or tilers, from *styn*, roof.

Abbot Sampson was accustomed to preach in the Norfolk dialect, the county in which he was born. He died 1120. (p. 213.) This shews that sermons were delivered in English so early as the twelfth century.

P. 215. Mr. Cole's note has not removed the difficulty in the passage of Leland.

* Qu. if Mr. Y. sufficiently distinguishes the several re-edifications? The original church was of wood. The second, built by Sigbert 1032, gave place to another, and that to a third, of hewn stone, in which the body was deposited, and that to a fourth 1095. (pp. 72, 78 n.)

P. 215.

* Whether as *Villa Faustini* or *Faustina*, certainly not as *Villa Fratris Austini*, which is too bad. EDIT.

P. 222. The epitaph on Reeve is mistranslated on account of being wrong stopped:

"Dixerunt Requis progeni; et atque Magnanimus, &c." [pater] They called Remis by birth or family; and he was a magnanimous, &c. father.

We beg leave to object to *Monastical or Monastic (Title);* legendary for legendary, p. 46, note.

The places not being numbered, a difficulty arises in referring to those of the Abbey gate, xi. xii. mentioned p. 8 of the second part, and in the title to chap. i.

We have received much pleasure in the perusal of this history of the town and abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, as far as it goes; and though we regret the Compiler is prevented from a more ample detail from *original documents*, by the reasons given in the Preface, the consideration of the great inconveniences of local Histories, size, expence, and superfluous qualities, as stated by a pedantic topographer, reviewed vol. LXIX. p. 386; we hope he will at least find encouragement to complete his undertaking.

256. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, on Thursday, May 31, 1804; being the Time of the yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about the Cities of London and Westminster. By the Right Reverend George Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Published at the Request of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Trustees of the several Schools. To which is annexed, an Account of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.*

THE following passage will be sufficient to recommend this discourse.

"It is equally easy to all ranks and conditions of men to comprehend that God made our first parents upright and happy—that by right of his sovereign power as their Creator he imposed upon them one command, as the test of their obedience and the mark of their dependence—that they violated this command, and thereby incurred the displeasure of God—that, in consequence of this disobedience, they were deprived of the happiness they had hitherto enjoyed, and became subject to toil, pain, sin, misery, and death—that they transmitted their nature thus changed, depraved, and corrupted, to their posterity—that the whole human race, by partaking of this sinful

nature, and the actual commission of sin, were the objects of God's wrath, and liable to punishment—that it pleased God, at the moment he passed judgment upon our first parents, to remember mercy, and to promise, in obscure terms, a future Redeemer of mankind—that he renewed this promise repeatedly, and gradually gave clearer intimations of his gracious design—that, as a preparatory step, he selected from the nations of the earth a peculiar people, to whom he prescribed rules of religious worship, and laws for their civil government—that, by the mouth of his Prophets, whom he raised up from time to time among his chosen people, he declared the personal dignity of the Saviour of the world; pointed out the family from which he should be descended; foretold the place where he should be born; the time of his appearance; the circumstances of his birth; the nature of the instructions he should deliver, and of the miracles he should perform; the reception he should meet with during his ministry; the insults and sufferings he should endure; his resurrection from the dead; his ascension into heaven; and the future progress of his religion—that all these predicted circumstances took place in Jesus Christ, and in Him alone—that, consequently, he was the promised Redeemer of mankind—that the Religion which he taught must be true—that his doctrines ought to be believed—that his precepts ought to be obeyed—that the terms of salvation which he proposed must be accepted, or the punishment which he denounced must be undergone. These are the great and leading truths of the merciful scheme of Redemption through Jesus Christ; and, when stated in their native simplicity, they require no depth of thought to comprehend them, no length of labour to investigate them. Would to God it were as easy to make men practise the duties of Christianity, which constitute that degree of holiness without which no man shall see God, as it is to make them believe those articles of faith which are necessary for eternal salvation." (p. 14.)

257. *Peculiar Privileges of the Christian Ministry considered in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of St. David's, at the primary Visitation of that Diocese in the Year 1804. By Thomas Lord Bishop of St. David's.*

THE benevolent Bishop, observing that the duties of the clerical profession have been detailed by his predecessor (Dr. George Bull) and others, undertakes to state the *advantages* of it. The points on which he chiefly dwells for this

this purpose, are the opportunities it offers of securing happiness here and hereafter, by means of a retired, studious, peaceful, religious, useful life. In treating of these five principal subjects, the learned prelate extends some of them into several subdivisions, and illustrates them by many cogent arguments. Under the head of the usefulness of the Christian ministry, he speaks of the illustration of the Scriptures in their original language, and on that passage has this important note :

"We have the authority of one of the most learned men of any age or country for saying, that *Non aliunde discitur in religionis dependentia quam ab ignorantia grammaticæ.* (Scaligerana, p. 86, ed. Tan. Fabri.) We may exemplify this remark of Scaliger by some important passages in the New Testament relative to the divinity of Christ, about which there can be no doubt, if the construction of the Greek language is to be determined by its own idioms. Take one passage *in istar omnium.* St. Paul says, *Προεβλεπόμενος τὴν μακαρίαν ἐλπίδα καὶ ἐκπασίαν τῆς δόξης τοῦ μακαρίου Θεοῦ πατρὸς ἡμεῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.* (Tit. ii. 13.) Our common version translates this passage thus: "Looking for that blessed hope of the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ." The MS correction in the margin of Hugh Broughton's version, quoted by Mr. Sharp, translates it less ambiguously: "The glorious appearing of our great God and Saviour, Jesus Christ." We have in the language of this version St. Paul's most express declaration of the divinity of Jesus Christ. And so Hammond translates it in his margin, and Whitby confirms this sense in his note on the passage. And so, too, Whitby affirms that all the ancient Greek Fathers understood it. What Whitby says in few words, yet not without reference to the works of some of the most ancient and learned of the Fathers, Mr. Wordsworth has shewn at large in his *Six Letters* addressed to Mr. Sharp, by so full and satisfactory a statement and citation of all the ancient Fathers, that, if authority had its due weight, there would be no difference of opinion about the passage in question. But to the argument from authority we may add the *jus et norma loquendi* of the Greek language. Beza affirms that the idiomatical construction of the words requires the sense which is given to the passage in the old version before quoted, and by the ancient Greek Fathers. Whitby and others of a later date assert the same. Mr. Sharp, in his *Remarks on the Uses of the definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament*, has confirmed this argument from

idiom, by a minute examination of similar forms of expression in the New Testament. He has laid open the principle of Beza's observation; and has shewn that the passage of St. Paul will bear no other interpretation consistently with the uniform usage of the Greek language of the New Testament than that which declares Christ to be our GREAT GOD AND SAVIOUR." (p. 18.)

The same note proceeds with some remarks of great force and justice on the "Six more Letters" addressed to Mr. Sharp, by a pretended Mr. Blunt.

The Charge concludes with the recommendation of a Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Christian Unity, and Church Fellowship, within that diocese; the plan and proceedings of which are detailed in the Appendix. Like other works of the same author, this Charge deserves the commendation of every friend to religion.

258. *Commentaries on the Treatment of Scirrhi and Cancer, from the earliest Period to the present; for the Purpose of pointing out and establishing a Specific for those Diseases on rational and scientific Principles.* By William Thomas, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

THE object of this candid and scientific pamphlet is to induce the unfortunate sufferers, who daily shrink from the horrors of the knife, to yield to the application of arsenic; which, when under judicious and scientific management, may be directed to the happiest purposes. The intention is laudable; and Mr. Thomas seems perfectly master of his subject.

* * The British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, &c. announced p. 747, is now in a fair way of being matured. The Society have laid out £500l. of the subscriptions already received in the purchase of the late Shakspeare Gallery in Pall Mall; whereby they will have a central situation and good light for such pictures, &c. as they shall be enabled to exhibit to the inspection of the publick.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

SCOTTER CHURCH shall be engraved. A CLASSICAL READER would be glad to be informed why, in both editions of Mr. Dibdin's Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Classics, no notice is taken of *Aratus*, *Manilius*, *Oppian*, among the poets, and *Ptolemy* among geographers.

THE COW.

By THE REV. J. PLUMPTRE,
FELLOW OF CLARE-HALL.

TOO oft are our songs about war, love,
and drinking, [brate now,
More humble's the theme I would cele-
But if beauty and use claim our praise, to
my thinking, [Cow;
Well worthy the song's the domestic
For docile and mild is the Cow in her na-
ture,

Serenity beams in her face in each feature;
In use too she greatly surpasses each crea-
ture; [Cow,

Oh, such are the virtues we find in the
How balmy her breath as the flowers she
feeds on, [hay,

As fragrant to smell as the newly-cut
How ready her step in the meadow she
treads on, [as she lay:

How instructive to man on the ground
For there, as the cud o'er again she is
chewing, [doing,

She teaches me just what I too should be
O'er my reading and thoughts, that more
good be accruing;

O this is the lesson I learn from the Cow.

The milk, twice a day, from her bag
that is flowing, [and for child!

Pure fountain of health both for man
yet, while your children to manhood
are growing, [that is mild.

Thus form them mild tempers by food
But yet, while mild milk for the babe we
are boasting, [our host in,

Strong food too she gives for maintaining
For from her spring the oxen which give
beef for roasting; [the Cow.

For English roast beef we're in debt to
Long time the Small Pox o'er the world
has been raging,

Sweeping thousands and thousands be-
times to the grave, [ing,

But Providence, kindly, its rigour assuag-
Has pointed the means from its fury
to save: [often,

For our own useful Cow a distemper has
No infection it gives, ne'er was life by it
lost one, [often,

Yet this will the rage of Small Pox always
For none e'er have Small Pox after this
from the Cow.

Oh! spurn not the gift, both so simple
and safe too, [beast;

Despise not because 'tis deriv'd from a
'Tis a blessing that Heav'n itself has vouch-
saf'd you, [last, not the least:

And in medicine's great round, tho' the
So clean is the Cow, and so pure is her
feeding, [so agreed in,

Her breath, milk, and flesh, we are all
To prevent the Small Pox we are one and
all needing: [the Cow's.

Before man's distemper, O give me

Nor think it presumption to bring one dis-
ease in, [lent,

To exterminate that by a Providence
Both the scourge, and the means he af-
fords for releasing, [are lent,

By the same dreadful, merciful Father
Against it to reason would stop e'en our
eating,

All other diseases prevent us from treating,
Left thus Heav'n's ways we were boldly
defeating:—

Then we'll hail our Physician with joy
in the Cow.

O cherish the Cow, then, and give her
protection, [may roam,

Be her's the rich meadow wherein she
The sweetest of hay claims for her your
selection, [home:

And fodder her kindly at night at your
Be the maid or the boy that shall milk her
humaneft, [restraint!

Should they dare to ill-use her, be sure thou
Thy hopes in her profit be none of the
vaineft; [in thy Cow.

Thy food, thy physician, thou'lt find

IMPROMPTU

UPON HIS MAJESTY'S FRIGATE THE
BLANCHE SINKING SOON AFTER SHE
WAS COMPELLED TO STRIKE TO NUM-
BERS. BY WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-
GERALD, ESQ.

WHEN all that Honour could at-
chieve was done, [gun,—
And numbers triumph'd o'er the Blanche's
The gallant vessel could not bear her
doom,

But sunk indignant to the watery tomb!
And there, beneath the blood-discolour'd
wave, [grave.

In trophied ruins, fought her Faulknor's
When deep ingulph'd—her valiant Cap-
tain* cries,

“The Hero's Vessel with the Hero liest!”

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

THE inclosed little poetical manuscript
was written many years ago, in al-
lusion to a scene at the Chartered Gram-
mar-school at Reading, by one who had
been a scholar at that seminary during
the time it was superintended by the Rev.
John Spicer, of famous memory as a schol-
ar and master, and who had been, as I

* Capt. Mudge, who nobly maintained
the honour of the British flag against four
fail of French men of war, saw the
Blanche sink, from the enemy's deck.

† The Blanche, last war in the West
Indies, was commanded by the gallant
Capt. Faulknor in the memorable action
with La Pique, when her heroic com-
mander was slain. La Pique afterwards
struck her colours to the Blanche.

was informed, during his life-time a contributor to your Magazine. The tree here celebrated must be well recollected by many who were at that school, which from its vicinity to it became often the object of sport and mischief. T.

ON MY FAVOURITE APPLE-TREE,
AT READING SCHOOL.

WITHIN the Fauxbrough's charming, dear retreat,
A School there is, well known;—the kingdom search,
There's none so pleasant, airy, or so neat,
Or half so fam'd for Learning and for Birch.

Hard by, in corner snug, did likewise grow

An Apple-tree, delicious, rarest sort,
Round which the school-boys play'd, as to and fro

They daily to their Syntax did resort.

Now, as this school into esteem did grow,
The apples of this tree improv'd in flavour;

Still as the school increased in renown,
So did the tree with all increase in favour.

Year after year, long time, this school and tree,

As if by one consent, together grew;
And as the fruit of learning one might see, [too,

So Autumn brought the rubied clusters

Ah! hapless tree! too certain is thy fate;
What fool could choose for thee that dang'rous station! [state!

What master's eye preserve thee in that
What Boys did e'er forego such great temptation!

The school from day to day shew'd here and there [straining;

Youths' devastating hand without re-
This goodly tree the pranks would like-
wise bear, [complaining!

Nay, lose a fav'rite branch without

Till, overcome by tricks the urchins play'd,
Full as destructive, yet more quick than Time,

Marks of decay untimely it betray'd,
And forc'd, or seem'd to force, this plaintive rhyme:

"Ungrateful boys! for you my fruits I bore;
My sapless trunk now shews how I'm repaid,

My wither'd branches see, I now deplore,
For having cool'd you with their spreading shade.

When Summer's fun-beams were too hot for play, [to bear,
Or winds too bleak for frames like yours
Did I not court you then from day to day,
And guard you in your sports with parent care?

Unthinking boys! tis now too late—I die!
Had you but spar'd my life, you'd still been cool,
Still on my fruits regal'd—whilst grateful I
Had ages flourish'd near my fav'rite school.

Yet ere I fall, from me this lesson mind,
For e'en thro' life, you'll bear it not in vain:

In youth short-sighted, and in age more blind, [bane."

Our greatest pride oft proves our greatest

To the DUKE and DUCHESS of ST. ALBAN'S,
AT MARGATE, Sept. 1, 1803.

With the Poem on the EARL MOIRA,
printed in p. 751.

CONSPICUOUS ornaments of Britain's court!

To your protection see the Muse resort!
Hopeful of your applause, to you I send
The verse, in honour of your noble Friend. [increase,

Hero, in whom we see, with large
Virtues of Persia, ancient Rome and Greece,
Concent'ring mix, with those of modern age;

A copious theme for Clio's future page.
Happy Britannia! in a Chief so prov'd;
Happy society! by him belov'd.

MUSA PARADISI.

SONNET

To the DUCHESS of ST. ALBAN'S,
AT MARGATE,

On her assisting at the Collection for the
Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Sunday, Sep-
tember 18, 1803.

ADORN'D with beauty, innocence,
With ev'ry female excellence,
Behold the fair ST. ALBAN'S move;
All-graceful as the Queen of Love!
Minerva's lineaments divine
Apparent in each feature shine;
While Juno's dignity inspires
Awful respect, and hallow'd fires.
But when as Charity confess,
Pow'r blessing and for ever blest,
Whose lamp refulgent, still the same,
Burns with a never-dying flame;
We then behold her form assume
Celestial Virtue's glowing bloom.

MUSA PARADISI.

THE SPORTSMAN.

SEPTEMBER, and birds in great plenty,

A Cockney went after the game;
He kill'd—there were few less than twenty—

But what, I must beg not to name.
Dogs—he could not their idleness prize,
When pointing, the birds flew away;
He, alarm'd that they made such a noise,
Was nervous the rest of the day.

Fatigued

Fatigu'd he was going to trudge it,
 I begging to look at his game,
 Found *cats* the content of his budget;
 And more, I must beg, not to name.
 PUER RUSTICUS, L. H. T.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Arcades embo.

YOUNG Billy Button and Tim Tagg,
 Two cockneys of no small renown,
 Equipt with powder, gun, and bag,
 Took lodgings at an inn near town:
 Intending there to pass the night,
 And wait the earliest dawn of day,
 When through the fields, as soon as light,
 They safely might pursue their way.
 Our heroes, mute as any mouse, [white,
 Trudg'd slowly on,—a sight something
 Majestic failing round the house,
 Struck full on their astonish'd fight.

"Vy, that's a woodcock vitch I spy,
 Or some sich sort of that there game,"
 Says Tagg; then charging quick, let fly,
 And deadly certain was his aim.
 The victim fell, Tagg breathless ran
 With swelling crest to seize his prize;
 Oh! guess his panic, if you can:
 He saw a brace of goggle-eyes.
 Quite frighten'd at its monstrous head,
 Its mournful screams, and visage grim;
 Tagg roar'd, and fainted; Button fled,
 Exclaiming: "Oh! the CHERUBIM!"

"O lawk! O lawk! unlucky chace!
 He did not mean it; O poor Tim!"
 "Why, what's all this?"—cries Boniface;
 "O lawk! he's shot a Cherubim."
 Mine host and wife, with solemn face,
 Came forth, with broomsticks and a
 light;

And both ran trembling to the place,
 Where lay poor Tagg in piteous plight.
 They set the lantern on the ground;
 They heard, at times, a dismal howl:
 When, searching near the spot, they
 found
 The lovely CHERUB was—an owl.

AMOR INFELIX.

QUANDO coeperunt fluctus albescere
 vento, [lum;
 Fulgura nimbosum perque micare pe-
 Infelix virgo, nitidos incompta capillos,
 In rupem posuit languida membra ca-
 vam; [ulmi,
 Cincta caput tenerum lugubris frondibus
 In vassum fixit lumen nocturna mane.
 "Anxus præterit, rediit nec carus ama-
 tor;
 Ne sævura, yereor, læserit æquor eum,
 O male turbatum! tibi cur se credidit un-
 quam,
 Infido semper, semper et instabili?
 Me miseram! Crucior. Quis, quis mihi
 reddet amantem? [bet!
 Quot causas pestus triste doloris ha-

Æquore jactatam, trepidat mercator æva-
 rus, [rit;
 Cum navem fractam dira procella fe-
 At ego contemno gemmas, aurumque ca-
 ducum,
 Cresci non gaude, te sine, care, juvant.—
 Attrahit affectus sed conjux altera forsitan,
 Sum lapsa, infelix, ex animoque tuo."
 Edebat gemitus, alto de corde petitos;
 Ceperunt lacrymas æquora farda graves;
 Disturbat crines validi vis incita venti,
 Ingeminant rabiem pontus et acris hy-
 ems. [amantis,
 Aspicit, heu! tandem projectum corpus
 Advolat, ore fovet; mentis inopisque,
 perit.

IN MORTEM FELIS.

FORTE quum sedit latus in nitentis
 Vasculi, serum studiis venustum,
 Intuens fixæ latices serenos

SELLIMA læta;

Ungulas molles sceleri repletas,
 Splendidum tergum variante pelle,
 Consciam caudam, vigilans ocellos,
 Vasa ciebat.

Vidit, ah! jam, jam, liquidis in undis,
 En! duos rivi Genios, natantes:
 En! duos rivi Genios!—rubenti
 Murice tinctos!

Surgit, his visis, animosa Felis.
 Quæ potest aurum mulier negare?
 Quæve felis pisciculos opimos
 Linquere noscit?

Effugit sed præda levis conantem.
 Heu! nimis tentans, iterumque tentans
 Longius, tandem misero voluta est
 Impete lymphis.

Osties è flumine se levavit;
 Osties hæc auxilium invocavit:
 Nemo succurrit. Parasitus æque
 Spernitur omnis.

Fœminæ, (quæ nunc sine labe scdâ
 Vivitis,) cognoscite, fabula ex hæc,
 Non, semel quod præterit, reverti
 Temporis ævum.

Witham, Essex.

C. C.—a.

SPECIMENS OF THE POEMS OF
 CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON, [see p. 818.]
 THE INQUIRY [WRITTEN IN 1800],
 addressed to a Friend of the Author's.

WHEN late you ask'd, where do
 your parents dwell? [gave;
 Unconscious of the pain your question
 For still this heart with agony will swell,
 When Mem'ry whispers, they are in
 the grave.

I have no parents, sadly I replied
 (While down my cheek th' unbidden
 tear would flow),
 Nor am I by the ties of blood allied
 To one kind being in this world below!

A tender father's care I never knew,
 One only parent blest my early years :
 Beneath a mother's soft'ning care I grew
 From infancy to youth, devoid of fears !
 Unknown to me was ev'ry cause of grief,
 No anxious thoughts my happy mind
 distract ; [my cheek,
 Health and content still bloom'd upon
 And cheerfulness dwelt ever in my
 breast.

To youthful minds each object gives de-
 light, [to view,
 The world presents unnumber'd charms
 And fancied pleasures eagerly invite,
 Yet oft, in vain, the phantom we pur-
 sue !

Scarce had I enter'd on the world's wide
 stage, [mis'd bliss,
 Elate with Youth's gay hopes of pro-
 When soon a different scene my thoughts
 engage,
 And into sorrow turn'd my happiness.

For ah ! Disease had fix'd its fatal dart
 Within that breast far dearer than my
 own, [art
 And vain, alas ! were all th' attempts of
 To save the destin'd victim from the
 tomb.

Though many a year has run its circling
 round, [sign'd,
 Since my lov'd parent was to dust con-
 Yet in my breast her image still is found,
 'Still lives the Mother in her Daughter's
 mind.

One tender tie remain'd, a brother dear ;
 But he, alas ! Misfortune's victim prov'd,
 And oft have I conceal'd the falling tear,
 Lest it should wound the bosom which
 I lov'd.

Chill penury and sickness were his lot,
 Yet was he to his Maker's will re-
 sign'd, [got
 And all his wants and sufferings were for-
 When'er he thought upon his Saviour
 kind.

He view'd th' approach of Death with
 joyful eyes, [cheer,
 And often strove my heavy heart to
 " Soon," said th' expiring faint, " I reach
 the skies, [there !"
 And, O my sister ! let me meet thee
 Forgive these tears, my Mary—you have
 known [heart ;
 Those agonizing pangs that pierce the
 You too have wept o'er a lov'd parent's
 tomb, [to part.
 And felt what 'tis from those we love
 New on the World's bleak waste I stand
 alone ;

An unprotected orphan I am left ;
 To me the names of kindred are unknown,
 Of each endearing comfort I'm bereft.

Yet, though a tender sorrow fills my
 breast,
 I sorrow not as those who have no hope,
 For still that God, who gives the weary
 rest, [voke.
 With humble confidence, I dare in-
 I know my Heav'nly Father, good and
 kind, [grieve ;
 Will not without a cause his children
 His promises support and cheer my mind,
 And countless mercies I from him re-
 ceive.

TO MY INFANT ASLEEP (1804).
 SLEEP on, sweet babe, for thou canst sleep,
 No sorrows rend thy peaceful breast,
 Thy pensive mother wakes to weep,
 Depriv'd by grief of balmy rest !
 May Angels watch around thy bed,
 Thee safe from ev'ry ill defend ;
 May Heav'n a unnumber'd blessings shed,
 And be thy never-failing friend !

Sleep on, sleep on, my baby dear ;
 Thy little heart, from sorrow free,
 Knows not the anxious cares that tear
 Thy mother's breast, sweet babe, for
 thee.

Soft be thy slumbers, Sorrow's child !
 Serene and tranquil be thy rest ;
 Oft have thy smiles my pains beguill'd,
 And sooth'd my agitated breast !

Thine infant tongue has never known
 A father's name ; nor can thine eyes
 Recall to mind the graceful form
 That low in Death's embraces lies !

But I in thee delight to trace
 That form, so tenderly lov'd !
 To picture, in thy smiling face,
 His image, far from earth remov'd !

His pious cares thou canst not share,
 Nor can he guide thy tender youth,
 Or guard thee from each hurtful snare,
 Or lead thee in the paths of truth !

The sad yet pleasing task be mine,
 To Virtue's ways thy mind to form,
 To point to thee those truths divine,
 Which in the Gospel are made known.

With Reason's dawn thou shalt be taught
 Thy father's God betimes to know ;
 The wonders he for us hath wrought,
 Shall be thy mother's task to show.

Each rising and each setting sun
 Thy little hands in prayer shall raise,
 And early shall thine infant tongue,
 Be taught to lisp thy Maker's praise !

MT. URBAN, Sept. 16.
 PERMIT me to request the insertion
 of the celebrated epistle subjoined,
 as a model of poetical admonition, al-
 though written about a century ago.
 AN ADMIRER OF GENIUS.

OF PLEASING.

TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

TIS strange, dear Temple, how it comes to pass, [he has.
That no one man is pleas'd with what
So Horace sings—and yet more strange is this: [he is.

That no one man's displeas'd with what
The foolish, ugly, dull, impertinent,
Are with their persons and their parts content.

Nor is that all: so odd a thing is man,
He most would be what least he should
or can.

Hence, homely faces still are foremost seen, [mien:

And cross-shap'd fops affect the nicest
Cowards extol true courage to the skies,
And fools are always forward to advise;
Th' untrusted wretch to secrecy pretends,
Whispering his nothing round to all as friends.

Dull rogues affect the politician's part,
And learn to nod, and smile, and shrug
with art;

Who nothing has to lose, the war bewails;
And he who nothing pays, at taxes rails.
Thus man perverse against plain nature
strives,

And to be artfully absurd contrives.

Plautus will dance, *Lufius* at ogling aims, [games;
Old *Tritus* keeps, and undene *Probus*
Noisome *Curculio*, whose envenom'd
breath, [death,
Though at a distance utter'd, threatens
Full in your teeth his sinking whisper
throws, [your nose.

Nor mends his manners though you hold
Thersites, who seems born to give offence,
From uncouth form and frontless impu-
dence, [in,

Assumes soft airs, and with a slur comes
Attempts a smile, and shocks you with a
grin.

Rmcus harangues with a dissuasive grace,
And *Helluo* invites with a forbidding face.

Nature to each allots his proper sphere,
But that forsaken, we like comets err:
Toss'd through the void, by some rude
shock we're broke,

And all our boasted fire is lost in smoke.

Next to obtaining wealth, or power, or
ease,

Men most affect, in general, to please;
Of this affection, vanity's the source,
And vanity alone obstructs its course;
That telescope of fools through which
they spy

Merit remote, and think the object nigh.
The glass remov'd, would each himself
survey, [ness weigh;

And in just scales his strength and weak-
Pursue the path for which he was design'd,
And to his proper force adapt his mind;

Scarce one but to some merit might pre-
tend, [offend.

Perhaps might please, at least would not
Who would reprove us while he makes us
laugh,

Must be no *Bavius*, but a *Bickerstaff*:
If Garth or Blackmore friendly potions
give,

We bid the dying patient drink and live:
When *Murus* comes, we cry, beware the
pill, [kill.

And with the tradesman were a tradesman
If Addison, or Rowe, or Prior write,
We study them with profit and delight;
But when vile *Macer* and *Mundungus*
rhyme, [the time.

We grieve we've learnt to read, ay, curse
All rules of pleasing in this one unite,
Affect not any thing in Nature's spite.
Baboons and apes ridiculous we find;
For what? for ill-resembling human-kind.
None are for being what they are, in fault,
But for not being what they would be
thought.

Thus I, dear friend, to you my thoughts
impart,

As to one perfect in the pleasing art:
If art it may be call'd in you, who seem
By Nature form'd for love and for esteem;
Affecting none, all virtues you possess,
And really are what others but profess.

I'll not offend you, while myself I please,
I loath to flatter, though I love to praise.
But when such early worth so bright
appears, [years:

And antedates the fame which waits on
I can't so stupidly affected prove,
Not to confess it in the man I love.

Though now I aim not at that known ap-
plause [cause;

You've won in arms, and in your Country's
Nor patriot now, nor hero I commend,
But the companion praise, and boast the
friend. WILLIAM CONGREVE.

IN CELEBRIMUM MEDICUM
EDVARDUM JENNERIUM.

GRANDE decus medicæ et luman
Jennerius artis

Nullo delendum tempore nomen habet.
Quam vellem fieri vates, et carmine longo
Laudibus acceptis addere posse novas.
Hos saltem mihi permittas, dignissime,
versus, [sero.

Donaque grata habeas qualiacunque
Extinctor necis, et morbi depulso acerbis.
Quotquot nemo alius civica ferta geris.
Invidia aut error duro te dente hæciant,
Hæc restant meritis monstra demanda
tuis. [arma,

Quod si iusta movet doctus Moselejus
Specque tuas vanas facta fuisse probant:
Dietur de te; "Magnis tamen cecidit
ausis,

Qui, si naturâ vincitur, arte valet."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT, OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 14.

Mr. *W. Smith* delivered his sentiments on the Catholic Petition, and deprecated the manner in which the subject had been discussed by those who opposed it.

Mr. *Lee* spoke to the same effect; and reminded those who opposed the measure, that they ought to have considered its magnitude before the Union.

Sir *W. Scott* spoke, at length against the motion; and contended, that to grant the Petition would be to give up our Constitution both in Church and State.

Dr. *Laurence* made a long speech in favour of the motion; and was followed by Mr. *Foster*, who contended, that in the enjoyment of every kind of property, the Catholics were as free as the Protestants, and that it was political power alone that they wanted. He paid many compliments to the valour of the Irishmen in our fleets and armies; but thought that their loyalty rested on qualified grounds, if they exerted it to stipulate with the Crown to get bargains in their favour. As to the mass of the people, they had every right they wanted; and as to emancipation, they could not tell what it meant.

Mr. *G. Ponsonby* ably combated the arguments of the last speaker; and was of opinion that no danger could arise from granting the prayer of the Petition; and he alluded to the care which Buonaparte had taken to conciliate the religious opinions of the people.

Mr. *Windham* maintained, that the advantage of acting upon the Petition would greatly preponderate over the disadvantage of rejecting it.

Mr. *Pitt* took a masterly view of the subject, in the course of which he denied that he had ever given any pledge to the Catholics. He had certainly been of opinion, that all now asked by them might have been granted by the United Parliament, and that, if accompanied with proper guards and checks, no danger could result to the Established Church, or Protestant interest, from such a measure. He remained still in the same opinion; and, if his wishes could accomplish that object, it would soon be attained, for he had no objection to the prayer of the Petition. He added, that, had it been his good fortune to find it convenient to propose the measure as the first fruit of the Union, he might have hoped to do so without reviving any of those jealousies or contending feelings which subsist between the Protestants and Catholics; but unfortunate circumstances, rendered it impos-

GANT. M.A.S. September, 1805.

ble to bring forward the question in the way in which it only could be brought forward with advantage. The effect of going now into a Committee would, in his opinion, only be to excite groundless expectations; and he should therefore vote against the motion.

Sir *J. Newport*, Messrs. *M. Fitzgerald*, *Dillon*, *Latouche*, and Sir *J. Hippisley*, spoke in favour of the Petition; and Messrs. *Shaw*, *H. Addington*, and *Archdale*, against it; when on a division, there appeared Ayes 124; Noes 336; Majority 212.

H. OF LORDS.

May 15.

The Lord Chancellor proposed the following motions relative to the proceedings respecting Judge Fox:—1st, That the proceedings in this case should be such, as to enable the House to address his Majesty respecting the conduct of Justice Fox. 2d, That the proceedings of the Committee now sitting upon this case be discontinued. And 3d, that the Petitions stating matters of charge against Justice Fox, be referred to a Committee of the whole House, and that the Committee do sit again on Tuesday next. Agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 16.

The following gentlemen were appointed Commissioners upon the Military Expenditure Bill:—Military: Major-gen. *Oakes*, Col. *Beckwith*, and Lieut-col. *Drinkwater*.—Law: Mr. *Cox*, Master in Chancery, and Mr. *Cumming*.—Mercantile: Mr. *Peters*, and Mr. *Bosanquet*.

Mr. *Ruse* agreed in the propriety of a retrospective power, and hoped they would include in their inquiries the balance due from the executors of Lord Holland.

Mr. *For* denied that he had ever received a shilling of the money.

H. OF LORDS.

May 17.

The Royal Assent was notified, by Commission, to the Irish Notes, the Irish Roads, the Scotch Excise Bills, and above twenty Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Military Inquiry Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the Bill contained a clause to oblige those entrusted with the money transactions of persons to whom the Inquiry extends to answer all questions tending to ascertain whether the public money has been applied

plied to purposes of private emolument.

The powers of inquiry were extended to the medical department of the Army.

It was agreed that the A^d should compel the Commissioners to inquire into past as well as present abuses.

Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Committee on the Naval Inquiry Bill.

On the suggestion of Admiral *Markham*, the Bill was recommitted, with a view to comprehend Greenwich Hospital in the Inquiry. By this Bill, those who are concerned in applying to profitable purposes the money of persons connected with the Navy, are required to answer questions, when there may be reason to think such money may be public money.

H. OF LORDS.

May 22.

The Marquis of *Abercorn* moved, that an Address should be presented to his Majesty, containing an enumeration of the charges alledged against Justice Fox:

In the Commons, the same day, an Address was ordered for a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners for Sale of the Land Tax.

In a Committee of Supply, several sums were voted for Canal Navigations, and for the expences of the House in Stationary, &c.

May 23.

Serjeant *Best* called the attention of the House to the facts disclosed in the Eleventh Report of the Naval Commissioners, and spoke as to the propriety of an inquiry previous to any ultimate decision. The facts in this report proved, in his mind, that some gross abuses had been committed, and that scarcely any law had passed for the security of our Constitution on these points which had not been violated. It therefore became highly necessary to ascertain whether loans can be raised from the people by the Ministers, without the consent of Parliament, consistently with the principles of the British Constitution; because scarcely a Session of Parliament passes without votes enabling the Minister to raise loans upon Exchequer Bills; and if it be the law of the Constitution that loans cannot be raised upon Exchequer Bills without that permission, it cannot be legal to issue Navy Bills for the purpose. He proceeded to quote passages from different writers on the Constitution, and asserted, that since the year 1800, independently of the vast number of Navy Bills that have been issued in the legal way, namely, for stores and actual services, and which becoming due, instead of being paid off, were taken up by issuing other Navy Bills, as has of late been the practice at the Bank, no less a

sum than 4,200,000 l. has been raised by the issuing of Navy Bills; and of this no communication was ever made to Parliament. Commenting on other passages of the Report, he arraigned Ministers for a high violation of the laws of the Country, in a misapplication of the public money; and at length concluded with moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed, to take into consideration the Eleventh Report."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expressed himself anxious for the proposed inquiry, and intimated that the mover was totally mistaken as to the subject on which he had descanted. He however suggested as an amendment, that one part of the Report should be referred to a Secret, and the other to a Select Committee. He then entered upon a refutation of the charges which Mr. *Best* had made against Ministers, by shewing that the Commissioners who had framed the Report had thought of no such charges, and had only intimated that the scheme principally alluded to in the Report was adopted with no direct view. He traced, in the clearest manner, the origin and purposes of Navy Bills, to the time of the Revolution; and, after insisting that the purposes to which they had been applied were strictly naval and regular, he moved that the application of 100,000 l. be excluded from the investigation of the Select Committee.

Mr. *Fox* made some observations on the necessity of examining how far the laws had been complied with, and how far they had been sacrificed to public convenience.

Sir *A. Hamond* observed, that the Navy Board had been accused of paying Bills a day sooner than they ought to have been paid. The mode pursued was exactly the same as had been followed from the beginning. It was consistent with the uniform practice. It was surprising to him that the Commissioners should have stated this matter in the manner they had. The Navy Board had taken 90 days before they issued the bills; so that instead of paying a day too soon, there was a gain of 179 days, and half of a year's interest saved by that credit, making it for six months instead of three months. There was a very considerable issue in 1797, to the amount of 7,000,000 l. Fifteen per cent. was then paid on the bills; and the same kept increasing till the A^d passed, in the year after which, more than 1,000,000 l. was saved to the publick.

The motion of Serjeant *Best*, with the amendment, was then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 24.

Lord *Darnley* called the attention of the House to the Naval Documents on the Table.

Table. The principal points upon which he should dwell, were the comparative merits of the present and the late Board of Admiralty; and to examine upon what grounds ships, unless as men of war, had been put into commission; why a certain number of ships had been built or repaired in the Merchants' Yards preferable to the King's Yards, and which of the two places for building ships of war were more useful to the country. He then very pointedly animadverted on the enormous expence the building and repairing the ships of war in the Merchants' Yards had involved; and said that it amounted to somewhat more than 34 l. per ton.—He next adverted to, and lamented, the number of excellent hands that had discharged themselves from the King's Yards since the present Admiralty was in power; a number sufficient to have completed all the ships that of late had been promised, as, he said, would appear from the papers on the Table, and would have saved one third of the money that had been expended in the Merchants' Yards.—After paying some high compliments to Earl St. Vincent, he moved for a Select Committee to report upon the Papers.

Lord Melville ably answered the different remarks of the mover. He insisted that no Papers had been objected to but such as could not be produced on account of their length, as one document alone would fill three folio volumes. On the charges against the present Admiralty, of having bought up a number of useless ships, and built and repaired ships of war in the Merchants' Yards, he reminded the mover that a motion had been made respecting the want of small ships, and the necessity of immediately providing them, as the fittest to counteract the attempts of the enemy at invasion, which at that time seemed to be considered as very serious and alarming. He found that such ships would be indispensably necessary. Those, however, that had been contracted for, would not be ready till a distant period; it was therefore thought expedient to purchase some. The amount in all of those purchased, built, and repaired, was no less than 176 vessels; almost double the number formerly employed in the North Seas. The expence was about 300,000 l. These ships are now employed in the North Seas as convoys; and they have the additional advantage that they allow other ships, fitter for harder service, to be employed elsewhere. If blame was imputable to him, it would appear from the measures he had adopted on first coming to preside at the Admiralty Board. On entering upon that duty, he felt that his first duty was to attempt to restore the British Navy. He accordingly examined

into all its branches, and ordered an accurate report to be made of all the ships in commission. He found that there were then 81 ships of the line, 17 of which were for home service. Was that a state of the Navy such as was called for by the alarming situation of the Country? That number might be adequate to the force of the enemy, who were said to have seventy ships of the line; not indeed all ready for sea, but which might soon be not much inferior to them, as our ships must be considerably worn down after a hard service of ten years.—With every endeavour, to increase the number, it still, however, nearly remained the same after ten months; because what was added was little more than what could be a substitute for those which there was not time to repair. This circumstance led him to further inquiry into the most effectual means of keeping up the Navy. By which inquiry it appeared, that on the 15th of May, 1801, there were building only six ships of the line, which were undertaken at different periods, but some of which would not be ready till 1806, or even 1807. It further appeared, that of these ships which were to be ready in May 1804, the keels had not yet been laid down. Where the blame lay, it was not for him to say; he only stated the simple facts.—He then made some excellent remarks, to shew that his conduct had been the same as that of Lords Sandwich, Chatham, Spencer, &c. from 1771 to 1801; asserted that no less than 120 sail of the line would be found adequate to preserve all we had at stake; and concluded with stating, that the Commissioners of the Naval Inquiry, were likely to do more effectual service than any Committee of their Lordships.

Earl St. Vincent said a few words to shew that ten ships of the line could be built every year in the King's Dock-yards.

Lord Sidmouth contended that there were no grounds for the Committee; as did Lord Hawkebury.

Lord Holland spoke in favour of the motion; and, on a division, there were Contents 33; Non-contents 28.

H. OF COMMONS.

May 27.

Mr. *Leycester* brought up a Report from the Select Committee, relative to the Tenth Report of the Naval Commissioners; and moved that it be printed.

Mr. *Whitbread* gave notice of a motion for the Impeachment of Lord Melville.

Serjeant *Best* obtained leave for a Bill relative to members of Parliament becoming Bankrupts.

Mr. *Foster* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, continuing the powers of the Commissioners

missioners employed to inquire into abuses in the Public Offices in Ireland.

R. OF LORDS.

May 28.

The Earl of *Suffolk* made a motion for the amount, dates, &c. of Bills drawn upon the Treasury from the West Indies from 1799 to 1801. After some conversation between the Marquis of *Sligo*, Lord *Holland*, and Lord *Hawkebury*, the motion was withdrawn.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *R. Dundas*, son of Lord Melville, intimated that he should move that his Lordship be heard in his defence, on the day of the Impeachment.

R. OF LORDS.

May 30.

A long debate took place, whether Judge Fox should be examined within the Bar, like an English judge. The following motion was carried: "That Justice Fox do attend at the Bar, if he please, not having received a writ of assistance."

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *P. Moore* presented a Petition from several persons summoned as witnesses on the part of Mr. *Maiawaring*, before the Committee on the Middlesex Election, complaining that the Agents refused to make them due compensation. Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. *Jeffery*, of Poole, moved for a return of the Correspondence between the Admiralty and Navy Board, from Jan 1, to May 15, 1801, respecting the supply of oak timber for the Navy: Also an account of English oak in store, from 1791. Also a list of the ships of the line and frigates paid off, from Oct. 1, 1801, to March 8, 1803, for the purpose of repairs; with some other documents to complete the information before the House.

A debate ensued upon the question for the 3d reading of the Curates' Bill, which was carried in the affirmative.

May 31.

Col. *Craufurd* moved for several returns relative to the Army.

Sir *W. Elford* moved for an account of the number of top-masts, spars, &c. &c. furnished for second rates, from 1795 to 1798. Ordered.

The Irish Excise and Custom Bills were passed.

H. OF LORDS.

June 5.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Amendment Property Act, Land Tax Commissioners Names, Naval

and Military Commissioners, and the Wine Duty Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* moved for an account of the balances of Public Money in the hands of the Receivers General of Customs, on Jan. 5, April 5, July 5, and Oct. 5, of each year, from 1793, to the 5th of April last; as also an account of the names of the persons in whose custody such balances were at the different periods. Ordered.

Sir *J. Stewart* brought up the Report of the Committee to whom the subject of Sir *H. Popham's* conduct had been referred, which was ordered to be printed.

A Petition from the trustees of the British Museum, praying to be enabled to purchase a portion of the antiquities of the late Mr. *Townley*, valued at 20,000 l. was referred to a Committee.

June 6.

In a Committee on the Spanish Red Wine Bill, it was agreed to fix the additional duty at 12 l. per ton.

In a Committee on the carriage of coal inland, Mr. *Huskisson* moved that a quantity not exceeding 50,000 tons of coals be permitted to be brought into London by the Paddington Canal, upon payment of a duty similar to that which is now paid on coals brought coastwise. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

June 7.

Lord *Carysfort* asked in what state was the negotiation for an alliance between this country and Russia?—and was answered by Lord *Mulgrave*, that he was not authorised to make any communication on the subject.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee of the whole House, it was ordered that a further sum of 60,000 l. be granted from the Consolidated Fund, for the improvement of the Port of London.

Mr. *Grey* proposed to bring forward a motion relative to the alliance with Russia.

Mr. *Huskisson* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for vesting in the Barrack Master-General estates held for the service of barracks, and to give them authority to sell the same, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Col. *Stanley* moved that the report of the Committee on the Petition of the Duke of Athol, be taken into farther consideration, which produced a very long discussion, and terminated in a majority of 66 for the motion.

A sum of 10,000 l. Irish, was allotted to the improvement of the Harbour of Howth.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Aug 17. A Letter from Adm. Rainer, late Commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, to W. Mariden, Esq. introduces the following:

Sir, *St. Fiorenzo, Kedgerce, Feb. 17.*

I have the honour to inform you of my arrival this day off the Sand heads, after having proceeded to the Southward, in consequence of a letter received the 8th instant from the Chief Secretary of Government, acquainting me of a suspicious sail having appeared off Vizagapatam, supposed to be the national frigate *Psyche*, and requesting, in the name of his Excellency the Governor-general in Council, that I would either proceed towards that place, or otherwise, as I might consider most expedient to the advantage of the public service. I therefore thought that I should not be exceeding the limits of your orders, by pursuing such a course as I conceived most probable of intercepting the said vessel, should she be bound to the Northward and Eastward. On the 13th instant, at 6 A. M. in lat. 19. 35. N. long. 85. 25. E. I had the satisfaction to discover three sail at anchor under the land, who shortly after weighed, and made all sail to the Southward. I plainly observed that one was a frigate, and the other two apparently merchant ships. I continued the chase until half-past seven P. M. the following day, when coming up with the sternmost vessel she proved to be the *Thetis*, country ship, prize to the French frigate *La Psyche*, of 36 guns, and 240 men, under the command of Capt. Bergeret, then a-head at a short distance. Finding the enemy had abandoned the *Thetis*, I left a midshipman in charge, and continued the chase after the frigate, then making off under all sail; at ten minutes past eight commenced close action, at the distance of half a cable's length, and continued so until half-past 11, at which time, finding all our running rigging very much cut up, hauled off to repair the same. At midnight bore up to renew the conflict; but just as we were about to re-commence our fire, an officer from the enemy came on-board, to inform me, that Capt. Bergeret, from humanity's sake for the remaining survivors, had struck, though he might have borne the contest longer. During the action, we were occasionally annoyed by the fire of *L'Equivoque* privateer, of 10 guns and 40 men, commanded by a lieutenant; she proved to be the late *Pigeon*, country ship, fitted out by Capt. Bergeret as a privateer; which vessel, from sailing very well, I am concerned to acquaint you, effected her escape in the course of the night. I

beg leave to observe, that the able support which I received during the action, from Lieuts. Doyle, Dawson, Collier, and Davies, Mr. Finlayson, the master, and Lieut. Ashmore, of the marines, as well as the rest of the ship's company, who displayed the most gallant and spirited conduct on the occasion, merits my warmest encomiums. I also feel it a duty incumbent on me, to recommend Mr. Doyle, my first lieutenant, to your attention, for his meritorious and exemplary behaviour throughout the contest. I am grieved to relate that Lieut. Dawson is dangerously wounded in the breast with a boarding-pike, while in the act of boarding.

H. LAMBERT.

Killed and Wounded in the St. Fiorenzo.

Mr. Christopher H. B. Lefroy, midshipman, 8 seamen, 1 drummer, and 2 marines, killed. Total 12.—Lieut. Dawson, Mr. Finlayson, master, Lieut. Ashmore, of the marines, Mr. Martingale, midshipman, 30 seamen, and 2 marines, wounded. Total 36.

Killed and Wounded in La Psyche.

The 2d Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 54 seamen and soldiers, killed. Total 57.—Officers and seamen wounded, 70.

[The Gazette likewise contains a letter from Lieut. Bewarding, commanding the Sandwich cutter, dated New Providence, May 21, to Rear-admiral Dacres, on the Jamaica station, stating his having, on the 6th, captured the French armed schooner *La Renommee*, of three guns, 56 men, *La Rencontre*, of 2 guns, and 42 men; and *La Venus*, 1 gun, and 36 men. Also, a letter from Capt. Atkins, of the *Seine*, dated off Aquadilla, June 12, mentioning that the *Seine's* barge, with a party of men under Lieut. Bland, of the marines, had destroyed a Spanish sloop, and captured *La Conception*, a large Spanish felucca, of two guns, and 14 men. This was the second gallant dash of Lieut. Bland. The felucca was laden with cocoa and cochineal, and bound from Porto Rico to Cadiz.]

Aug. 24. This Gazette contains copies of Lord Lake's Letters respecting the siege of Bhurtpore; and also from Gen. Smith, communicating his success over Amcer Khan. Our limits will only permit us to give the substance of them, which, we lament to say, is not at all consolatory.—The Rajah Holkar, in his last strong hold, has made a most formidable opposition to the attempts of the British to dislodge him by storm, and has repulsed our troops five successive times from Bhurtpore, with a slaughter of more than 2000 men and 140 officers.—The first dispatch from

from Lord Lake, under date January 21, states that having made a breach at Bhurt-pore, he attempted to form the place, but found the ditch so broad and deep, as to prevent his progress. His loss on that that occasion was, 18 officers, 48 sergeants and corporals, and 233 privates, besides 285 native auxiliaries.

[Killed, 76th reg. Lieut. D. Macrae, Lieut. C. M. Bland; 2d bat. 15th reg. Lieut. T. McGregor.—Wounded, 75th reg. Capt. W. Heffman, Lieuts. T. Grant, J. C. Dumas; 76th reg. C. Templeton, J. Macrae, W. Bright; 22d reg. Capt. Lindsay; 2d bat. 9th N. I. Lieut. Trowers; 2d ditto 15th ditto, Capt. Lieut. H. Addison; 2d ditto 22d ditto, Lieuts. Watson, Day, Pollock; Pioneers, Lieut. Galloway (doing duty).—The flank companies of the European regiment, Lieuts. Morris and Watson, the former severely.]

A letter of the 23d states, that the enemy's cavalry having attacked a convoy of provisions for the camp, about 5 coss from it, Capt. Walth made a most gallant defence, until Col. Don arrived with a reinforcement, when he attacked and totally routed the enemy, taking 40 stand of colours and 4 guns, with all their stores, &c.—Capt. Gordo, of the 15th N. I. and Cornet Erskine, of the 1st N. C. were the only officers wounded.—We had 2 privates killed and 20 wounded.

Gen. Lake, on the 20th February, made a fourth assault on Bhurt-pore, and was again repulsed, owing again to the depth of the water in the ditch.—Our force was divided into three parties; one under Capt. Grant, succeeded in the service assigned to it, and captured eleven of the enemy's guns. Another under Lieut.-col. Don, which was to mount the breach, but unable to pass the ditch, made a most gallant but ineffectual attempt to ascend a high and steep bastion; while the third party, under Lieut.-col. Taylor, was, from the mistake of its guide, early exposed to a destructive fire, and compelled to retreat. On the 21st February, Gen. Lake made another assault with the whole of his European force, under the command of the Hon. Brig.-gen. Monson. Our troops commenced the attack with the utmost gallantry, and persevered in it for a considerable length of time with the most determined bravery; but their utmost exertions were not sufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The bastion which was the point of attack was extremely steep; the resistance opposed to them was vigorous; and as our men could only mount by small parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the side of the enemy. Discharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combustible materials, immediately knocked down those who

were ascending; and the whole party, after being engaged in an obstinate contest for two hours, and suffering very severe loss, were obliged to relinquish the attempt, and retire to our trenches.

[Killed, February 20th, his Majesty's 75th reg. Lieut. A. Stewart.—Wounded, Capt. J. Nelly, Lieut. G. Swiney, and Mr. Con Whale; his Majesty's 65th reg. Capt. Bates, Lieuts. Bates and Hutchins; ditto, 76th ditto, Capt. W. Boys, Lieuts. Hamilton and Mansel; European reg. Lieut. Moore, since dead; 8th N. reg. Lieut. Ker, since dead; 1st bat. 12th ditto, Major J. Radcliffe, Lieuts. C. Rync and J. Taylor; 2d ditto 12th ditto, Capt. Fletcher, Lieuts. J. Barker, J. Drysdale, and Hon. J. Aylmer; 1st bat. 15th ditto, Lieuts. H. Sybille and W. D. Turner; 2d ditto 22d ditto, Capt. Griffiths, Lieut. Blackney; pioneer corps, Lieut. A. Lockett; Bombay division, 1st grenadier bat. Capt. Steele; 1st bat. 3d reg. Capt. Kemp; 1st ditto 9th ditto, Capt. Haddington, and Lieut. Morrison.—February 21st, Killed, Artillery, Lieut. G. Gowing; his Majesty's 76th reg. Capt. H. Corfield and Lieut. C. Templeton; 2d bat. 15th ditto; Lieut. Hartley 1st gren. bat. Bombay division, Ensign Lang.—Wounded, Lieut. Durant, Major of Brigade; Artillery Capt. Pennington; his Majesty's 22d reg. Lieut. Wilson; ditto 65th ditto, Capt. Symes, Warren, and Watkins; Lieuts. Hutchings, O'Brien, Hinde, Clutterbuck, and Harvey; ditto 75th ditto, Capt. S. Engel, Lieut. and Adj. P. Mathewson; ditto 76th ditto, Capt. E. Manton, Lieut. T. M. Sinclair, Quarter-master W. B. Hopkins; ditto 86th ditto, Capt. Morton and Lieut. Baird; European reg. Capt. Ramfay, Lieut. Hamilton, and Ensign Chance; 1st bat. 2d reg. Lieut.-col. J. Hammond, Major Hawkes, and Lieut. Arbuthnot.—Bombay division, 2d ditto 2d reg. Lieut. Thomas; 1st ditto 3d ditto, Lieut. Tovey; 1st ditto 9th ditto, Lieut.-col. Taylor, and Lieut. Garraway.]

The aggregate of our loss before Bhurt-pore, on the 9th March, the date of Lord Lake's last dispatches, comprised, in killed and wounded, 1 Lieut.-col. 2 Majors, 20 Captains, 1 Capt.-Lieut. 45 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Cornet, 2 Ensigns, 1 Quarter-master, 173 Petty Officers, and 782 privates European.—294 Native Officers, and 682 Sepoys, &c.—in all 2205 men.

A considerable force of Mahratta horse, under Holkar's enterprising General Meer Khan, having made a predatory excursion across the Jumna into the Doab; Maj.-gen. Smith was on the 14th February sent in quest of them with three regiments of British Cavalry, the Horse Artillery, and three regiments of Native Cavalry.—After a most fatiguing pursuit,

our troops frequently marching 30 miles a day, Gen. Smith came up with the enemy on the 2d March, near Ufulghur.—That officer says, “I left the baggage of the detachment at Sberkot, with the rear guard, and the 3d reg. N. C. with its galloper guns, under the command of Major Doveton, for its protection, and with the remainder of the force under my command moved on to Ufulghur. After a march of 14 cols, we came in sight of the enemy at 2 P. M. They were drawn up in order of battle, and prepared to receive us. The detachment having forded a river in the face of the enemy, were formed into two lines. The advanced guard, under the command of Capt. Philpot, was intended for the protection of the right, and the irregular horse under Mr. Skinner for the protection of the left flanks. As our army advanced, the enemy advanced also. Two bodies of cavalry, one led by Meer Khan, and the other by Shumabut Khan, attempted to penetrate our flanks, but were repulsed with loss. A body of Alce-Gholes moved on in a very daring manner upon our line; they were charged by squadrons of H. M. 8th and 27th light dragoons, and were completely destroyed. After the destruction of the infantry, the cavalry of the enemy fled in every direction.—They were pursued beyond the town of Ufulghur. The enemy's baggage had been sent off in the morning, when first they received intelligence of our approach; their flight was therefore unincumbered, and the fatigue which our horses had sustained, the late hour of the day, and the nature of the country, prevented a farther pursuit. Above 30 of the enemy's colours fell into our hands; among the number two golden standards, which were carried by the Yelus, a body of chosen men attached to the person of Meer Khan. Three of Meer Khan's principal sirdars were killed; two wounded, one of whom is now in our camp. Meer Khan himself escaped; but the best and bravest of his troops suffered.—I feel infinitely indebted to the whole of the officers and men under my command for their gallant, steady, and praiseworthy conduct. I have the honour to inclose a return of our loss. The wounds received by the officers are, I am sorry to say, severe, but, I trust, not dangerous. I shall continue to pursue the enemy in whatever direction they may proceed.

“JOHN SMITH, Maj.-gen.

Camp, six miles from Ufulghur, March 3.

Total—Killed, 10 rank and file; Wounded, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 1 Trumpeter, 37 rank and file.—Officers wounded, Major Carden and Capt. Burke, 29th light dragoons; Capt. Gore, and Lieut. and Adjutant Bunce, 27th light dragoons.

Capt. Hutchinson, in a letter dated Currawal, Feb. 27, states his having, with 160 Sepoys, taken the fort of Bommon Gong, its garrison, comprising 300 men, having deserted it during the night, in consequence of a breach having been made, and the storming party formed in the ditch to make the assault in the morning. On the 25th he advanced against Currawal, which was garrisoned with 2100 men;—being joined by 150 Sepoys, which augmented his force to 210 native troops besides artillery, and having made a breach, the storming party was led on by Lieut. Grant about six o'clock in the evening of the 26th; but as our gallant party entered the fort in one direction, the enemy fled from it in another.—We had on the occasion a serjeant and 11 men wounded.

In the course of these dispatches, the following officers are mentioned in terms of particular commendation: Maj.-gen. J. Spith, Brig.-gen. Monson, Lieut.-cols. Don, Need, and Taylor; Majors Salkeld and Menzies; Capts. Welf and Grant; Lieuts. Grant, Alder, Purvis, and Nicholson.

In the Letter of the Governor-general and Council, transmitting the foregoing accounts, is the following paragraph:

On the 24th of February, the Commander in Chief took up a new position on the North-East side of Bhurtpore; and his Excellency is prepared to re-commence the operations against that place as soon as he should have received supplies of stores and ammunition, which are advancing towards the army from the stations within the Company's provinces at which they had been collected. The Commander in Chief expresses a confident hope of obtaining possession of Bhurtpore before the conclusion of the season for active military operations in that quarter of India.

The Rajah, it is said, proposed liberal conditions of surrender; namely, to pay all the expences of the war, and give three lacks of money to be dispersed among the troops. These offers were rejected, and an unconditional surrender is said to be insisted upon by the British General, who is desirous of making an example which shall deter the native powers from future warfare. The Rajah who defends Bhurtpore has indeed every thing at stake;—his life, his liberty, his family, his property—and he has fought nobly in their defence. At the date of the latest advices he had accumulated all in one spot, and expressed his determination of blowing up all together, should the English obtain a footing in the place!

Admiralty-office, Aug 24. A Letter from Capt. Mudge, of his Majesty's late ship *Blanche*, to W. Marsden, esq. dated on-board

on-board the French national ship *Topaze*, July 22.

Sir, I am sorry to inform you of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, which was captured by a French Squadron, as per margin*; but, thank God, she was not destined to bear French colours, or to assist the fleet of the enemy.—On Friday morning, July 19th, in lat. 20 deg. 20 min. N. long. 66 deg. 44 min. W. (weather hazy) at eight, four sail were seen off the weather cat-head, three ships and a brig, on the opposite tack, under easy sail. I kept to the wind until we were near enough to distinguish colours. I then made the necessary signals to ascertain whether they were enemies. At 10, when abreast, about three miles distant, they all bore up and hoisted English ensigns; but, from the making of the union, and colour of the bunting, with other circumstances, I concluded they were French, and therefore determined to sell the ship as dearly as possible (for sailing was out of the question), the *Blanche* having little or no copper on these last 9 months, and sailed very heavy. Having brought to, with the mainmast in the brails, at 11, the Commodore ranged up within two cables length, shifted his colours, and gave us his broadside. When within pistol-shot she received ours; the action became warm and steady, the ships never without hail of each other, running large under easy sail; *Le Departement des Landes* on the starboard quarter, and the two corvettes close astern. At 45 minutes past 11 the ship became ungovernable, and was reduced to a perfect wreck; the sails totally destroyed, ten shot in the foremast (expecting it to fall every moment), the mainmast and rigging cut to pieces, seven guns dismounted, and the crew reduced to 190, and the rest falling fast, with no probability of escape, I called a council of officers for their opinion, who deemed it only sacrificing the lives of the remainder of as brave a crew as ever fought, to hold out longer, as there was not the smallest prospect of success; I therefore, at 12, ordered the colours to be struck, and was immediately hurried on-board the Commodore. At six, the

* *La Topaze*, of 44 guns, Capt. Bourdin, 340 men, 10 officers and 60 privates *Legion de Midi*—(410).—*Le Departement des Landes*, of 20 guns, nine-pounders, and 2 6-pounders on the fore-castle, Capt. des Mantel, 200 men, 6 officers and 30 privates, *Legion de Midi*—(236).—*La Torche*, of 18 guns, long 12-pounders, Capt. Brunet, 190 men, 3 officers and 30 privates, *Legion de Midi*—(213).—*Le Faune*, of 16 guns nine-pounders, Capt. Delun, 120 men, 3 officers, *Legion de Midi*—(123.)

officers who had charge of the *Blanche* returned, and reported the ship to be sinking fast; on which she was fired; and in about an hour after she sunk, for the magazine had been some time under water.—Thus, Sir, fell the *Blanche*, and I trust the defence made by her officers and gallant crew will meet their Lordships' approbation.

Z. MUDOE.

P. S. Including every individual when the ship went into action, there were but 215, 30 men being in prizes, and eight left on-board one of the frigates at Jamaica. I cannot exactly ascertain those killed and wounded, as the crews were promiscuously distributed to the different ships of the squadron, but those that came immediately under my notice were—J. Nichols, quarter-master; W. Marsh, T. Mullins, J. Forode, E. Marsh, seamen; N. Lunce, marine; W. Jones, drummer; and W. Stratton, boy, killed.—Mr. W. Hewitt, boatswain, with 10 seamen and two marines, wounded.

[Letters from Capt. Barton, of the *Goliath*, and Capt. Taylor of the *Camilla*, announce the capture of *Le Faune*, of 16 guns and 98 men, from Martinico, one of the vessels composing the squadron by which the *Blanche* was taken, and had 22 of that ship's crew on-board.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 3. Copy of a Letter from the Hon. W. Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, &c. to W. Marsden, esq. dated on-board the *Ville de Paris*, off Ushant, Aug. 30, 1805.

Sir, I have much satisfaction in sending the inclosed Letter to you, from Capt. Barton, of the *Goliath*, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, giving an account of his further success in the capture of the French National corvette therein mentioned.

I am, &c. W. CORNWALLIS.

His Majesty's ship Goliath, Aug. 18.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, his Majesty's ship under my command, standing in for Cape Prior, in the morning of the 16th instant, three sail appeared in chase of us; we tacked and stood towards them, and proved the ships named in the margin of my letter dated the 15th. I have the satisfaction to add at eight P. M. we captured *La Torche* French National corvette of 18 guns, 196 men, commanded by Monsieur Dehen, having on-board 52 of the late *Blanche's* crew. Had they not separated, and night coming on very fast, I am confident *La Topaze* would have been in my possession also.

I am, &c.

R. BARTON.

*The Honourable Admiral Cornwallis,
Commander in Chief, &c. &c.*

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The Official Journal of this day contains the two following letters from Adm. Villeneuve to the Minister of Marine:

"On board H. M.'s S. Bucentaure, Vigo Roads, July 29, 1805."

"Sir, I have informed you of the meeting I had on the 22d instant with an English Squadron, consisting, as I believe, of 15 ships of the line, and a number of frigates and corvettes. I had the honour at the same time to give you an account of the various manoeuvres, by which I not only preserved the advantage of the wind, but also frustrated the enemy's intention of getting my rear between two fires.—The fog, which covered us, prevented my giving, during the affair, the orders required; but as the enemy, after a cannonade of about three hours, discontinued their fire, I had every reason for believing *that the advantage of the action was on my side*; when, on the first clearing up of the fog, I found that two Spanish ships were missing from the fleet. I hoped at first that they had reached some Spanish port; but, not having heard of them, and having since learned that one of them was dismasted, I have reason for believing that they drifted to leeward; and got in the midst of the enemy.—In vain did I endeavour, on the 23d and 24th, to bring the English Admiral to action; he constantly did every thing he could to avoid it.

"In the affair of the 22d, we fought at a great distance, and I send you here with a list of the killed and wounded, which is not considerable.—Your Excellency may depend upon it, that I shall not stay long in these roads; and as soon as I have got my supply of water, I shall go in quest of the English Squadron; *not without neglecting the mission I am charged with*.—As the Admiral who engaged me had most positively three ships disabled from keeping at sea, I do not think that he has more than 12 left.—I cannot sufficiently commend the abilities and the excellent behaviour of Adm. Gravina. All the Spanish ships behaved with the greatest gallantry; but I am still at a loss to account for the fate of the two ships missing.*. Meanwhile your Excellency will conceive, that two shattered ships might get into the enemy's line without any possibility on my side to give them assistance, as the fog entirely prevented my seeing their situation and condition.—I request your Excellency to assure his

Majesty, that I have done every thing possible to bring the enemy to action again; that I have obstinately pursued him; and that he always refused an engagement. You will also be pleased to assure his Majesty, that I cannot bestow sufficient praise on the captains and then of the Squadron I have the honour to command; and that, if we have the luck of meeting no other Squadron than that which I have engaged, we shall have nothing to fear.

VILLENEUVE."

The *Moniteur* of the 16th and 17th contains a long note, in answer to the remarks of the English journals on the subject of the invasion. To the question of "Why does not the enemy come?" the writer answers;—"We shall see by the issue whose temerity will be chastised. We know your Commander in Chief; we have seen him at Hondscote and in Holland; one third of the army of Boulogne would be sufficient to turn his daring enterprizes to certain destruction.—But, whatever you may say on the subject, you know, as well as we do, what you have to expect from a contest by land. As to the maritime war, you undoubtedly have acquired and hitherto preserved a real superiority; but you were indebted for it, you still are indebted for it, to treachery. It was treachery that delivered up to you thirty French ships at Toulon; the treachery of the Prince of Orange acquired for you twelve Dutch ships; it was treachery, in short, that destroyed, at Quiberon, all the then surviving officers of our ancient marine."—Alluding particularly to the subject of the Invasion, the writer adds;—"But two years have been spent in preparing for the descent, and the descent has not yet been made! It will be made, unless you make peace. *It will be made perhaps in one year, perhaps in two, perhaps in three years; but before five years shall have elapsed, we shall have humbled your pride, and that superiority which treachery has given you.* As to the Continent, think not that you can have allies there. You are the enemy of all nations, and every people will exult in your humiliation."—After some remarks on the present state and power of France, the note concludes with the following passages:—"We desire the peace of the Continent, because it is in the situation in which we wished it should be. We might have augmented our own power, and weakened that of our rivals, if we had thought fit. *If there be any State disposed again to disturb the Continent, it will be the first victim; and its defeat being reflected back upon you,*

will

* See p. 760.

under your dangers more imminent, our fall more certain. We repeat swift and reasonable peace alone can save us."

1. "The frontiers of the Empire are to be menaced by the movements of Austrian armies. Thirty thousand men are to march from the camps of France to the Banks of the Rhine: intelligence may surprise those who have foreseen it.—In fact, we might say that the envious hatred of the British, and the fear with which the Emperor Napoleon fills it, would induce him to exhaust all the efforts of industry and corruption, to divide the danger between England, and make the Continent share them with her; but they will be astonished that Austria have so soon forgotten the lesson of experience, and that she should fill herself up to those sinister councils which have twice dragged her to the bottomless abyss.—Vanquished several years, she had received from the magnanimity of the conqueror more graces than she would have dared to demand after victories; and it is against her, who, respecting courage and honour, stopped in his triumph, and saved her by a generous peace, she is going to rekindle, at the voice of a perfidious ally, a war which to her was neither legitimate object or end. But there is in futurity more than one day of Marengo to France and Austria."

Bacher, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Ratibon, received on the evening of the 15th ult. by a French courier, who was going to Vienna in great haste, the text of a Declaration, sent by the Court of France, to be delivered to the Imperial Ministers.

M. Bacher has communicated the Declaration, pursuant to orders, to the Ministers residing at Ratibon. Its text is as follows:—"The Emperor of France was on the point of ordering the expedition against England. In intention, and depending entirely on the peace existing with Austria and the powers of the Continent, he assembled on the coast the greatest number of his troops from Italy and the Rhine, and had almost entirely evacuated the Continent.—It was, therefore, to his surprise, that his Majesty learned that great movements had taken place among the Austrian troops in Italy, in France, and towards the frontiers of France."

His Majesty consequently thinks himself not only justified; but also obliged, to execute the great enterprise in view, to require of the Court of Vienna a formal declaration relative to the object of those measures, and its further

intentions; that, in case the reply be not satisfactory, the Emperor of the French may postpone the expedition against England, and repair to the Rhine with his whole force, for the purpose of compelling Austria to preserve the peace of the Continent."

In this note also were the following passages:

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French has charged the undersigned to make known, that he will consider as a formal declaration of war, directed against himself, all aggressions which may be attempted against the German Body, and especially against Bavaria."

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French will never separate the interests of his Empire from those of the Princes of Germany who are attached to him. Any injury which they may sustain, any dangers by which they may be menaced, can never be indifferent to him, or foreign from his lively solicitude."

"Persuaded that the Princes and States of the German Empire are penetrated with the same sentiments, the undersigned, in the name of the Emperor of the French, invites the Diet to unite with him in pressing, by every consideration of justice and reason, the Emperor of Austria not to expose for any longer period the present generation to incalculable calamities, to spare the blood of a multitude of men, doomed to perish the victims of a war, the object of which is foreign to Germany."

"For what unknown objects has the Court of Vienna assembled so many troops? It can have but one plausible object; that is, to keep France in a state of indecision; to place her in a state of inactivity; and, in a word, to arrest her progress on the eve of a decisive effort. But this object can only be obtained for a time. France has been deceived; she is no longer so. She has been obliged to defer her enterprises; she still defers them; she waits the effect of these remonstrances; she waits the effect of the representations of the Germanic Diet.—But, when every effort shall be fruitlessly made to bring Austria to the adoption either of a sincere peace, or of an undisguised and open hostility, his Majesty the Emperor of the French will fulfil all the duties imposed upon him by his dignity and his power; he will direct his efforts to every quarter in which France shall be menaced. Providence has bestowed on him sufficient strength to contend against England with one hand, and with the other to defend the honour of his standards, and the rights of his Allies."

The *Frankfort Gazette* of the 16th ult. contains some reflections on the Note of

M. de Novosiltzoff*, the object of which is to ridicule his mission, which the writer considers "as a serious comedy with a farcical conclusion; while the note which he prefaced on his departure proves him to be qualified to perform the part of an arrant *corcomt*."—"He announced himself as the bearer of a pacific mediation, and the public journals rang for six months with reports of his journey. He at last presented himself as commissioned to open a negotiation; all the world applauded this happy disposition; France received it with exultation; the passports which he requested for France are without any previous explanation sent to him; and at the moment that the hopes of Europe were highest, M. Novosiltzoff, without having made any overture, suddenly quits Berlin, declaring that he is not authorized to negotiate, either with the Emperor of the French, or with the King of Italy, or with the actual Sovereign of Genoa, but with the *Head of the French Government*. The reservation in the Note of M. Novosiltzoff certainly will have no influence upon the determination of the Emperor Napoleon, who is not a man to sacrifice things to words, and who weighs proceedings according to their due estimate. The illustrious Emperor of the French well knows that a century is not yet elapsed, since one of his august Predecessors refused to give the Autocrat of Russia the title of Majesty, and would only allow him that of Highness; but, as he wishes for peace, he will not argue with the Emperor Alexander upon this historical proof of the *newness of his family*. Napoleon judges of men by their personal merit, and judges of Sovereigns only by the importance of their States."

A Decree of the Conservative Senate, dated the 9th, abolishes the new-fangled French Calendar, from the 1st of January 1806; and revives the Gregorian Calendar, which is ordered to be used in future throughout the French Empire.

Letters from Calais and Boulogne state, that nearly all the troops that were encamped along the coast have broken up; and that about 100,000 men from those quarters are on their march to Strasburgh, where the head-quarters will be.

Buonaparte's equipage is actually arrived at Strasburgh.

The French troops from Holland were pushed forward so expeditiously to the Rhine, that they were allowed only one day to halt. The divisions which proceeded from the camps on the coast were forwarded in waggons, and by every means of conveyance. With all this expedition, it was not expected that the

army to be commanded by Buonaparte in person would be enabled to take the field before the first week in October.

Accounts from Strasburgh state, that the French Army, assembling on the Rhine, is to be called the Grand Army, and is to be provisionally established as follows:—Oudenot's division at Strasburgh; Soult's and Laine's, in the neighbourhood; Ney's, near Schelestat; Davoust's, at Haguenau; and a body of 30 or 40,000 men from the interior at Gernsheim.

Some people imagine that Buonaparte is in a high degree of strength, because his Journals are silent on the subject. We doubt the fact. It would be a new trait in the character of Buonaparte to make little of his means. We hear of the indecent fury with which he threatened the whole Imperial House of Austria with annihilation*; and we presume would have accompanied this burst of his rage with a display of his power, if he had thought the one likely to give effect to the other. A very strong man is rarely furious.

HOLLAND.

An official Gazette has appeared at the Hague, as the medium of communicating the orders and views of the Dutch Government.—It is avowed, that this Official Gazette is, among other motives, published to increase the revenue of the State; and all licensed publicans, tavern and coffee-house keepers, proprietors of lodging-houses, wine-vaults, inns, &c. are ordered to take in at least one copy of it.

* The object of a recent correspondence between Buonaparte and the Court of Vienna, it is said, was to demand of the latter, that its troops should be instantly withdrawn from all the positions they had taken in the Tyrol and on the Danube. The Court of Vienna refused complying with the demand. Buonaparte insisted; the Court of Vienna still refused; and in one of these tempests and whirlwinds of passion which are so usual with him, Buonaparte immediately dictated and dispatched another Note to Vienna, in which he threatened "that he would make Francis the Second the *last* Emperor of Germany; that he would not leave him an inch of his hereditary dominions; and that he would reduce every member of the Imperial House of Austria to the very humblest condition of private life."—It is not difficult to guess what would be the Emperor of Germany's reply to such a menace! He expressed, we understand, his confidence in the valour of his troops and the strength of his resources; and relied upon the loyalty of his subjects, the justice of his cause, and the protection of Providence.

* See p. 761.

In the first number, published on the 3d. instant, is the speech of the Grand Pensionary to the Batavian Commonwealth, on opening the assembly. He informed them that a number of ordinances, planned pursuant to the general taxation, were to be proposed; and after complimenting them on their wisdom and zeal for the welfare of the country, he observes:—"I was desirous, High and Mighty Lords, to be able, on your present meeting, to make some communication to you, from which your High Mightinesses might conceive some solid hope of a speedy peace; yet, gloomy as is the political prospect at this moment, we have no reason to despair of a more fortunate turn; and then, perhaps, a firmer peace may make an agreeable amends for its tardy approach!"—He then informed them that he was directed by their powerful Ally to make the most solemn assurances of his good-will towards the Republic.

Accounts from the Hague state, that a considerable part of the Dutch army is immediately to join that of the French in Franconia, under General Jourdan. That under General Marmont is marching to Germany in three columns.

"It is supposed that Marshal Ney will command the French army on the Rhine, under the French Emperor; and that General Massena will have the command in Italy.—A large camp will be formed at St. Omer's, to serve to reinforce the French force on the coast, and to protect the Batavian Republic, if necessary."

Batavian State Gazette.

The accounts from Holland, by the way of Hamburgh, represent that Republic in a more unprotected state than is admitted in any of the Batavian Gazettes which have lately reached this country. Some apprehension seems to have been entertained, that an attempt would be made against the Northern Provinces by an English force, conjointly with one from our Allies in the North.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Basle state, that the movements of the troops in the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol have created a great sensation in the Cantons, especially those on the Rhine. Baron Crumppen, the Austrian Minister, is said to have assured the Landammann that the Court of Vienna had not any hostile intention against any Power; that the formation of those camps took place in virtue of a general measure for the exercise of the troops, and for some other reasons; and that Switzerland need not be uneasy about it.

Switzerland has been negotiating in vain, both at Paris and Berlin, for neutrality. That unfortunate country seems

doomed to be again placed at the temporary mercy of the first army that can occupy it.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples states, that 1772 families, consisting of 6329 souls, perished in the kingdom of Naples in the late earthquake. Twelve towns are said to have been entirely destroyed, one of which was transformed into a lake, and the other into a volcano. Four thousand houses were damaged in the city of Naples.

Jerome Buonaparte has arrived at Genoa from his expedition, which it appears was to Algiers, to enforce the release of all the French, Spanish, and Ligurian prisoners. The Dey at first resisted the demand; but on being threatened with the vengeance of his Corsican Majesty, he thought proper to give up the slaves, 213 in number.

HANOVER.

Marshal Bernadotte is reported to have proposed a kind of composition for the cloathing which will be due next year to his army. The magistrates have been ordered to raise 200,000 dollars immediately on this account: the Marshal has besides, suggested a little accommodation or *douceur* of 25,000 dollars for himself, under the pretext of applying it to the purchase of saddle-horses! If the Hanoverians shall have firmness enough to resist, for a short time, the menaces that will be employed against them, they stand some chance of escaping this exaction.

That the Hanoverians have already recovered their country, is not unlikely; for on the 9th instant, about the time that the Austrians passed the Inn, a Russian fleet, with fifteen thousand men on board, appeared in the Baltic, near Stralsund. They are commanded by Gen. Tolsky, and have provisionally landed in the island of Rugen, waiting the issue of the negotiations with the Court of Berlin for the evacuation of Hanover. They were in daily expectation of the arrival of 6000 Swedes.

PRUSSIA.

No light has yet been thrown on the object of the military preparations of Prussia. Of one thing we are certain; and that is—that if that power had consented to act in aid of France, Buonaparte would have been eager to announce it in *terrorem* to the Combined Powers.

The army of Prussia now under marching orders exceeds, according to the most authentic accounts, 120,000 men. Every thing shows that the influence of Buonaparte at the Court of Berlin is materially diminished.

The mission of Gen. Duroc to Berlin is now known to have resulted from the dig-

dignified resistance which the Elector of Hesse-Cassel has opposed to the insulting domination of France. The French Minister at Cassel, after some unsuccessful applications to the Electoral Court for the dismissal of the British Minister Mr. Taylor, early in August, declared that, unless the wishes of Buonaparte on this head were immediately complied with, a French army would enter Hesse; and that Marshal Bernadotte was already instructed on the subject. The Elector returned a temperate yet decided answer; and sent off a courier to Berlin, to communicate the insulting threat. On the return of the messenger, the French agent was informed that the Elector would not comply with the demand; and that, should a French army enter his dominions, he would not be wanting in energy or preparation to meet it.—Mr. Taylor, at the same time, received assurances of protection, and the most marked attention and civilities.

The King of Prussia, in the most unequivocal terms, expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the French agent at Cassel, and declared himself bound in honour and by treaty to support Hesse in the event of her being attacked; and to encourage her, by his influence, in resisting a pretension wholly subversive of her independence.—To repair the breach thus occasioned by the insolence of Buonaparte, was the object of Duroc's journey; and we understand that he has been compelled to renounce the pretensions of his master to interfere with the diplomatic relations of the Cabinet of Cassel.

It is feared, that, unless his Prussian Majesty extends his protection to them, the Electorates of Baden and Württemberg will be compelled to take a part in the Continental war. In consequence of the provisions contained in some secret treaties imposed upon them by the Usurper, he exacts the liberty of occupying all the strong posts in their respective States, and an auxiliary aid besides of ten thousand men from each of those Princes.

Note transmitted by Baron DE HARDENBERG, the Prussian Minister of State, to the French Minister M. LAFORET.

"The undersigned Minister of State, and of the Cabinet, with the deepest regret, finds himself under the necessity of

communicating to M. Laforet, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French; the Note which M. Novosiltzoff has addressed to him upon returning him the French passport; at the same time announcing to him the order which his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has transmitted to him, in consequence of the recent changes in Italy, and especially the Union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire, not to proceed upon his journey to France. His Majesty could not but feel the greatest concern in seeing thus confirmed the fears which, from the moment the intelligence of that unexpected event transpired, it was impossible not to entertain, respecting the effect which it might produce on the salutary negotiation which it was under deliberation to open. The earnest desire which his Majesty has always cherished, and of which he has given repeated proofs, for the restoration of peace, is the strongest assurance of the sentiments of concern with which he is affected upon this occasion.—The undersigned has the honour to offer to M. Laforet the renewed assurance of his high consideration.—Berlin, 11th July.

(Signed) HARDENBERG."

AUSTRIA.

That step which Buonaparte told the Diet of Ratisbon, "he should consider as a formal declaration of war, directed against himself," (see p. 858) has been taken by the Court of Vienna, in utter contempt of his menaces, and the magnitude of his military force. *The Austrians have passed the river Inn, and entered the Bavarian territories.*

The resolution to occupy the chief positions in that Electorate was carried into effect on the 10th instant, when the troops of his Imperial Majesty passed the Inn, in the neighbourhood of Braunau. It was the army which had been encamped at Wels that made this important movement, which puts an end to any hope that might have been entertained of accommodation. This force is estimated at fifty-five thousand men, and was, at the date of the last accounts, advanced already as far as Munich, the capital, which the Electoral Court quitted on the 8th for Wurtzburgh.

The Hereditary States of Austria are

* While this sheet was at Press, intelligence arrived, that the Elector of Bavaria had joined the Confederacy against France, and had ordered his army, consisting of 30,000 men, to act with the Austrian forces. This is the result of a Treaty between the Emperor of Germany and the Elector; by which the former pledges himself not to consent to any peace in which the interests of the latter are not maintained, and the integrity of his dominions secured.—For this turn of affairs we believe the Usurper was wholly unprepared; he certainly looked (if an inference may be drawn from his Official Notes) for a co-operation on the part of Bavaria. This intelligence is therefore of high importance.

coming forward in support of their Prince, with all that enthusiastic loyalty which is congenial to them. The votes of pecuniary aid and men, exceed any that have been proffered by them since the time of Maria Theresa. The States of Hungary are to be assembled in the course of the month; when, no doubt, the liberality of that gallant and loyal nation will be displayed in their proceedings. At no period has the military force of his Imperial Majesty been better organized, or actuated by a more energetic spirit, or of greater devotion to the cause for which it is to combat.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

"Although the Emperor has not as yet taken any direct part in the different efforts which have been made, in the course of the present maritime war, to reconcile the Belligerent Parties, and effect the re-establishment of Peace, his Majesty has not been the less ardently desirous that an object so beneficial should be obtained by the exertions of the Powers whose mediation was particularly solicited for that purpose.—This desire on the part of the Court of Vienna was necessarily increased from the time that events, involving directly the interests and the balance of the Continent, were produced by the subsequent consequences of the war between France and England, and from the time that his Majesty the Emperor of the French had publicly declared that the final settlement of the affairs of Lombardy should be deferred until the conclusion of this War, when it would be included in the Negotiations which would take place for its termination. From that time the Court of Vienna, who has possessions in Italy, and towards whom engagements were entered into respecting that important part of Europe, found herself immediately interested in the success of the negotiations for Peace; and she has in consequence declared, on different occasions, how anxious she was to have it in her power to contribute to accelerate their opening.—It resulted from this disposition on her part, that nothing could be more satisfactory to her than the intelligence of the pacific proposal made at the beginning of this War by his Majesty the Emperor of the French to the Court of London; and of that of this latter power, in which she referred, upon the point, to the interference of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: proposals which announced, on the part of both powers, a moderate and conciliating disposition, which it was hoped the mission of M. Novossiltzoff to Paris, offered and accepted with equal alacrity, would realize.

"It is, therefore, with the deepest regret that the Emperor has learned that this mission had been cut short by the recent changes in the condition of the Republics of Genoa and Lucca. Finding on his side, in these late changes, reasons of additional weight for desiring the speedy commencement of conciliatory measures, and not being willing to relinquish the hopes which he had built upon the spirit of moderation professed and solemnly confirmed by the French Sovereign, the Court of Vienna hastens to offer its good offices, in the hope that the general expectation which was entertained from the conciliating temper of all the powers, should not again be disappointed. She therefore invites the Courts of St. Petersburg, and the Thuilleries immediately to renew the negotiation which was on the point of being opened; being ready to lend her most earnest assistance to this desirable object, and flattering herself that the Court of Berlin will also contribute towards it on her side, as a necessary consequence of the lively interest which she has always professed to take in the re-establishment of the public repose.—August, 1805."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia was expected to leave Petersburg, on the 14th. The army which entered Galicia divided itself into five columns, as soon as it reached the Austrian territory. It is not supposed, in the whole, to amount to above 60,000 men. This, however, it should be observed, is independent of the army which is advancing from the side of Cracow.

All the Russian troops in the Republics of the Seven Islands are concentrating at Corsica, for the purpose of being carried either to the Neapolitan or the Venetian territories. The French seem to apprehend that they are destined for the former; and they are assembling in force in the province of Tarentum, to oppose their debarkation.

Another Russian army of 120,000 men is collecting at Cracow, the advanced guard of which is expected shortly in the neighbourhood of Troppau and Tagerndorf. It is also stated that his Imperial Majesty has given orders for the formation of a third grand army.

A letter from Petersburg says, "The preparations for war are carried on here with a quickness and activity of which we know no parallel in the Russian military history. To-morrow the three regiments of grenadiers, which only were left here, besides the regiments of guards, will commence their march, and the latter will follow them in a few days. The Emperor himself, it is said, will go to the army in a few days. Every thing announces very serious measures."

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has placed himself at the head of his army, which is already in motion, and we understand 10,000 Russians have actually landed at Stralsund, to co-operate with the brave Swedes.

The military preparations of Sweden, in proportion to her resources and population, even exceed those of either Austria or Russia.

TURKEY.

A Triple Alliance between Britain, Russia, and the Porte, is stated to have been signed at Constantinople the middle of July.

The Russian Envoy, Count Italinsky, has notified to the Porte, that some thousands of Russian troops were again assembled on the shores of the Black Sea, to embark for Corfu; he hoped, therefore, that those ships would meet with protection and assistance, if necessitated to put into any port of the Turkish Empire. He further notified to the Porte, that the Russian troops in the Ionian islands were already become so numerous, that there was not room sufficient for them, and the re-inforcements now sending thither; therefore, he requested, in the name of his Government, that a part of them might be placed in a Turkish province in that vicinity; and it is positively asserted that the Porte has fully consented to it.

Mr. Arbuthnot, it is said, has demanded and obtained permission of the Porte to enlist recruits in Albania for marines and seamen to complete the force at Malta.

AMERICA.

During the late thunder-storm, the Court-house at *Georgetown, Delaware*, in which vast numbers of persons were assembled, was struck by lightning. Dr. Wolfe was killed, and about 40 others variously hurt by the electric matter.

STATE PAPERS.

There have just been published several State Papers which have passed between the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Paris. We have only room to sketch an outline of them.—The First is a Rescript of the Emperor of Germany, delivered to the Diet of Ratisbon in answer to the Note communicated to the Diet by the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, M. Bacher. (See p. 858.) The Emperor appeals to the States, whether *Austria*, which proposed a Mediation, has not been more desirous of peace than *France*, which has successively invaded one Independent State after another in time of peace. He reminds the States of the threat of the French Emperor, that he would make an attack on *Germany*, unless *Austria* should disband her forces at his command. He

asserts, that the only objects of *Austria* and *Russia* are to obtain a Negotiation on the principles of justice and moderation, and not from any views of private interest; and he concludes by expressing a confident hope, that if not all, at least the greater part of the States of the Empire, will see the necessity of making such preparations, and taking such measures, as may secure *Germany* from the fate of *Italy* and other countries bordering on *France*.

II. The second is a Note from Talleyrand, delivered on the 13th of August, 1805, to Count P. Cobentzel, at Paris. It mentions that the substance of the last conference between these two Ministers had been communicated to Buonaparte, then at Boulogne.—It refuses the mediation offered by *Austria*, to reconcile on the one hand the Governments of *Great Britain* and *Russia*, on the other hand that of *France*, to one another.—It states, that Buonaparte had granted passports for M. Novosiltzoff, without any knowledge of the objects of his mission. It asserts that M. Novosiltzoff's Note, dictated by the selfish wishes of *Russia*, had attacked Buonaparte in his honour, and made reconciliation impossible between him and the Russian Government. It affirms, that the Emperor Alexander has, for a twelvemonth past, done nothing but insult Buonaparte; and insists, that to adopt an opposite conduct would be much for that Emperor's interest—though whether he do or do not, is to Buonaparte a mere matter of indifference. It says, that *Britain* would have made peace with Buonaparte on his own terms, a twelvemonth ago, if the Continental Powers had been cordially on his side. It asserts, that the British Government will instantly make peace on Buonaparte's own terms, if assured that *Austria* will on no account take part with it against him. It complains that the Emperor has 72,000 men in *Italy*—Buonaparte but 50,000. It invites *Austria* to declare and to act in a manner not more dissatisfactory to *France*, than are the actions and declarations of *Prussia*. It insists, that the present political existence of *Europe* must end, if *Austria* still persist in contradicting the wishes of *France*.

III. On the 16th of August, M. Talleyrand deigned to make another communication to the Austrian Minister. It expresses Buonaparte's confidence that *Austria* would have abstained from disturbing him, at least till he had invaded and conquered *England*. It complains that the *Austrian* troops are in motion, and that there are 72,000 of them in *Italy*. It threatens and urges *Austria* to neutrality. It asserts that *England*, single-handed, could not persist in the war. And it promises

that the crowns of *France* and *Italy* should remain for ever separate. It then imperiously demands, that the Austrian troops which had arrived in the *Tyrol* at any time within the last six months, should be withdrawn—that the works at *Venice* should be discontinued—that the troops in *Serbia*, *Carinthia*, *Friuli*, and the Venetian territory, should be diminished to the numbers which were in those countries six months ago; and that *Austria* should solemnly declare a resolution to do nothing in the present contest but what should be against *England*.

IV. The next of these papers is a communication delivered by the Russian Ambassador at *Vienna* on the 8th August. It complains indignantly that the states of the Continent should have been compelled by *France* to bear the burthen of the maritime war between it and *England*—affirms, that M. Novosiltzoff was recalled, only because the extent of Buonaparte's usurpations evinced that negotiation to limit them must prove fruitless. It declares that his Majesty the Emperor of *Russia* accepts the proffered mediation of *Austria*; but in order, at the same time, to give a powerful support to the negotiation, and to enable himself to afford assistance to his Allies, his Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias* has resolved to order two armies, each of 50,000 men, to march from *Gallicia* to the *Danube*. *Russia* wishes for nothing more than peace; and would instantly recall her troops, as soon as this desirable object should be obtained, in a secure manner, for all the States of Europe.

V. A note from the Court of *Vienna* to the French Government then reviews the conduct of the two States, from the Peace of *Utrecht*; mentions, almost in language of irony, Buonaparte's long preparations for the Invasion of *England*; speaks with complacency of the conduct of *Russia*; and concludes with the following very interesting declaration:

"That they (the Coalesced Powers) are ready to enter into a negotiation with *France*; for maintaining the Peace of the Continent on the most moderate terms which are compatible with the general tranquillity and security:

"That, whatever shall be the issue of the negotiations, and even should the commencement of hostilities become unavoidable, they at the same time pledge themselves to abstain from every proceeding tending to interfere with the internal concerns of *France*; or to alter the state of possession, and the legally existing relations in the German Empire, or in the slightest degree to injure the rights or interests of the Ottoman Porte, the integrity of whose dominions they are, on the contrary, prepared to defend to the utmost of their power.

"Finally, that the sentiments of Great Britain are conformable with those herein expressed, and that she has displayed the same moderate disposition for the restoration of Peace between her and *France*."

These are the grounds of the new War on the Continent, should all negotiation fail; and more candid, open, and manly declarations, were never before delivered by any Power to another.

IRELAND.

A most curious and singular trial took place at the last assizes for *Cork*, in *Ireland*. The plaintiff was a baker of the name of Donovan, and the defendant was the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Roman Catholic parish-priest of *Clonakilty*. It was an action for damages, laid at 50*l.* under the following circumstances: a subscription had been set on foot, to build a Roman Catholic Chapel; and the quota assigned for the plaintiff to pay was 16*s.* 3*d.* which he paid, though very poor. He was next obliged to pay 9*s.* more: a third demand on him of 16*s.* was made by the priest, which he refused to comply with. On Donovan's going to mass on the following Sunday he was asked by the priest whether he would pay the 16*s.* or not; he answered that he was not able. The priest rejoined, "I will settle you." Terrified at this observation, Donovan sent by his wife 16*s.* to the house of the priest, who refused then to take less than two guineas. On the following Sunday the priest cursed from the altar all those who had not paid his demands towards building the chapel. Donovan went on the next holiday to mass, and was formally excommunicated; and the people denounced as cursed and contaminated if they should deal or hold any communication. This threat was so effectual, that not one of the country people would sell a sod of turf to Donovan to heat his oven, and he could not even sell his own name such flour or ribb which lay on his hands. The excommunication was still continued in full force against him; and he was consequently obliged to shut up his house. The above facts were incontrovertibly proved by two unwilling witnesses. The Jury, composed equally of Protestants and Roman Catholics, found a verdict for the plaintiff—30*l.* damages, and 6*d.* costs.

At *Belleme*, co. Wicklow, the seat of Peter Latouche, esq. Mrs. Latouche has lately erected a most beautiful private chapel: this simple and elegant structure has cost 5000*l.* and is connected to her mansion by the conservatory. 30 girls belonging to Mrs. Latouche's private school sing hymns in an excellent style; and all the guests of *Belleme-house* are expected to attend divine service there, on

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 4. The *Thomas and Hannah*, of Maldon, belonging to Mr. Easter, of Tollerbury, was lost on her voyage from Newcastle, near the *Dudgeon Light*, on the coast of Norfolk. The crew, consisting of four persons, perished, except the master, who was providentially saved by clinging to the mast, from which he was taken next morning, nearly exhausted, after witnessing the melancholy fate of his shipmates; amongst which was his father, a native of Maldon, who has left a large family.

Aug. 19. Six workmen lost their lives at the Barnby furnace colliery, near *Cawthorn*, in Yorkshire, belonging to Messrs. Dawson, Jarratt, and Co. by the explosion of the fire-damp. This dreadful calamity is much increased by four of them, having left fourteen orphan children unprovided for. Several other persons had nearly fallen victims to their humanity in attempting to extricate the unfortunate sufferers.

Canterbury, Sept. 6. The violent thunder-storm this day lasted about two hours, and extended very generally and widely. It is described as awfully tremendous at almost every place: in the Metropolis, and in the whole of East Kent, it appears to have raged with equal fury, nearly at the same time. Near *Hythe*, the lightning assumed the appearance of a ball of fire, and dispersed itself in the garden of a small cottage, without doing any damage. At *Patric's Horn*, about six o'clock, it struck the end of the barn of Mr. Dilnot on the point of the roof, passed along the top, to which it set fire, and at the same time penetrated through the thatch to the floor, which, being spread with loose straw, was immediately in a blaze. One side of the barn was filled with wheat, and a waggon full of wheat had been drawn into the barn, which Mr. Dilnot's servants were unloading. Neither of them were hurt. Adjoining to this barn was another, returned from it at a right angle; and as no hope existed of being able to preserve the barn on fire, it was left to its fate. The communication with the other was cut off, by pulling down a part; and the rain-pouring down in torrents, checked the flames, and furnished a supply for the engines. The progress of the fire was thus stopped, after having, in the course of two hours, consumed the barn, with the waggon, and nearly all the wheat; also part of a corn-sick, which stood close to the barn. The quantity of wheat destroyed is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be from 50 to 60 quarters. The total of

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the loss (independent of the barn, which was not insured), amounts to about 2000; but is not insured for more than half that sum. The prompt assistance of the neighbourhood, and the alacrity and dispatch with which the engines were conveyed from Canterbury, attended by many of the inhabitants, were materially instrumental in suppressing the flames.

This very dreadful thunder-storm was felt in a forcible manner in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. The people there do not remember the rain ever to have been so heavy as it was on that day. At *Ipswich* the water was 4 feet deep in some of the streets. At *Aldborough* a trawling-boat about a mile from the shore was upset in the tempest, and two men named *Green* and *Silvester* were lost: so expert are the fishermen of this place in managing their vessels, that no one ever knew of a trawling-boat being lost before. Their boat was found on the Sunday following, and a subscription is opened for their families. About the same time a whirlwind took place near *Norwich* which carried a boat across a common about 70 yards, and swept away all the out-corn from a field.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, September 5.

This night, a poor woman about 70 years of age, intending to cross the foot draw-bridge, Wapping-docks, mistook her way, and walked into the dock-entrance, and was drowned.

Friday, September 6.

A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, came on this morning in and round the Metropolis, at six o'clock, and continued uninterruptedly till half past seven.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

The Chapel belonging to the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, situate near Pancras Church, being completed, was this day consecrated, with all due solemnity, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of the Churchwardens, Trustees, and other principal inhabitants of the parish. The burial-ground adjoining and belonging thereto was consecrated in June 1803. His Lordship was pleased to signify his approbation of the neat manner in which the Chapel is finished and fitted up, with the appurtenances belonging to it. Indeed, too much praise cannot be given to those who have had the direction of the whole of this concern. The ground is hollow-drained, to keep it dry, so that graves can be dug 14 feet deep. It is laid out with great propriety, different from most others in and about the Metropolis. On the same day,

day, his Lordship consecrated the new Burial-ground of St. Martin's in the Fields, situated West of Camden-town.

The Bishop of London has lately vested in his Five Archdeacons, as trustees, the sum of 6700*l*. Three per Cents. yielding an income of 200*l*. towards establishing a fund for the relief of poor clergymen in his diocese, but not to be connected with that excellent charity which is already established for the relief of their widows and orphans.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

This night, an inquisition was taken at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on a view of the body of Thomas Aries, who was murdered in Feather's-court, Holborn, on the night of the 11th inst. After the Jury had examined the body, which exhibited a shocking spectacle, the following evidence was given: William Owen, a very intelligent boy, about 13 years of age, deposed, that he lived with his father, in Weston's-park, Lincoln's-inn-fields. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, witness observed William Moss, go from Weston's-park to the window of Eliz. Rimes's house, No. 20, in Feather's-court, where he pulled off his jacket, or smock-frock, and looked in; he then went away, and witness followed him to the end of Feather's-court, and lost sight of him until about ten minutes after, when witness saw him scuffling with the deceased, at Rimes's back-door; witness heard blows given, and saw Moss hold up the deceased with one hand, and strike him with the other; after which the deceased fell down and groaned; and when Moss saw witness, he ran away; witness then went to the Crown Public-house, and exclaimed to the landlord, "For God's sake go up the court, there is a man murdered!" Afterwards went in search of a surgeon, but was unable to procure one. Witness was well acquainted with Moss's person. Several witnesses corroborated the statement relative to the situation in which the deceased was found. Mr. Hardy, House Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, deposed, that on Thursday he opened the body, and there was not any extraordinary appearance internally. A small quantity of water was lodged within the brain and membranes; but witness did not consider this same essential to his death, though it was rather uncommon. Witness could not speak with confidence of what occasioned the death of the deceased; it was, however, his opinion, that he might have been killed by the injury he had sustained. The Jury returned a verdict of *guilty of murder* against Moss. [On the 20th the prisoner was tried at the Old Bailey, where the same evidence was given.

Judge Heath told the Jury there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner of Murder; and they accordingly gave in their verdict, *Man-slaughter*.]

Saturday, Sept. 21.

At 4 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at the Talbot-inn, Borough. It was occasioned by the carelessness of a waggoner, who left his lantern in his waggon, which was loaded with sloop goods, linens, sugars, and a great variety of articles. A spark from the lantern communicated to the straw, and the waggon was instantly in a blaze. It was entirely consumed. Two waggons, which stood near it, were much damaged.

About 10 this night, a fire broke out at Mrs. Robinette's, haberdasher, West-street, Soho, which entirely consumed the same, together with the roofs of two adjoining houses. Considerable apprehension was entertained for the timber-yard opposite, and much confusion occurred among a number of poor families near the spot. It is not known how the conflagration commenced; the family were from home, and, by the time the doors were burst open, the house was enveloped in flames. The damage is estimated at 4000*l*.

Thursday, September 26.

This day being appointed for hearing (at the Police Office at Worship-street) the cases of informations against a great number of Printers, to recover penalties, for their having omitted to affix their names to the title-pages of books, as required by the Act of Parliament, the parties attended about 12. In one of the cases, Mr. Lawes was employed on the part of the Prosecution, and Mr. Gurney and Mr. Conist for the several Defendants.

The first case taken was an information laid by John Bill, of Knight-bridge, clerk to Mr. Shephard, attorney, of Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, against Mr. Reynell, bookseller, of Piccadilly, for having, on the 17th of June last, printed, on one side of a sheet of paper, the title-page of a book, intitled, "Poetical Amusements, at a Villa near Bath," without affixing his name to it. There were nine of these papers printed; but the informations were laid severally. Mr. Reynell pleaded *Not Guilty*.

The witnesses produced to support the charge, was William Abbott, who swore that he had lived at No. 17, Martlet-court, Bow-street, Covent-garden, and that he had a set of three volumes of the book already mentioned, the title-pages of which were scribbled on and defaced, but not by himself or in his presence. He got the books from Mr. Eglin, a bookseller, living at No. 6, Church-street, Soho, whose property they

were, and was directed by him to address himself to Mr. Reynell, in order to get new title-pages printed for the books, for the sole purpose of laying informations to recover the penalties. When he told his story to the Defendant, he said, that there were three volumes of the work; but that he might as well strike off two or three sets more, which was accordingly done. He then paid for the printing, endorsed his name and date upon the back, and gave them to Mr. Eglin, his employer. He had not the books then in the office, because he did not think it necessary; but had them still at his own house. He gave in different names and residences to different printers.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Gurney, this Abbott could not name any particular profession he belonged to; but said, he dealt in a great number of things, and had left off insuring long ago. He knew that Eglin employed him for the purpose of laying informations; but he could not tell the number of Printers on whom he used the same artifice. They might have been a hundred, or more. He was in the habit of having money from Eglin; but got no particular sum for this job. He got about 26 or 27 l. of him, about that time. He did not expect to be paid for his attendance before the Magistrates, nor was he any party to the transaction of Eglin's selling the informations, or making a transfer of his right of information to Bell, the informer in this case.

Mr. Gurney then informed the Magistrates, that though he thought it right to proceed thus far in the examination, he had one short exception to make, which would dispose of the present and several of the other cases. Whenever he was employed to defend clients of this description, he thought it his duty not to tell Mr. Bell, or any of his brother informers, the manner in which he ought to draw informations; but always confined himself to any one objection which was sufficient for the purpose, though he might have, as was the case at present, many others in reserve, if they should be necessary. On referring to the Act of Parliament, they would find, that it omitted to attach any penalty to the printing only, but to the printing and publishing of a sheet or book. Therefore, he contended, that, as the word-publishing was not included in the information, and, if it had been, the fact being negatived by the evidence, this case did not come within the true construction of the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Nares said, that under the present circumstances, he thought it right for the Bench to give an opinion at once. It should never be the wish of the Magistrates

there, nor indeed of any Magistrates to encourage such shameful informations as these, by which a set of honest and respectable men were innocently entrapped into an inadvertent infraction of the law, and afterwards called upon to pay enormous penalties. It therefore became their duty to pay regard to such a favourable construction of the Act of Parliament, as the enacting clauses would bear them out in. He had by him a note of Mr. Justice Blackstone, on a trial before Mr. Baron Peryn, upon the act of Queen Anne, for the preservation of the game, in which an exception was taken, that there was an interval of three hours between the proceedings, and that, therefore, it could not be held to be only one. The Court, however, determined, that notwithstanding the interval, it should be considered as the same transaction; but, as the note observed, the Court was then deciding on the meaning of a remedial statute, but might not have given the same construction to the words, had it been an information for the recovery of penalties. It appeared to him he said, that, on a liberal construction of the Act, no penalty, in this case, attached upon the printing only, as there was no publication in the question. There was also another objection, which struck him, against a conviction in this case. The Act of Parliament required, that the Printer's name should appear upon the first and last pages of every book, but here the printing was not itself a sheet, nor any thing else but a part of a book; and, as the book was not produced, *non constat* that the intention of the Act was not complied with, and the Printer's name not annexed according to its directions. Upon the whole, the objection seemed to him to be fatal to the information.

Mr. Moser, the other sitting Magistrate, fully concurred in the opinion of his colleague, and expressed his abhorrence of such nefarious practices.

The Counsel in support of the Prosecution did not offer a single observation against this decision of the Magistrates, which disposed of 14 other cases, in the same predicament; and on which Bell said, he would withdraw the informations. The number of informations, under the Act, against Printers in the Metropolis, exceeds 1000; and are, in all probability, as numerous, in proportion, throughout the Country.

Saturday, September 28.

At a Common Hall this day, the Liverly returned James Shaw and Charles Flower, esquires, as proper persons to serve the office of Lord Mayor of London; and the Aldermen, on a scrutiny, elected Mr. Shaw.

June

HAY-MARKET.

8. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—Love Laughs at Locksmiths. [Jer.]
10. The Mountaineers—The Village Lawyer.
13. Ways and Means—The Hunter of the Alps—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
15. The Road to Ruin—Jew and the Doctor.
16. The Heir-at-Law—Agreeable Surprise.
18. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—Hunter of the Alps.
17. The Mountaineers—A Mogul Tale [Alps]
19. Ways and Means—Blue Devils—The
20. John Bull—Raising the Wind. [Review.]
20. Inkle and Yarico—Mrs. Wiggins—The Hunter of the Alps.
21. The Jew and the Doctor—Love Laughs at Locksmiths—The Village Lawyer.
22. The Poor Gentleman—A Mogul Tale.
24. The Iron Chest—Fortune's Frolick.
26. The Mountaineers—The Hunter of the Alps.
26. John Bull—Peeping Tom. [Alps.]
27. The Heir-at-Law—The Village Lawyer.
28. The Partners—Fortune's Frolick.
29. The Iron Chest—Mrs. Wiggins.
- July 1. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
2. The Surrender of Calais—The Review.
3. Speed the Plough—Child in the Wood.
4. The Battle of Hexham—Follies of a Day.
8. Chapter of Accidents—Gay Deceivers.
6. The Iron Chest—The Village Lawyer.
9. Speed the Plough—Hunter of the Alps.
9. School for Prejudice—Children in the
10. The Dramatist—Poor Soldier. [Wood.]
11. The Battle of Hexham—Mrs. Wiggins—The Follies of a Day.
13. John Bull—The Gay Deceivers.
14. The Surrender of Calais—Love Laughs at Locksmiths. [Prize.]
16. Speed the Plough—The Agreeable Surprise.
16. School for Prejudice—Gay Deceivers.
17. The Iron Chest—The Prisoner at Large.
19. The Jew and the Doctor—The Village Lawyer.
19. The World's Epitome—The Follies of a Day. [Jer of the Alps.]
19. The Village—Mrs. Wiggins—The Hunter of the Alps.
20. The Dramatist—Peeping Tom.
22. Speed the Plough—The Village Lawyer.
23. John Bull—The Children in the Wood.
24. Ways and Means—Blue Devils—Tom Thumb.
25. Mountaineers—Tom Thumb. [Thumb.]
26. The Battle of Hexham—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
27. The Surrender of Calais—Tom Thumb.
29. The Spanish Barber—The Jew and the Doctor—Ditto.
30. Speed the Plough—The Village Lawyer.
31. The Chapter of Accidents—A Tale of Mystery. [Tom Thumb.]
- Aug. 1. The Lying Valet—The Birth-Day.
2. The Iron Chest—The Hunter of the Alps.
3. The Children in the Wood—Love Laughs at Locksmiths—Tom Thumb.
5. The Mountaineers—Tom Thumb.
6. The Road to Ruin—Peeping Tom.
7. A Tale of Mystery—The Follies of a Day—Tom Thumb. [Dead Alive.]
9. The Castle Spectre—Blue Devils—The

9. The Mountaineers—Tom Thumb.
10. The Liar—Honest Thieves—Ditto.
12. The Children in the Wood—Love Laughs at Locksmiths—Ditto.
13. The Recruiting Sergeant—Wild Oats—The Devil to Pay.
14. Inkle and Yarico—Tom Thumb.
15. The Birth-Day—Katherine and Petruchio—The Tailors.
16. Ways and Means—The Hunter of the Alps—Tom Thumb.
17. The Honey-Moon—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Son-in-Law.
19. The Good-Natur'd Man—The Three and the Deuce—The Honest York.
20. Wild Oats—Tom Thumb. [Shiraman.]
21. Speed the Plough—Love Laughs at Locksmiths. [The Deuce—Tom Thumb.]
22. Sylvester Daggerwood—The Three and
23. The Iron Chest—The Son-in-Law.
24. The Soldier's Daughter—Lovers' Quarrel—The Farmer.
- 25 to Sept. 4. No Performance, on account of the death of the Duke of Gloucester.
- Sept. 5. The Three and the Deuce—The Dead Alive—Tom Thumb.
6. Wild Oats—Katherine and Petruchio.
7. The Mountaineers—Tom Thumb.
9. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Obi.
10. The Follies of a Day—Tom Thumb.
11. The Liar—Ditto—Ditto. [Obi.]
12. The Three and the Deuce—Who's Afraid?—Blue Devils—The Hunter of the Alps. [Thumb—Obi.]
13. Love Laughs at Locksmiths—Tom
14. Ways and Means—Ditto—Ditto.
- Sept. DRURY-LANE.
14. The Country Girl—Irishman in London.
17. The Honey-Moon—The Spoil'd Child.
19. The Wonder!—No Song No Supper.
21. King Henry the Fourth—The Lying Valet.
24. Romeo and Juliet—Matrimony.
26. King Henry the Fourth—The Citizen.
28. The School for Scandal—The Anatomist.
- Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.
10. The School of Reform—The Padlock.
16. The Blind Bargain—The Review.
20. The Cabinet—The Midnight Hour.
23. The Mountaineers—The Poor Soldier.
25. The Wheel of Fortune—The Jew and the Doctor. [Magnifico.]
27. The English Fleet in 1340—Animals.
30. The Revenge—The Birth-Day.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall. [EV.] John Steward, professor July 30. [D] ed to the church and parish of Little Dunkeld, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and county of Perth.—Rev. Duncan Rankine, to the church and parish of South Knapdale, in the presbytery of Inverary, and county of Argyll, vice Mr. D. Hyndman, dec.—Rev. John Henderson, to the church and parish of Trenant, in the presbytery and county of Haddington, vice Dr. Andrew Brown, dec.

DEATHS

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Whitehall, Aug. 25. This evening about half past eight o'clock, departed this life, at Gloucester-house, after a long illness, his Royal Highness William-Henry Duke of Gloucester, to the great grief of their Majesties and all the Royal Family.

GAZETTE.

About noon his Highness received the Sacrament, which was administered by the Rev. Mr. Duval. The Dukes and his children communicated with him. Monday, his Physicians, Doctors Vaughan, Bayley, Heywood, and Charlton, attended to examine the body, when it was ascertained that in addition to the stone, there was a very great decay of the liver. There was besides a gradual decay of the intestines, which latterly had affected his lungs so materially that he could not speak without extreme pain and difficulty. His illness lasted seven weeks. The Duke, finding his end approaching, beckoned to his medical attendant Mr. Charlton, who immediately leaned on the bed. His Highness in a very low tone (the powers of articulation being nearly exhausted) said it was his dying request that his body might not be embalmed; and this wish he repeated to Prince William, who promised it should be complied with. The Duke of Gloucester was born Nov. 25, 1743, and married Sept. 6, 1766, to Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has left issue Prince William Frederick and Princess Sophia; and had another daughter, Carolina-Augusta-Maria, born June 24, 1774, who died March 14, 1775, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor, where his Royal Highness, requested to be deposited. He was second son of the late Prince of Wales, and brother to his present Majesty. His Royal Highness was created a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and installed 1762; soon after which he was appointed Ranger of Hampton-court Park. A few days before he was of full age, Nov. 17, 1764, his Majesty was pleased to grant to him and his heirs-male the dignity of a Duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland by the name, style, and title of Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught. He was admitted into the Privy Council Dec. 19, 1764; and, Jan. 10, 1765, took his seat in the House of Peers. He was appointed Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot; and, on the death of his brother the Duke of York, had a grant of the custody of the lodge and walks in Cranbourn Chace, in Windsor Forest. In 1768 he was constituted Major-general, and Colonel of the 3d Re-

giment of Foot-guards. In 1770, promoted to the rank of Major-general, and to the command of the 1st Regiment of Foot-guards. In 1771, appointed Warden and Keeper of New Forest; and, in 1772, advanced to the rank of General of his Majesty's Forces; and died Senior Field-marshal. He was likewise Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and President of the London Infirmary. His Royal Highness was distinguished more by equanimity than splendid or showy talents; engaging in his manners, he acquired the love of those who had access to his person, respectful to his Sovereign, affable to his acquaintance, and generous and condescending to his inferiors, he deservedly enjoyed the confidence of the former, and the unaffected esteem and regard of the latter. He was well educated, a polite scholar and an accomplished gentleman. The meekness of his disposition influenced every shade in his character, and even his very virtues partook of the moderation that predominated in his temper and disposition. He was the liberal supporter of every institution calculated to promote the interests of society; but the modest reserve and placid serenity of his conduct kept many instances of his generosity out of view. His Royal Highness never appeared as a public character. He at all times avoided any interference of the intrigues of parties, or the agitation of political topics; thus affording an indisputable proof of his affection as a brother, and his loyal and respectful attachment as a subject. The only instance, we believe, in which his conduct was, during his life, displeasing to his Majesty, was on the occasion of his marriage without the privacy of his Majesty.

Reasons of State and Court etiquette have undoubtedly restrained the impulse of his Majesty's feelings, with respect to the distinguished object of his Royal Highness's choice; but the illustrious descendants of his Royal Highness have uniformly enjoyed the tenderest and most affectionate attention of their Majesties.

From two to ten o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 3, Gloucester-house was thrown open for the admission of the public to see the body lie in state. The pressure at the moment of opening the doors was

* The late Duke of Cumberland also married, Oct 2, 1771, under nearly similar circumstances; and these marriages produced the memorable Statute 12 Geo. III. for rendering all such marriages without the consent of his Majesty and the Privy Council null and void. See vol. LVI. p. 262.

excessive. The Horse and Foot-guards, stationed to preserve order, had not the least difficult task to perform. The Court-yard before the house, and the steps and Hall-door, were divided by a temporary railing for persons to enter on one side and go out on the other, which prevented confusion; but, though every precaution was taken, the pressure was so very great, that many persons were bruised severely in attempting to obtain admission. The different rooms were lighted with wax-tapers. The coffin was placed on a stand, under a black canopy, covered, except at the extremity, with a black velvet pall. On it was placed a black velvet cushion, bearing the coronet. The escutcheons were hung below. At the foot of the coffin a yeoman of the guards was stationed; two mutes, dressed in black, stood one at each side of the foot of the coffin, each having a hand on it; and two more sat, one at each side of the head. Tapers, of a very large size, were burning at some distance, at either side of the coffin; the whole exhibiting a most awful and impressive sight.

On Wednesday, Sept. 4, his remains were removed from Gloucester-house for interment at Windsor. Before 8 o'clock the windows in Grosvenor-street, Park-lane, and that end of Piccadilly next the Turnpike, were filled with persons dressed in deep mourning. The avenues to Park-lane were before ten completely choked up. The 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of Guards were on duty at seven. The Duke of Gloucester's Volunteers, commanded by Lord Chetwynd, took up their ground next the Guards, in the same order, officers with crapes, colours surmounted with crape, and the drums muffled, and after them the St. Clement's Corps. About 11, the coffin was placed in the hearse, and the procession (which was for a considerable time impeded by a retive horse) began to move; the music playing the Dead March in Saul, and the guards presenting arms as it passed along.

1. Mr. France, the Undertaker, and five Mutes on Horseback.
2. The Party of the 14th Light Dragoons, two and two.
3. Mourning Coach, with six Footmen in State Liveries.
4. Do. four officers of the Household.
5. Do. four Pages. 6. Do. four Grooms.
7. Do. Gentlemen Porters. 8. Do. Do.
9. Do. four Chaplains.
10. Do. the Duke's Aid-de-Camp, and a Herald at Arms.
11. Do. four Physicians.
12. Party of Light Horse. 13. Mutes.
14. Hearse, with the Body, drawn by six horses, and attended by a Party of Light Horse, two and two.

15. State Coach, with Mr. Vincent, his Secretary, with the Ducal Crown and Cushion; three Footmen in State liveries.
16. Duke of York's carriage, with six greys; three Servants in rich State liveries.
17. Duke of Clarence's coach, drawn by six bay horses; two footmen in state liveries.
- 18 and 19. The Duke of Kent and present Duke of Gloucester's carriages, with two footmen, each in state liveries.
20. Duke of Gloucester's Volunteers, drums muffled, beating the Dead March, followed by the whole corps, two and two, with arms reversed.
21. Prince William of Gloucester's Volunteers, in close order.

At Knightbridge the funeral procession proceeded on rapidly. The Volunteers accompanied it to Kentington. The procession at Hammermith was joined by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Guards. They were relieved at Hounslow by another party of the same battalion. The road to Windsor was lined with spectators. Every window and every house-top were equally thronged. No accident happened. Every thing was conducted with the most perfect order. The great bell at St. Paul's cathedral began tolling at ten o'clock; and continued with solemn pauses till 11. The bells of several of the churches in Westminster also tolled.

About half past five o'clock the funeral procession arrived at Windsor. It immediately proceeded to the Castle, through the lower Court, where it was received by the Royal Horse Guards Blue, dismounted, and the Windsor Volunteers. The people assembled were admitted into the Queen's presence-chamber, the walls of which were hung and the floor covered with black cloth, and lighted up with 24 wax-lights, in silver sconces; and two chandeliers, with 10 lights each. The coffin, covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons, was placed, with the royal ducal coronet and cushion, on a bier, under the state canopy, with five large wax-lights, in massy silver candlesticks, on each side. Two mutes were placed at the head, and two at the feet, of the corpse. From the great gates of the Palace by the South door of St. George's Chapel, the military, consisting of the Royal Horse Guards and Windsor Volunteers, were placed to form a lane for the procession. Every fourth man held a torch. Soon after nine o'clock (the corpse having laid in state till that time), the procession began to move from the Castle to St. George's Chapel, in the following order:

A File of Grenadiers, of First Guards.
Kettle

Kettle Drums and Trumpets muffled.
Twenty-one Attendants of the Chief
Mourner, in their State Liveries.
Pages of his late Royal Highness.
Physicians.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Secretary.

Comptroller of his } Treasurer of his
Royal Highness's } Royal Highness's
Household. } Household.

A Herald of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The Coronet, upon a black velvet
Cushion, borne by a Herald at Arms.

Foot Guards, Supporters, two
Gentlemen of his late Royal
Highness's Household.

THE BODY.

Covered with a Black
Velvet Pall, adorned
with eight escut-
cheons of his late
Royal Highness's
Arms, under a Ca-
nopy of Black Vel-
vet, borne by eight
General Officers.

Foot Guards, Supporters, two
Gentlemen of his late Royal
Highness's Household.

Gentleman { Garter Princi-
Usher. pal King at } Gentleman
Arms, by his } Usher.
Deputy.

The Chief Mourner,

His High. PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK,
in a long black Cloak with the Collar of
the Order of the Garter; his Train
borne by a Gentleman of his Household.

A Gentleman Usher.

Grooms of his late Royal Highness's
Bed-chamber.

At the South Door the procession was
met, by the Choristers, Minor Canons,
Senior Canons, and the Dean, the ju-
niors going first, who fell in immediately
after the Herald at Arms, who preceded
the Lord Chamberlain, and proceeded
down the South aisle, up the nave, into
the choir, the Choir singing Dr. Croft's
Funeral Service (each holding a wax-
light). The body was then placed upon
trestles, the head towards the altar, the
coronet and cushion being laid upon the
coffin, and the canopy held over it, whilst
the Dean of Windsor read the Funeral
Service. The present Duke of Gloucester,
as chief mourner, sat on a chair placed
at the head of the coffin, the supporters
of the pall standing round the body. The
part of the service before the interment
being read, the corpse was deposited in
the vault. The Dean then proceeded with
the office of burial; which being ended,
the Deputy of Garter King at Arms pro-
claimed his late Royal Highness's style, and
thus concluded the ceremony. The pre-
sent Duke then retired privately to the Cas-
tle, with his attendants; and at 2 o'clock

next day returned to Gloucester-house.
During the whole of the ceremony his Se-
rene Highness evinced the most poignant
grief. Whilst the body was depositing in
the vault, he retired to the Dean's Hall,
against which he for some time leaned,
scarcely able to stand. During the whole
of the time, universal sympathy prevailed;
whilst every spectator was moved at a ce-
remony at once so solemn, grand, and
truly affecting.

Pp. 291, 292. Francis-Joseph-Paul
De Valangin, M. D. of the College of Phy-
sicians, London, &c. was born at Berne, in
Switzerland, about the year 1719 or 1720,
and studied physick at Leyden under the
celebrated Boerhaave. Though educated
in this line of life, it was not originally
his intention to follow it as a profession;
his connexions* having led him to look
for advancement in a different career.
Towards the end of George the Second's
reign, he kissed that King's hand on re-
ceiving some diplomatic appointment to
the Court of Madrid; but on the retreat
of his patron from administration, about
the same time, Mr. De Valangin declined
the intended honour; and soon after re-
turned to medicine, which he thencefor-
ward adopted as a profession, and fixed
his abode in Soho-square. In 1768 he
published "A Treatise on Diet, or the
Management of Human Life; by Phy-
sicians called the Six Nonnaturals,"
&c. 8vo. Having removed to Fore-street,
Cripplegate, he soon acquired a very ex-
tensive addition to his practice. About
1772 he purchased some ground near
White Conduit-fields, and erected thereon
a house extensive in its conveniences, but
fanciful enough in construction; being
built on a plan laid down by himself.
To this spot he gave the name of *Hermes*,
Hill. Pentonville had not then begun to
be built; and this was almost the only
dwelling near the spot, except White
Conduit-house. His pursuit of all the
branches of knowledge connected with
his profession was sedulous in the ex-
treme; and the result was a discovery
of several simple preparations which
he found of great service in particular
cases; one of which, named *The Re-
sumé of Life*, he presented to Apoth-
ecaries-hall, where it is still sold with his
name. Besides his diploma from the
Royal College of Physicians of London,
Dr. De Valangin had, unsolicited, received
others from Scotland, Holland, and Swit-
zerland. For some favour conferred (but
what we do not learn,) he was presented by
the Worshipful Company of Liners

* His mother stood in some degree of
relationship to the Prince of Orange.

with the Livery of that Corporation, and twice served the office of Master. By his first wife he had three children; of whom two sons are still living; and a daughter died at nine years of age, who was buried by her father's directions in his garden at Hermes-hill. He married, secondly, about 1763, the widow of an eminent surveyor and builder, who had recovered 100*l.* for breach of promise of marriage from a person who had made her that offer, but broke his word. She was a native of Shering, in Essex; and her sister married and survived Mr. Sandford, brewer, of Newington. Dr. De Valangin had a particular taste for musick and painting; in the former art he was not an unsuccessful performer; and, if we mistake not, has left behind him some remarks on the theory of composition. His paintings, which formed a very choice collection, have been dispersed by sale, according to the directions of his will. Though far advanced in life, Dr. De Valangin's end was hastened, or perhaps prematurely brought on, by an accident. On the 2d of January last, alighting from his carriage at Hampstead, the ground being frosty, he slipped and fell; and, though not immediately confined in consequence, sustained an injury that he predicted would shorten his life: this prediction was verified on the 1st of March, after four days' confinement to his bed, on the third of which he ruptured a blood-vessel. He was interred in a family-vault in Cripplegate-church; to which the remains of his daughter before-mentioned had been removed the preceding day. As a physician, he was kind and consolatory in the extreme; and beloved by his patients of every class and degree. To those in the humbler walks of life, it was his constant custom to regulate the acceptance of his fees by their presumed ability to afford them; and the poor were always welcome to his gratuitous assistance*. In a word, Dr. De Valangin was the friend of mankind, and an honour to his profession. A good portrait of him, from a painting by Abbott, was engraved in the *European Magazine* for August.

P. 491. William Dinwoody, esq. of Tuy Dee, near Abertavenny, was the son of Robert Dinwoody, M.D. who studied under the celebrated Boerhaave. He was born at Tuy Dee, Sept. 27, 1740, and received his education at the Crypt-school at Gloucester. At an early period of his life he came to London, and obtained an appointment in the Excise-office, which he held till the year 1783, when, acquiring a considerable addition to his fortune by his marriage with Mrs. Cobb,

* He had been several years physician to the Royal Freemason's Charity.

formerly of Highgate, he resigned it, and, for the remainder of his life, employed himself, during the greater part of the year, in agricultural pursuits at his paternal estate of Tuy Dee. In 1790 he served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Monmouth; for which county he was for several years in the commission of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants. He was also a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He had been educated in the Presbyterian religion, but afterward became a member of the Established Church, in which he continued to his death, which happened by a mortification occasioned by the cutting of a corn. In conformity to his will, his remains were interred in the Crypt-church at Gloucester. Few men were better qualified to please in general society. His manners were easy and conciliating, and seldom failed to produce a favourable impression at the first interview. He selected anecdotes with judgment, and communicated them with pleasantry. On those subjects with which he was well acquainted he had an agreeable and intelligent mode of conveying information; and on those with which he was less conversant he had a happy facility of making the most of a little knowledge; so that conversation was seldom at a stand in any company of which he formed a part. If there were any exception to his companionable qualities, it was an irritability of temper that made him rather impatient of contradiction; an imperfection which was particularly apparent when politics was the topic of discussion. His political opinions, which, to describe them in his own words, were uniformly those of a decided Tory, he was apt to carry with a high hand, and would scarcely tolerate the sentiments of those who ventured to question the wisdom or the justice of such measures as his own principles led him to approve. But it is at the same time due to his memory to acknowledge that he had too much candour and good sense to let a difference of opinion warp his judgment of the characters of individuals; for amongst those who partook of his esteem were persons whose political as well as religious tenets were essentially at variance with his own. The activity of his mind and the warmth of his friendship prompted him to devote a large portion of his time and his exertions to the service of others; and throughout his life he incurred much trouble and inconvenience, and sometimes enmity, by his voluntary endeavours to adjust differences, or to redress injuries. He was too fond of attaching importance to inconsiderable objects; and was exceedingly tenacious of external respect, the least deviation from

which he was not disposed to overlook. He was ever willing to contribute his assistance to plans of public utility, and especially to such as were calculated to promote the ends of charity and benevolence. He was a kind master and a considerate landlord; and he took every means of rendering himself useful to the labouring classes in the vicinity of his residence. He lived respected by an extensive circle of friends, who have lost by his death a very pleasant and rational companion.

P. 686. As a member of the House of Commons, the late John Pitt, esq. M. P. for Gloucester, was, whilst health permitted, most regular in his attendance; uninfluenced by any private or selfish views, his parliamentary duties were discharged with fidelity; never, in a single instance, having departed from those honest and independent principles which he had laid down for the rule of his conduct. The same probity guided him in every transaction of private life; attached to the place in which he always lived, his leading object was to render himself an useful member of society. As a landlord he was kind and indulgent; and so disinterested was his forbearance towards his tenants, that it was a rule with him, from which he never deviated, on no occasion to raise their rents. Few, verging to the extremest periods of human life, ever possessed such serenity of temper; he seemed to cultivate cheerfulness as a duty; and such was the energy of his strong and powerful mind, that, during a long confinement, a complaint or even a murmur was never heard to escape him. The slow approaches of dissolution were thus met with that magnanimity which is inspired by an approving conscience, and by the animating hopes of immortality.

P. 793. Mr. Miller was a gentleman much respected and regarded in the neighbourhood of Southend, and resided at Wakering, about six miles from that place. On the unfortunate day, he had dined with a friend at Foulness island, and, on his return in the evening, was overtaken by the tide. The intermediate space, between Wakering and the island, is, at high water, covered by the tide, which, on its retreat, leaves a passage for men, horses, carriages, &c. between the two places, over the sand. This passage is at all times dangerous for strangers, who, ignorant of the tract, might be liable to miss the way; but the most fatal accidents generally occur to those who may happen to loiter on the return of the tide, which flowing both ways, and intercepting their escape, they must be inevitably lost; particularly in the night, when they can hope for no

assistance. The horse was found on the common early next morning, and Mr. Miller's family flattered themselves he had remained all night, and that the horse had got loose, and returned home; but those hopes were soon removed by the body being found on the Saltings, near the Haven, lying on his face. It is thought he was bewildered, and got on the black mud, which would occasion the horse to plunge, and throw him. He has left a most amiable widow and nine infant children, who totally depended on his industry.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Cork, the lady of Lord Clarina, a son.

At Chester, the wife of Capt. Schomberg, R. N. a daughter.

At Langham-hall, co. Suffolk, Lady Charlotte Gould, a son.

In Gloucester-street, Mary-la-Bonne, the Hon. Mrs. Preston, a son.

Aug. . . . At Bath, the lady of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart. a son and heir.

In William-street, Black-friers, the wife of Charles Price, esq. a daughter.

Aug. 14. At Middleton Cheney, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Churton, rector of that parish, and archdeacon of St. David's, a daughter.

2. At Castlemartyr, co. Cork, the seat of her father-in-law, the Earl of Shannon, Viscountess Boyle, a daughter.

27. At the Attorney-general's house at Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Percival, a daughter.

28. At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, the wife of John Ward, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs there, a son.

29. At the castle of Herzdorf, the Empress of Germany, an archduke, baptised Charles-Francis-Joseph.

30. The wife of George Ward, esq. of Bellevue, Winchester, a son.

Sept. 1. At Bryanstone, co. Dorset, the wife of E. B. Portman, esq. a daughter.

At Gilmerton, in Scotland, the lady of Sir Alex. Kinloch, bart. a son and heir.

2. At Howick, the lady of the Hon. Cha. Grey, M. P. for Northumberland, a son.

In Pulteney-street, the wife of Francis Drake, esq. a daughter.

At Holme-Pierrepont, the lady of the Hon. C. H. Pierrepont, M. P. for Nottinghamshire, a son.

3. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Amherst, a son.

4. In Berkeley-square, Lady Theodosia Bligh, a daughter.

In Welbeck-street, the lady of Sir Thomas Maryon-Wilson, bart. a daughter.

6. At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Edward-James Foote, R. N. a daughter.

7. At his house, Broomfield, the wife of William Wilberforce, esq. M. P. for Yorkshire, a son.

In Portland-place, the wife of R. Hall, esq. a son.

Mrs. Hughs, of Harley-street, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Johnston, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

8. At the Mansion-house in York, the wife of Geo. Hawson, esq. of Scarborough, niece to the Lord Mayor of York, a son.

9. In Bedford-square, the wife of James Langham, esq. M. P. for St. Germain's, a son.

10. At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Cadell, esq. a daughter.

14. The wife of N. Sykes, esq. of Cottingham, co. York, a son.

15. At the Cottage, Southgate, Middlesex, the wife of Wm. Curtis, esq. a son.

17. At Wimering-house, Winchester, the wife of Harris Bigg Wither, esq. a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Vice-admiral Deans, a daughter.

1. At Windfor, the Hon. Mrs. Sneyd, a daughter.

In Berkeley-square, the Countess of Westmoreland, a son.

20. In Stanhope-street, May-fair, the lady of Sir Henry Peyton, bart. a son.

In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, a daughter.

21. At Ramsgate, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Borough, a daughter.

24. In Albemarle-street, Mrs. Henry Butt, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March **A** T Calcutta, Walter Farquhar, esq. youngest son of Sir Walter F. bart. to the eldest daughter of Sir John Hadley D'Oyley, bart.

July 13. At Vienna, the Earl of Clanwilliam, to Lady Shuklham, eldest of the late Admiral Lord S.

Aug. 8. Rev. Thomas Todd, B. D. late a senior fellow and tutor of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Studley Lucas, esq. of Barondown-house, co. Somerset.

13. At Kirkbridge, in the Isle of Man, James Bennet, esq. of Broughton, co. Lancaster, to Mrs. Shimmum, widow of Radcliffe Shimmum, esq. and daughter of Daniel Tellit, esq. of Hazayre, on the same island, one of the honourable members of the House of Keys.

20. Lieut. Patterson, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Raby, daughter of Alexander R. esq. of Cobham, Surrey.

21. G. Evans, esq. of Portrane, co. Dublin, to the only daughter of the late Sir John Parnell.

22. At Siston, co. Gloucester, Philip-Thomas Wykham, esq. of Thame park, co. Oxford, to Hester-Louisa Trotman, daugh. of Frances T. esq. of Siston court.

25. At Abbey church, near Clonmell, in Ireland, Lieut.-gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. and M. P. for Queen's County, to Miss Bagwell, daugh. of Col. B. of Marlesfield, M. P. for the county of Tipperary.

29. By special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Waterford, to Lady Susan Carpenter, daughter of the late Earl of Tyrconnel.

James Nicklin, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Willington, daughter of the late Jn. W. esq. of Tamworth, co. Stafford.

At Symondsbury, co. Dorset, the Rev. T. Fox, jun. of Codford St. Peter, co. Wilts, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Syndercombe.

At Whitchurch, co. Oxford, the Rev. Edward Vanittart, second son of George V. esq. M. P. for Berks, to Miss Gardiner, daugh. of Samuel G. esq. of Combe-lodge.

31. At Buckingham, John-Joseph Stockdale, esq. eldest son of John S. esq. of Piccadilly, to Miss Sophia Milligan, niece of Philip Box, esq. banker, of Fleet-street, London, and Buckingham.

Sept. 2. Nathaniel Bryan Hodgson, esq. of Brasserton-hall, co. York, to Jemima-Eleonora, youngest daughter of Major-general Sowerby, of Doncaster.

3. At Hempstead, near Gloucester, Ralph Price, esq. second son of Sir Charles P. bart. and M. P. for the city of London, to Miss Charlotte Savery Hardy, youngest daughter of the late Col. H.

5. At Chislehurst, in Kent, Brigadier-major Ferrand, to the only daughter of Brigadier-general Twiss, of the Royal Engineers.

At Colwich, co. Stafford, James Macdonald, esq. only son of the Lord Chief Baron, to Elizabeth, second daugh. of John Sparrow, esq. of Bishton, in the said co.

(. At Fountainbridge, in Scotland, Jas. Millar, M. D. to Miss Gardner, daughter of Alexander G. esq. of the Exchequer.

9. At Lambeth, George Roofs, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Price, in the East India Company's service.

10. At Tunstall, in Kent, Henry Dickinson, esq. of the East India buildings, London, to Miss Bradley, daughter of Andrew Hawes B. esq. of Gore court, Sittingbourn.

At Repham, co. Lincoln, James Edwards, esq. of Pall Mall, and Verulam, Herts, to Miss Bromhead, daughter of the Rev. Edward B. rector of Repham.

R. N. Stanton, M. D. to Miss Wilson, of Wellingtonborough.

11. Mr. Stanley, farrier, at Edmonton, to Miss Inglish, daughter of Mr. I. farmer, of the same place.

12. At Farnham, in Surrey, J. Louis Couchet, esq. to Lady Fleming, widow of the late Sir Richard Worsley, bart. who died Aug. 8 (see p. 781). Her ladyship assumed the name of Fleming (that of her

her father) in consequence of a grant from his Majesty.

13. At South Collingham, co. Lincoln, the Rev. T. Mountey, to Miss Hunt.

14. At Knaresborough, co. York, the Rev. T. H. Coles, B. A. nephew to Sir Thomas Hufsey Apreece, bart. and vicar of Honnington, co. Lincoln, to Miss Harriet Brooke Oliver, of Wigmore-street.

16. At Dorking, Surrey, Hugh Boyd, esq. of Ballycastle, Ireland, to Miss Lowry, daughter of Wilton L. esq. of Tichfield-str.

17. At Lainslaw, in Scotland, Lord Ashburton, of Devon, to Miss Selby Cunningham, daughter of the late William C. esq. of Lainslaw.

19. ——— Mahon, esq. of Portman-square, son of Lady Anne Mahon, and nephew to the Marquis of Sligo, to Miss Baber, of Park-street.

20. Amos Strettell, esq. of Baglan-house, co. Glamorgan, to Harriet, second daughter of the late John Utterton, esq. of Marwell-hall, co. Southampton.

21. Mr. T. W. Horder, of Mansell-street, to Sophia, third daughter of Wm. Strutt, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

22. Mr. Chabaud, of Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Charlotte May, of Little Britain.

23. At Fareham, Hants, Lieut.-col. Mansorch, inspecting field-officer of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps in the South-west District, to Miss Bruce, sister of Capt. B. of the Royal Navy.

DEATHS.

LATELY Mr. Justice Cochran, of Upper Canada; who on the 7th of October, 1804, embarked at York, on Lake Ontario, in the Speedy, a Government schooner, commanded by Capt. Paxton, for the purpose of going to Newcastle, distant 90 miles; where he was to have held a court on the 10th. His fellow-passengers were, Mr. Gray, the solicitor-general of that province; another gentleman of the Bar; an Indian prisoner, who was to be tried for the murder of a soldier; an Indian interpreter; several Indian witnesses; and two young children, whose parents, being very poor, had gone on foot to save expence; besides a servant of Mr. Cochran, and another of Mr. Gray. On the afternoon of the 8th, the vessel was seen within ten miles of the port, and within two of the shore, when the wind blew violently against her. Towards evening the gale increased, and the vessel was seen bearing away before it. The whole night was dreadfully tempestuous, and fires were kindled on the shore, in the hope that they might afford some direction to the schooner; but she has never since been seen, though diligent search has been made. Her binnacle,

topmasts, and hencoops, were picked up on the opposite side of the lake; and this circumstance makes it probable that she foundered at some distance from the shore, where every person on board must have perished. By several reports which have reached Halifax, it is stated that the vessel was known not to be seaworthy; but such stories, which only tend to aggravate distress, should be cautiously received. It is certain, however, that Mr. Gray made his will before he embarked; and Mr. Cochran not having leisure to do the same, addressed a short letter, on the day of his embarkation, to a gentleman of York, which was not to be opened, unless some fatal accident should befall him in his voyage. In this letter he named a person at Halifax, whom he thought most proper, in the event of his death, to communicate the sad tidings to his mother; and gave directions for the sale of his property. The loss which Mr. Cochran's family has sustained by the death of such a son and brother is irreparable. The country in which he resided has also sustained a loss which will not be easily supplied; and the province of Halifax, which may boast of having given him birth, has been deprived of one of its proudest ornaments. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Cochran, many years a member of his Majesty's Council in that province, and was born at Halifax in 1777. From a very early age, he was distinguished by his good sense, amiable disposition, manliness of character, and great attention to his studies. He was always fond of associating with persons older than himself, from whose knowledge and behaviour he could derive improvement; and in consequence of this, before he was 12 years old, his modest and well-formed manners were held up for the imitation of all his young companions. He received most of his education at the Seminary at Windsor in that province, which has lately been endowed by the King, and established by a royal charter. He was then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Cochran, who was not related to him, but always particularly fond and justly proud of such a pupil, whose excellent character, grateful attention towards his tutor, and rising eminence, always were, and will long continue to be, sources of great pleasure and honourable satisfaction to him. Early in 1794 he went to Quebec, where he remained more than a year, when he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language, without neglecting his other studies; and recommended himself there, as at every other place of his residence, to a numerous and very respectable circle of acquaintance. In the following year he returned

returned to Halifax, and sailed for England; and, being intended for the Bar, became a student at Lincoln's-inn. He had not reached his 20th year, when he was left entirely his own master, amid the gaiety, the dissipation, and the powerful temptations of London, and almost without control in his expenses. But it was his peculiar happiness, at this critical period, to obtain, very deservedly, the good opinion of some eminently-virtuous and valuable friends, in whose families he passed most of his leisure hours, and from whose kind advice and excellent example he derived the most important benefit. His respectful affection and heartfelt gratitude to those persons would never have been diminished in the latest hours of a long life: and he has often declared that he considered the paternal regard and steady valuable friendship of two persons in particular, Sir Rupert George, and Mr. Parke of Lincoln's-inn, among the most distinguished blessings bestowed upon him by a kind Providence. In 1801 he was called to the Bar, and joined the Chief Circuit, to the members of which he was so much indebted, that, when he was obliged to leave them, they presented him with a very flattering and splendid memorial of their affectionate regard, which he always valued very highly. In the same year, in consequence of the most honourable testimonials of his character and qualifications, he was appointed Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Perhaps he was the youngest Chief Justice known in the History of England or its colonies; but a more judicious appointment has seldom been made, as the event fully proved. Great care had been taken that his religious principles might be well and early formed; and he was always regular and exemplary in the performance of his religious duties. But this appointment to a situation which he considered above his years, and the death of his father, which happened very soon after, while he was on a voyage to America, greatly increased the impression which Religion had already made upon his mind. At this time he became a devout communicant, and continued, to the hour of his death, an humble, sincere, and fervent believer in Christ. He found the island to which he was appointed, like most small governments, divided by little parties; but his uniformly kind and affectionate demeanour, and his inflexible integrity as a Judge and a Legislator, obtained for him the respect and esteem of all persons. His removal from them, after little more than a year's acquaintance, when he was appointed one of the Assistant Judges in Upper Canada, occasioned great and universal regret, which was ex-

pressed with much genuine feeling, in addresses which were presented to him at his departure from the island. In Canada he was equally respected and beloved; and his loss will long be sincerely lamented there. In the province of Halifax he was universally known, and as universally beloved by all classes of people. Though this very remarkable young man was called away in the flower of his age, before he had completed his 28th year, it is a great consolation to reflect that his short life was eminently useful, exemplary, and brilliant.

1804. *Oct.* . . . At Bombay, aged 51, the Nawab Mirza Mehedy Aly Khan, Husamet Jung Behader. Descended from one of the principal families in Khorasan, he came, about twenty years ago, into India, where, from 1783 till 1795, he held employments of considerable trust under the administration of the Honourable East India Company at Bombay; all of which he resigned shortly after the abolition of the Residency in that province, and was subsequently appointed to the charge of the Company's commercial interests at Bafhire; in which capacity, and more especially in that of particular agent in Persia, he, in the year 1798 and 1799, rendered services of such critical importance as to attract the approbation and concurrent applause of the British Government, both at home and abroad. He was afterwards temporarily withdrawn from that scene to assist in the Red Sea, and on the Coast of Arabia, in the preparations for the glorious and ever-memorable expedition from India to Egypt; whence returning to Bafhire, his services were finally required by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, by a pension settled on himself, and partly secured in reversion to his two sons, to whom little else is left for their support. Having received an excellent education, he was fully conversant in the literature of his country, and one of the very few of his nation able, probably from possessing a knowledge of its former language, to have thrown light on the imperfect information that has been handed down to us respecting the old Dynasties of the Persian Empire; and to have reconciled, as far as so desirable an object may now be attainable, the many perplexing discordances between the accounts left by the ancient Greek historians; and the more modern narratives of the same periods, by the Mohammedan writers; whose works comprehend all that is now easily accessible of the occurrences in that large portion of Asia previous to the era of the Arabian Legislator.

Nov. . . . At Bombay, Capt. Jn. Wood, of the 4d Regiment of Native Infantry. LATELY,

LATELY, near Poonah, in the East Indies, Col. Duff, of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of Native Infantry.

Thomas Grant, esq. judge and magistrate of Furrackabad, son of Sir James G. bart. of Grant, in Scotland.

In the Isle of France, of the wounds he received in the engagement in which the ship Admiral Aplin was taken, Captain Amory, of the Ceylon Regiment, son of the late Dr. A. physician at Wakefield.

In his 38th year, serving with a detachment of the Company's troops in the province of Bundelcund, and after an absence of above 40 years in the E. Indies, Lieut.-col. Thomas Polhill, of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, commander at Prince of Wales's Island, and eldest son of the late David P. esq. one of the jurats of Maidstone, Kent.

On his passage from Madras to Prince of Wales's Island, Col. John Montresor, of the 80th Foot.

Of a fever, in the East Indies, greatly regretted, and in the bloom of youth, Lieut. F. Lee Parker, only son of Mrs. P. of Burlington-street, Bath.

In the East Indies, Capt. William Perry Cartwright, second son of the Rev. J. C. of Dudley, co. Warwick; and, in a few days after, Mrs. Cartwright, his widow.

In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Capt. John Ormsby, brother to C. M. O. esq. M. P. for Catherlogh.

At Barbados, of the yellow fever, John Noy Hewetson, esq. captain in the 4th West India Regiment, and son of the Rev. Mr. H. of Rockmount, co. Down, Ireland.

In the West Indies, from an attack of the fever, in his 20th year, Mr. George Tindal, son of R. T. esq. of Chelmsford, Essex, a midshipman of his Majesty's ship Centaur. Such was the activity and ardour of his mind in the service of his country, that, while the Centaur was repairing at Antigua, he volunteered on a cruise in the Barbados frigate, in which he contracted the malady that unfortunately terminated his existence.

At Jamaica, aged 118, a woman named Mills, who was followed to the grave by 295 of her children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great great grandchildren; 60 of whom, named Ebanks, belong to the regiment of militia for St. Elizabeth's parish. For 97 years she had practised the art of midwifery; in which time she is said to have brought 143,000 persons into the world. She followed her business till within a few days of her death; and retained her senses to the last.

At Mohegan, in America, aged 120, Martha, widow of Zacara, one of the nobility of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and many years an agent from that tribe to the General Assembly at Connecticut.

Drowned, on his passage home from Berbice, Capt. Haire, of the Peel, belonging to the port of Hull.

At Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, in America, aged 90, Mr. Samuel Brown. He was the first owner of a chaise at Norwich, and was prosecuted in those "blue-law days" for a breach of the Sabbath, and fined for riding in his carriage on a Sunday to public worship.

At Berlin, the infant daughter of Francis-James Jackson, esq. his Majesty's Envoy at that Court.

Counsellor Hammer, of Norway. He has bequeathed to the Norwegian Society of Sciences at Drontheim, not only his library, manuscripts, &c. but likewise a sum of about 20,000 rix-dollars. Conformably with the regulations of this Society, its revenues are employed in promoting the study of Natural History, and in defraying the expences of tours undertaken for that purpose; with the exception of one-third, which is appropriated to the increase of the capital. In 1799, the sum of 8000 rix-dollars was left to it by another private individual. Besides this, the library, which, in 1781, consisted of 12,000 volumes, has been augmented by the collections of several native Literati.

At Rome, aged 76, Guglielmi, one of the most fertile composers in Italy, and master of the chapel to his Holiness. He was employed 54 years for the theatres of Florence, Venice, and Naples. His forte lay in the *opera buffa*, though he has likewise succeeded in serious operas, masses, and Te Deums. He has left a great number of esteemed works, and a son who treads in his steps.

Killed, in an attempt to cut out some French gun-boats on the coast of Sardinia, Lieut. Richard Tickell, of the Phoebe frigate, eldest son of the late Richard T. esq. one of the commissioners of stamps, and nephew to R. B. Sheridan, esq. and Sir Robert Barclay.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Hall, 25 years comptroller and tide-surveyor of the customs there.

At Guernsey, Lieut.-col. Robert Campbell, captain in the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, and assistant-quarter-master-general of that island.

At the house of Sir Alexander Fletcher, at Londonderry, in Ireland, Mrs. Angel Boyd, relict of the late Daniel B. esq. of Balleycastle, and sister to Henry Brooke, esq. formerly M.P. for the co. of Donegal.

At Booterstown, aged 38, Francis Yelverton, esq. nephew to the late Lord Viscount Avonmore.

Near Balinglaff, John Jones, esq. one of the sheriffs' peers of Dublin, formerly an attorney of considerable eminence.

Near

Near Ranelagh, in Ireland, aged 118, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, who has left four sons, the eldest aged near 100.

At Cork, Miss Aldworth, sister to Richard A. esq. of Newmarket.

At Mount Oliver, in Queen's County, the wife of Richard Steele, jun. esq.

At Limerick, William Taylor, esq. staff-adjutant of the district. At an early age he purchased an ensigncy in the 28th regiment of Foot, and at the battle of White Plains, in America, commanded a company of the said regiment, in which engagement he received a ball in the left eye, which was extracted through his mouth.

At Bushfield, co. Mayo, in an advanced age, Thomas Rutledge, esq.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Cowan, of Larch-hill, near Dromore.

At Cove villa, Kinsale, Lieut.-col. James Frazer, of the late Frazer Fencibles.

At Castle Connell, co. Limerick, the Rev. R. Roche, of the order of St. Dominick, and second son of the late S. R. esq. of Limerick.

In his 63d year, Thomas Jackson, esq. of Tullydoey, near Armagh. He was a native of England, and settled in Ireland, and embarked largely in the linen-trade, about 30 years ago; in which, as might be naturally expected from his attention and punctuality, he was very successful. His amiable qualities made him an object of respect and esteem to all who knew him. But the most prominent feature in his character was charity.

At Whitehouse, near Belfast, aged 57, Nicholas Grimshaw, esq.; the patron of industry in his neighbourhood, and the unwearied benefactor of the indigent and distressed. He might justly be styled the father of the cotton manufacture in Ireland, for he first established it in that part of the kingdom in its several branches, and brought it to a degree of perfection and excellence formerly unknown in Ireland. His fine taste and exalted genius were strikingly displayed in every part of his extended manufacture, and in the numerous improvements he made. For the few years before his death, in which he acted as a magistrate, he was eminently useful in that character in his neighbourhood. The loss of an amiable wife made an impression on his feeling heart which time could not cure, and which impaired his health, and hastened his dissolution. By his death his numerous family are deprived of a most affectionate and indulgent father; the poor, of a compassionate and liberal friend; and the community, of an intelligent, useful, and valuable member.

At Bray, near Dublin, much regretted, Mrs. Ormsby, wife of the Rev. James Wilmot O. vicar of that place, and only daughter of Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, bart. She has left four daughters,

At Mount Merrion, near Dublin, Mr. George Battier, late of his Majesty's ship Resolution, which, with the Discovery, circumnavigated the globe under Captain Cook, at whose death he was present, and made a vigorous though unsuccessful defence against the savages at O'Whyhee.

In Dublin, much lamented by his acquaintance and numerous tenantry, the Hon. Sir John Dillon, bart. and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, which title was conferred on him and all his male dependents in 1782 by the late Emperor Joseph, accompanied by a very flattering letter, on account of his exertions in Parliament to serve his country, by granting liberty to Roman Catholics to realize property in their native land.

Robert M'Cubbin, esq. of the Army Account-office, Dublin, only son of the Rev. William M'C. minister of Douglas, in Lanarkshire.

At Dublin, Hall Browning, esq. of Cappoquin, co. Waterford.—Mr. Tons, formerly an eminent coachmaker, father to the late unfortunate T. W. Tons, esq.—Mrs. Sparks, formerly a very favourite actress in that city, both as Miss Ashmore and Mrs. Sparks.—In Mountjoy-square, suddenly, the wife of Jn. Lambert, esq.—In Clare-street, Arthur Browne, esq. his Majesty's prime serjeant of Ireland.—In Luke-street, Mr. John Galbraith, bookseller.—Joshua Pouden, esq. of Church-street, an eminent founder, and one of the sheriffs' peers of that city.—In Grafton-street, Humphry Minchin, jun. esq. and Mr. George Graydon, watchmaker.

At Dublin, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker, who was one of the many instances, that "honesty is the best policy." He was very early in life an humble trader, in the town of Strabane, in the North of Ireland, and proving unsuccessful, he went in search of better fortune to the East Indies, as a soldier in the Company's service. He was a man of talent, and of a strong mind, and rendered himself extremely useful by having, in a very short time, acquired a knowledge of the Oriental languages. It was his good fortune to be confined in the same prison with the late General Matthews, who, previous to his unfortunate catastrophe, entrusted to the care of Mr. Leighton jewels and property to an immense amount, to be delivered to his family if he should effect his escape; and, to ensure his zeal and punctuality, he presented him with a considerable sum. Being some time afterwards employed as an interpreter, he took advantage of the first opportunity that offered to escape. After assuming various disguises, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in London, and waiting on Mrs. Matthews,

Matthews, delivered to her the last letter of her husband, together with the treasure. By her, his fidelity is said to have been rewarded with 20,000 l. He immediately wrote to Ireland, to inquire for a beloved wife and child, whom he had left behind him, and sent a sum of money to discharge his debts. He found, that his wife, whom he had left young, handsome, and unprotected, had, by honest industry, supported herself and her daughter, then ten years of age, and given her an education superior to her humble means. He now took a handsome house in Stephen's green, Dublin; the seat belonging to the late Lord Chief Baron Foster, father of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, near Dublin, was purchased, and new carriages were built for him. But an inactive life had no charms for him, and he embarked the greatest part of his fortune in a banking-house, which has been very successful. Lady Leighton, whose amiable manners endeared her to all ranks, died some time since, and left a numerous family.

At Langlands-house, Miss Sarah Dalrymple, second daughter of Gen. D. of Langlands, in Scotland:

At his lodgings near the barracks in George-street, Edinburgh, Lieut. Dugald Cameron, of the Invernesshire Militia.

At Edinburgh, Major James Wright, of the East India Company's service.

At North Shields, Lieut. Hedge, of the East Essex Militia, and youngest son of Mr. H. of Chichester.

At his seat in Argyleshire, Sir James Campbell, of Invernil.

At Gourbeck, Mr. Archibald Campbell, watchmaker, a cadet in the family of Auchinbreck, in Argyleshire, who was born in February 1699. Having received the rudiments of a liberal education at home, he was afterwards sent to Edinburgh for the purpose of prosecuting his studies with a view to the Church. There he married at the age of seventeen, by which imprudent step he so much displeased his patron, that he took no farther notice of him. Upon this he went to London, bound himself an apprentice to a watchmaker, and there followed that trade for 2½ years. His wife died in London, and he married a second not long after. In his 43d year he went into the army, and remained in it seven years. After this he went to Paris, and wrought at his business one year there; thence he removed to Ireland, and there followed the same occupation for a number of years. There too he married, in his 60th year, the wife who survives him. On his passage from Ireland to Campbellton he was wrecked on the island of Racharis, and lost the whole of his property, amounting to about 500l.

Since that period he has resided in Tarbet, in Kintyre, Argyleshire, regularly working at his trade, till within these 14 years. He had a pension from the Duke of Argyle, whom he has been in the habit of visiting annually, at Inverary, for many years. Not farther back than August last he went to pay his respects to his Grace, and walked from Tarbet to Inverary, a distance of 37 miles, in three days. He was upon a visit to some friend at Gourrock, and walked about five miles every day. His mental faculties seemed, but a short time before his death, to be in their vigour, and none of his senses any way impaired except that of vision. Only a few months since he began to make a clock, but was obliged to give it up, owing to the failure of his sight. He had been seldom if ever intoxicated, and ascribed, under Providence, the extraordinary length of his life to temperate regularity.

At Shapinshay, aged 57, Rev. Dr. Geo. Barry. He was a native of Berwickshire, educated in the University of Edinburgh; and was for a short time employed as teacher of the sons of some gentlemen in Orkney, by whose patronage he became second minister of the royal burgh and ancient cathedral of Kirkwall; whence, about nine years ago, he was translated to the island and parish of Shapinshay. He has left a widow and nine children, and many respectable friends to mourn his death. With fidelity and zeal he discharged the duties of the pastoral office. His statistical account of his two parishes, published by Sir John Sinclair, first rescued his name from that obscurity in which it was placed by local situation, and drew from an impartial public a high degree of approbation. Few men paid more attention to the education of youth than Dr. Barry. The same skill with which he taught his own children, united with no common degree of care, he extended, not only to the youth in his own, but to those of all the different parishes in the county. Sensible of his zeal in this respect, the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland, upwards of five years ago, chose him one of the members, and gave him a superintendence over their schools in Orkney. Soon after, the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D. For several years past Dr. Barry employed his leisure hours in composing a civil and natural history of all the 67 islands of Orkney, comprehending an account of their original population, their ancient state, while a separate, independent principality, whose warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the monarchs of Europe; and also their present condition, and the means by which they may be improved.

proved. This history was published two months ago, in Edinburgh, in one large quarto volume, illustrated by a map of all the isles, friths, and harbours, and also with twelve elegant engraved plates of the most grand and interesting objects of antiquity. From the testimony of several of the most respectable and learned gentlemen in Scotland, it is believed that this curious history of one of the most sequestered provinces of Britain will, from the depths of its research, the accuracy of the narrative, and the classical elegance of its composition, transmit the name of its author to future ages with celebrity.

At Forfar, a man of the name of Forlyth, and a boy called Finlay, both servants to Major Don, went into the Loch to bathe. The place where they went in was unfortunately on the brink of a deep pit or excavation, occasioned by the digging of marle, without their being aware of the danger. The man was seen to go down suddenly, and having hold, it is supposed, of the boy, they both sunk and rose no more. Though an alarm was immediately given, it was upwards of an hour after the accident before their bodies were recovered, having, it is imagined, stuck fast in the marle on first going down. Medical aid was instantly procured, and every means for restoring animation tried, but in vain. Forlyth has left a disconsolate widow to deplore his loss. She was delivered of a child shortly after her husband's corpse was brought home.

At her house in Abbey-street, Carlisle, aged 88, Mrs. Dorothy Carlyle, relict of the late Dr. C. and mother of the late Chancellor of that diocese.

At Penalt, near Monmouth, Mr. James Prosser, of the first or Capt. Williamson's company of Monmouthshire Volunteers, son of Mr. P. farmer, of the said place, being the only effective private that the corps has lost by death since its formation in 1803.

In the neighbourhood of Truro, Mrs. Incledon, relict of the late Mr. I. surgeon, of St. Keverne, in Cornwall, and mother of Mr. I. the celebrated singer.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Lake, rector of Lanivet, co. Cornwall; a gentleman of great benevolence. He was presented to this living in 1770, by Wm. Phillips, esq.

At Bengworth, co. Worcester, the Rev. J. Beale, M. A. curate of that chapel, the patronage of which is in Mr. Talbot, and of which Dr. Nash, in his Collections for Worcestershire, has given a very imperfect account. It was lately served by Mr. Biddulph, of evangelical memory, now, we believe, minister of St. James's church, Bristol. Mr. Beale was a man whose universal charity prompted him to contribute to the support of all the principal charitable institutions in the kingdom.

In his 26th year, the Rev. Theodoric Henry Dixon Hodge, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.A. 1804, and eldest son of the Rev. Dixon H. of Godwick-hall.

Rev. Charles Warre, of Rugby, late of Sidney college, Cambridge; LL.B. 1788.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Hanbury, of Nuneaton, co. Warwick.

At Weybridge, Surrey, Sir Henry Tuite, bart. of Sonagh, near Mullingar, in Ireland. He married Miss Elizabeth Cobbe, grand-daughter to a former Archbishop of Dublin, and niece to the late Marquis of Waterford, a lady remarkable for her skill and judgment in horsemanship, and much celebrated as an amateur in painting, music, and other polite accomplishments.

At his house at Fulham, William Hyde, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Twickenham, aged 85, Lady Winttringham, relict of Sir Clifton W. who died, at the age of 84, Jan. 10, 1794. She was an extraordinary and masculine person; and lived, after his death, at Totteridge, on an income of 4000l. per annum. At her death 20,000l. devolves to his nephew, Clifton Wheat, esq. of Stanmore, who, in 1767, married Miss Newton, of Hammermith, with a considerable fortune.

At Upper Tooting, Joseph Hay, esq.

At Brompton, Mr. Charles Fairfield, a painter of extraordinary merit and knowledge in his profession, but of so modest and diffident a disposition, that, notwithstanding his acknowledged talents, he rarely ventured to paint from the impulse of his own mind, and would not do so at all unless urged thereto by the importunity of friends. Nevertheless, he has left behind him some original pictures, the merit of which will hand his name down to posterity as an eminent artist of this day; and the many exquisite copies of the finest pictures in the Flemish, French, and English Schools which have been produced by his pencils, will extend the fame of the several masters whose works he hath so counterfeited, whilst his own merit will be lost in the admirable and inimitable success of his imitations. Many of these copies will be found in the first collections, at home and abroad, the proprietors of them having no other idea than that they possess the original pictures, having paid value as if they were such, although he sold them at a very low rate, and never represented them otherwise than as copies by himself. Notwithstanding Mr. Fairfield's great merit, he was never easy in his circumstances, and for a great part of his laborious life was under the clutches of the griping and unconscientious Picture-dealer, who gathered the fruits of his labours by practising deceit upon the

world. Mr. F. died about the age of 45, after a very chequered and uncomfortable life. He was a very honourable, generous, and good man, but living in retirement and seclusion, little known to the world.

Jan. 2. Mr. Tho. Lawrence, of Kingston, Jamaica, and late of Cheapside.

Feb. 8. At Madras, in his 31st year, William Marriott, esq. in the East India Company's civil service.

March At Calcutta, aged 23, Mr. John Barnes, second mate of the Tottenham East Indiaman.

March 23. At Fort St. George, on the Madras establishment, in his 20th year, most deservedly lamented by all who had an opportunity of knowing his worth, Robert Newcome, esq. second son of the late Primate of Ireland.

April 27. At his country-seat near Stelleshof, at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 43, John Gerhard Cloete, esq.

June 9. During his passage from Jamaica, on-board the *Augustus-Cæsar*, Capt. Kirby, William Stone Wooltery, esq. proprietor of Midgham and Long Pound estates in Westmorland, Jamaica.

13. At Montreal, in the province of Canada, Price McCumming, esq. senior of Grand Valley, and late a captain in the 5th West India Regiment.

July 25. At St. Croix, John Dunlop, esq. merchant.

28. At New York, Jeremiah Coles, a native of England, and boatwain of the ship *Oliver Elsworth*, who fell into the North river, at Mr. Schermerhorn's dock, and was drowned, leaving a wife and a daughter, about seven years of age, and a good character.

29. At Barbados, Lieut.-gen. Sir William Myers, bart. of Innigham, in King's County, so created July 3, 1804, commander in chief of the Leeward Islands, which now devolves on Gen. Beckwith, governor of St. Vincent's. He makes 14 out of 18 of his family who have died after their arrival in the West Indies. Most fortunately, his lady staid in England.

O. M. Becu, first physician of the Military Hospital at Lille. He was building a house in La Rue Bassè. Not long since he had finished the arched roof of a small house at the bottom of his garden, to be divided into-baths for the sick. This arch was covered with a layer of earth, but it was doubted whether it would be strong enough to support the weight. At half past three in the afternoon, after those dreadful storms which had rendered the day so melancholy in that city, M. Becu proposed to M. Tettelin, who had dined with him, to go and examine whether the rain had not soaked through the roof. M. Tettelin, professor

of mathematicks at the second school, had already given his opinion on this building to M. Becu, and he wished again to consult with him. Hardly were they within-side, when the roof, overcharged by the quantity of water which had soaked into the earth, fell in, and overwhelmed them. Though every effort was made for their relief, the workmen were not able to come at them in less than three quarters of an hour. They were both found on their legs, having their bodies half bent, and their hands supported on their knees. It is thought, that, warned by the noise, pretious to the fall, their first movement had been to stoop down. Neither of them had a fracture, nor a mortal contusion; it is, therefore, certain, that they were smothered. The extraordinary dilation of the lungs of M. Becu, the state in which the sleeves of his coat were found, prove the efforts which he made to remove the rubbish, and get air to breathe. Every effort was made, in vain, for their recovery.

Aug. . . . At Dondrum, near Dublin, Mrs. Mayne, *alias* Sally M'Lean, the celebrated Cyprian of that city; who is said to have left 4000l. disposed of in the following manner: 300l. to her brother; 500l. to a citizen of Dublin, one of her executors; 200l. to a boy of the name of Mayne, son to her late husband; 100l. to a child whose mother died in her service; and the residue for the support of the Masonic Orphan-school.

At Muckton, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Orby, farmer.

Suddenly, in a fit, while passing Pulteney bridge, Bath, Mr. Payne, late of the Pack-horse inn there.

Mrs. Blogg, of Canterbury. Whilst purchasing some goods in the shop of Mr. Fisher, on the Parade, a blood-vessel suddenly burst in one of her legs, and caused her death in five minutes, before any surgical assistance could be procured. Being far advanced in pregnancy, the Cæsarean operation was performed, but without the desired effect.

At Stockwell-place, South Lambeth, in her 18th year, Miss Idelson, daugh. of Mr. John W. I. late of Poland-st. St. James's.

August 2. In Chelsea college, aged 106, Abraham Moss; and, on the 30th, aged 105, Robert Swifield. Both of whom retained their faculties to the last.

3. At Gibraltar, Major Anserum, paymaster of the Regiment De Rolle.

5. At Wells, co. Somerset, aged 70, Mr. James Cannings.

At Watlock, aged 17, John Nesbi White, only son of John W. esq. late of Bengal; a young man of great literary attainments and highly-promising abilities.

6. At Dunfermline, Miss Barbara Drummond, daughter of the late James D. esq. of Kely, in Scotland.

7. At Landguard fort, Capt. Law, an old and distinguished officer. He served under Gen. Wolfe, Monkton, and Townshend, in America, and acted with reputation as assistant-engineer at Belleisle and Martinico; at the memorable assault at Quebec he headed the gallant party of volunteers which attacked and repulsed General Montgomery; in General Carleton's dispatch he is particularly and honourably mentioned. His social qualities, gaiety, pleasantry, and enlivening inoffensive humour, endeared him to all. His zeal and exertions in the service of his friends was singularly disinterested. His merit alone recommended him to Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him storekeeper at Landguard fort, in the year 1795, where he lived universally beloved and esteemed. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the officers of the garrison.

Aged 74, Mrs. Webb, widow, of Oakham, co. Rutland.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Thompson, late of Stamford, co. Lincoln, wife of the Rev. J. G. T. of Grantham.

Aged 74, Henry Evans, esq. of Cauldwell, near Burton-upon-Trent.

9. In Percy-street, Col. Alexander Macdonald, of the Royal Marines.

10. At Redcar, co. York, in her 6th year, Miss Anne Dundas, second daughter of the Hon. C. L. Dundas.

At Great Wigton, co. Leicester, after a few hours illness, aged 81, Mr. Henry Branson, formerly a respectable farmer and grazier there, but had for some years retired from business. To his wife, who survives him, he was married 59 years.

11. Frederick Eldred, who cut his throat in the shop of Mr. Simms, hair-dresser in Hammond's-court, Jermyn-street, on Friday the 9th. Mr. S. stated, on the Coroner's inquisition, that the deceased came into his shop in the afternoon, in a very confused state, and desired to be shaved; witness was about to obey his orders, when he desired that his hair might first be cut, and he would then shave himself. He did so; after which the witness, who was busy in the shop, heard the razor fall, and he perceived the deceased covered with blood. Assistance was instantly called for, and a young man who lodged in the house was knocked down by the deceased while in the act of stopping the blood from the wound. He, however, was overpowered, and taken to St. George's hospital in a coach, where he expired at 12 o'clock on Sunday. By the testimony of several witnesses it was clearly proved, that the deceased had been for some time in a state of delirium. He had lately got a comfortable situation

at Fulham; but his conduct betraying strong marks of insanity, he was conveyed to the house of his father, who has been one of his Majesty's pages since his accession to the throne, and was in the same station for some years previous to the death of George II. The deceased made his escape on Friday, over the leads of the Palace, and proceeded to the shop where the dreadful catastrophe took place. Under all the circumstances, the Jury brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

Aged 13, in consequence of eating too great a quantity of gooseberries, some of which he had swallowed whole, Master Whimper, a pupil of the Rev. R. Ridson, of Lowestoft, Norfolk.

Drowned, while bathing near Chichester, aged 17, the son of Mr. Vine, an eminent grocer at Brighthelmston. — Also, in the river Thames, Benjamin Titcomb.

Mrs. Bridger, of River, near Petworth, co. Suffex.

Mrs. Thackeray, wife of Joseph T. esq. of Granby-row, Manchester; a lady eminent for her piety, charity, and domestic habits. In the various duties of wife, mother, and friend, she was inferior to none.

About four o'clock this afternoon, Jn. Sabine, esq. major of the 1st regiment of Guards, and aid-du-camp to Gen. Wynyard, after having taken his morning-ride, returned to his lodgings at Walmer, near Deal, and instantly went into his apartment, took a loaded pistol, and blew his brains out. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. He was a brave officer, esteemed by all around him, from the general to the private; and married the daughter of the late gallant Admiral Paisley, by whom he had one son. His remains were attended to the grave by Gen. Wynyard, his aid-du-camp, and many officers, &c.

12. Found drowned in the river Lune, the Rev. Thomas Holden, rector of Halsall, near Ormskirk. On the Coroner's Inquest it appeared that he had been in a desponding way for some time, and it was supposed that in a desperate state he had thrown himself into the river.

At Portsey, Mr. Patrick Copland, factor for the Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

At Paris, John-Charles, *ci-devant* Duke De Fitzjames, born Nov. 26, 1743.

13. At Studley castle, co. Warwick, in his 78th year, Philip Lyttelton, esq.

Thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot, while taking his morning-ride at Aston, co. Hereford, the Rev. C. Butler, leaving a wife and numerous family.

14. At Aberdeen, Charles Hay, esq. of Clifton pen, Jamaica.

By hanging himself, Miss Ann Brown, a young person of respectability residing as companion to a lady who occupied apartments at the house of Mr. Clemens, Belk

Bell-lane, Paddington. Mr. C. had occasion to go into the back-yard, when he found the privy-door fastened. He waited some time, when he began to feel alarm, and a carpenter was sent for to force the door. He perceived a ribband fastened through two tight-holes, which he cut, and heard something fall. Mr. Turner, a neighbour, assisted in forcing open the door, when they found the deceased lifeless. Mr. Turner conveyed her to a room in the house, and, after leaving her, Mr. C. searched her pockets, and found the keys of her bureau; which he opened, and found a letter, in the hand-writing of the deceased, folded up, and bearing this inscription, "Let the world know." The inside expressed the cause of the perpetration of this rash act; which was, that a young man had forsaken her.

The wife of Mr. Skelton, a tea-dealer in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, put a period to her existence in a hay-field near Weybridge, in Surrey. She was on a visit to the family of Mr. Bennett, near Weybridge. On the preceding morning, after partaking of a hearty breakfast, she observed to the family that she would take a short walk, being of opinion it would do her good, and with unusual earnestness bid them "Good bye!" but returned shortly, and shaking them by the hands, said, "God bless you! God bless you!" Expecting her return, the family waited with the utmost anxiety for the space of two hours; but not returning, they sent messengers after her. After a long search, she was found on the following morning sitting upright in a ditch, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a pen-knife lying by her side, which she generally carried in her pocket. A Coroner's Inquest was summoned, and the evidence adduced proved these facts, with the addition, that the whole of the day on which she disappeared was spent in a hay-field, where the hay-makers observed her walking backwards and forwards. The Jury returned a verdict of Lunacy. She was near 70 years old, and the mother of several children.

16. At Rochester, in Kent, aged 66, Mr. W. Cowper.

In her 85th year, the wife of the Rev. Robert Norris, of Tatterford, Norfolk.

17. At Whitehaven, aged 101, Wm. Welsh, well known in that neighbourhood, and within a distance of 30 miles from the town, as a tinker, in which occupation he had wavered the country till within a few weeks of his death.

At Leamington spa, in his 49th year, the Rev. Charles Justinian Raynsford, rector of Hatfield, co. Northampton, and of Alford, co. Somerset, and chaplain to the Duke of Kent. He was eldest son of Justinian R. esq. of Brighthelm, and LL.B. of Stare-hall, 1782.

18. On the Butts in Bristol, between 11 and 12, as Mr. Gurner, of Clifton, was endeavouring to turn his chaise, as supposed, it ran down a slip into the quay, and Mr. G. and horses were all drowned.

After a lingering illness, in the 75th year of his age, and 40th of his incumbency, the Rev. Francis-Michael Bacon, D.D. vicar of Wakefield. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1752, M. A. 1755, S.T.B. 1762, S.T.P. 1769.

19. In his 80th year, Thomas Daly, esq. of Cloncha, co. Galway.

20. In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Philip Neill, esq. barrister.

21. Found drowned in the New River, Anne Bonney. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Thorpe, a sieve-maker in Spital-fields, who owned the body, that the deceased was discharged from his service, as a housekeeper, in June last, she being in a constant state of drunkenness. One of the witnesses, a hair-dresser in Shoreditch, stated, that the deceased had informed him, while dressing her hair, that she had chosen the New River for her bed. She was seen by one of the jurymen in Clerkenwell parish, very much inebriated, at 10 the preceding night.

22. Mr. Evan Barclay, brother to the late Rt. B. esq. M.P. for Kincardineshire.

In his 50th year, Rev. David Gibson, M. A. 22 years afternoon-preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, several years curate of St. Magnus, London bridge, and chaplain to the Southwark Volunteers.

At Metheringham, in the prime of life, Miss Snow, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At his house in St. Stephen's, Norwich, aged 76, Augustin Noverre, esq. brother of the celebrated writer and ballet-master, the celebrated Chevalier Noverre. He was a native of Switzerland, and invited to this country by Garrick, where he was considered the most finished, elegant, and gentlemanly minuet-dancer that ever appeared; and quitted the stage nearly at the same time with his patron, for the private exercise of his profession as a master. He was esteemed by his pupils, among whom were most of the nobility of the kingdom; respected by his acquaintance, and beloved by his family and friends.

24. Drowned, about 7 this morning, while bathing in the Thames, near Battersea, Mr. Robinson, a clerk in the Stamp-office, son of Mr. R. of the Angel inn, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

In his 22d year, Mr. Charles Harwood, only son of John H. esq. of Exning-hall, near Newmarket.

Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. Field W. banker, of Brandon, and daughter of the late Pym. Eagle, esq. of Wauford, Suffolk.

By shooting himself, in the hay-loft at the Marquis of Granby inn at Folkstone,

in Kent, William Slater, 26 years a private in the 11th Light Dragoons. In consequence of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, Self-murder, he was buried in the highway, near the parsonage-barn.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, James Shaw, esq.

In London-field, Hackney, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Mead.

2. At Winchester, aged 19 years, Miss Ricketts, daughter of Edward R. esq. and niece to the Countess of Northesk.

At Hampton-upon-Thames, aged 68, Mrs. Buttock, relict of John B. esq. late of the Ordnance-office in the Tower.

At Southill, co. Somerset, Mrs. Strode, wife of Col. S. of the Loyal Bath Volunteers, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Parker, of Warwickshire.

At his seat at Hoveton, Norfolk, in his 80th year, John Blofield, esq. a deputy-lieutenant, and upwards of 46 years an acting-magistrate, for that county.

In his 70th year, John Plampin, esq. of Chadmere-hall, Suffolk.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in her 94th year, Mrs. Bratley.

At the manse of Inveresk, in Scotland, in the 84th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, minister of that parish, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland, in which he is succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Robert Muter.

At Peterhead, in Scotland, whither she went for the recovery of her health, after several years severe and inextinguishable affliction, Mrs. Campbell, of Forrington. The cause of her bitter aggravation of misfortune and death arose from a broken heart, occasioned by the fall of her darling son, Capt. Campbell, of the 37th Foot, in a duel, some time ago, on the island of St. Vincent.

26. At Bury, Suffolk, in her 76th year, Mrs. Daves, a maiden lady, sister of Sir Charles D. bart. and aunt to the present Earl of Bristol.

At his house in London-street, Fitzroy-square, Capt. John Stukely Somerset, on the superannuated list of the Royal Navy.

At Elson, Capt. Sir Frederick Thesiger, of the Royal Navy, agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth.

At Hittington, in his 63th year, Robert Careless, esq.

The son of Mr. Daniell, of the Borough of Southwark. While exercising a spirited horse, the animal made a plunge, and the saddle at that moment turning, he fell, and fractured his skull so dreadfully that he expired in excruciating torture in the course of the evening.

At his residence in the Hay-market, Mr. Fichti Lolli, an eminent musical professor.

After a very short illness, in her 82d year, at the house of her son, the Rev.

Canon Hume, in Salisbury Close, Lady Mary Hume, relict of Dr. John Hume, Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1782. She was the sixth and youngest daughter of George-Henry seventh Earl of Kinnoull, and aunt to the present Earl. The citizens of Salisbury will not forget this lady's dancing a minuet with a party of her friends to the excellent organ in the cathedral.

Aged 5 years, Miss Mary-Georgiana Bateman, youngest daughter of Hugh B. esq. of Ham, co. Stafford.

27. Mrs. Wilson, midwife, who was called upon to attend an *accouchement* in Hog-lane, Chatham: after being with the patient some little time, she fell down in a chair, and instantly expired.

At Coldstream, in Scotland, Henry Buchanan, esq. second son of Col. B. of Kelso.

28. At her seat at Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, sister to the late Earl of Londale, the dowager Countess of Darlington, and the present Duchess of Bolton.

At Hampton, aged 18, Miss Griffinhoose.

This morning, about four o'clock, Mrs. Rowland, aged about 40, who kept a greaser's shop in South Audley-street, put a period to her existence, by swallowing three tea-spoonfuls of red lead and afterwards thrusting a knife down her throat.

Miss Eleanor Learmouth, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of Parliament-street.

Mr. Owen, builder of the bridgehouses at Sheffield. On his arrival at home, in the evening, from Buxton, feeling himself afflicted with a pain in his bowels, he took a glass of warm gin and water, which brought on an inflammation, and speedily put an end to his life.

Rev. John Freeland, rector of Haxleton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk; formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1790. After doing duty on Sunday the 25th, he was taken ill in the evening, at Dr. Syer's, with an inflammation in his bowels. On Tuesday he was removed to his own house at Melton, and Mrs. Freeland, whom he had left the Saturday before at Southwold, arrived; and his children were also sent for. On Wednesday he made his will; and, about half after five in the evening, died.

At Somers-town, Wm. Cunningham, esq. merchant, late of Kingston, Jamaica.

2. At Chester, in his 36th year, James Sinclair, esq. barrister, and brother to Robert S. esq. recorder of York.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Tryphena Birch, widow of Mr. Lucas B. of Cornhill, and mother of the justly-celebrated Depary.

Mr. Malkin, of Hackney.

At Dulwich, co. Surrey, Thomas Skettowe, esq. eldest son of the late Augustus S. esq. of Great Ayton, co. York.

At Dromore, in Ireland, aged 78, the Rev. John Williamson.

34 In her 80th year, Mrs. Aylcough, of Leicester.

At Hull, aged 72, Mr. Andrew Dodgson, of Crosby, in Berwick. His death was occasioned by a paralysis of the muscles of his tongue and throat, which took away the power of swallowing, so that he was literally starved to death, after having lived 14 days without swallowing either meat or drink.

35 Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. tailor, of Arundel-street, Strand. Having watched an opportunity, when her servant and children were up-stairs, she bolted herself into the kitchen, and very nearly covered her head from her body with a razor. She has left four children, one of them very young.

Interred, this day, at St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, aged 103, Mary Taylor, who had been 20 years a laundress in Clifford's inn.

Miss Louisa Perigal, eldest daughter of Mr. H. P. of Newington-place, Surrey.

At Heathfield park, Sussex, Miss Newbery, only daughter of Francis N. esq.

At Bodmin, co. Cornwall, Lieut. Wills, of the Royal Navy.

At Hull, George Roberts, esq. formerly of Beverley, in Yorkshire, and brother to Abraham R. esq. M. P. for Worcester.

Aged 40; without the least previous illness, Mr. Thomas Younge, an eminent draper, grocer, butter-factor, &c. at Watton, co. Norfolk.

Aged 56, the Rev. Mr. Walker, a Dissenting-minister at Walpole, co. Cambs.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in his 50th year, James Currie, M. D. F. R. S. a physician of considerable reputation at Liverpool, but who had lately become an inhabitant of Bath, on account of ill health, and who would have graced any place or society to which he belonged. He bore great pain and uneasiness, for several years, with calmness and resignation, and finished his course with affording an example of that patience and fortitude which so eminently distinguished his character through life. His medical abilities were confessedly very great. Persevering, ingenious, and penetrating, few circumstances escaped his observation; and his talent of applying to practice the facts which he had observed, was seldom equalled. He was also a remarkable instance of the improvement which the cultivation of the moral duties produces upon the understanding. His judgement was not clouded by jealousy, or his view of the subject or case in question obscured by partiality, or darkened by prejudice. Equally ready to adopt the suggestions of others, as he was those of his own judgement, he never deviated from the point aimed at, because the whole of the path

was not traced out by himself. Superior to such considerations, which never prevail in exalted minds, he rested his character on higher grounds, and the discerning part of mankind soon became sensible that such acquiescence, when it met his own unprejudiced ideas, was an honour to his character. Candour and benevolence were the guides of his conduct, and led him to esteem and reputation in the present world; softened his passage to the tomb, and, in his last moments, disarmed the dart of Death. Original, however, in his ideas, he was better suited to point out the way, than to follow the speculations of others; and what he advised obtained a kind of involuntary preference, which nothing but a consciousness of merit in the adviser could have secured. His counsels, though destitute of the recommendation of peremptory assertion, or lavish display of pretended success, which sometimes overpower, when they do not convince, carried with them the more powerful charms of sense, judgement, reflection, and acquaintance with the subject, and were accompanied with a most amiable and satisfactory manner of manifesting these admirable qualifications to the understandings of those with whom he conversed. Nor did pain and sickness, however embittering they were to the enjoyment of life, cloud his faculties, or disorder his temper. He resigned life with the same benevolent disposition of mind in which he had lived, and with undiminished powers of understanding. The faculties of his mind were not, however, confined to professional subjects. Well versed in elegant knowledge, he combined the pursuits of ornamental literature with those of the severer studies. Poetry, history, and other branches of knowledge that improve the understanding, and animate the mind to exert itself in every capacity, were held by him in high esteem, and were favourite objects of his attention. On these models, selected from the best authors, he formed his own style of writing, which was pure, elegant, and correct; and often adorned with passages which in beauty of language, and delicacy and propriety of sentiment, yield to none of which our country can boast. The lovers of science might wish his life to have been longer protracted, in which with all the friends of the country, who knew him, would willingly join: but wiser Fate says no; and Reflection reaps in and warns us, that "his warfare is accomplished;" and that we must not, from partial, or interested, or indeed any human considerations, presume to wish the prolongation or suffering to him who had so long and so eminently struggled with pain and misery—and, in the midst of

which painful exertions, uniformly laboured for the benefit of mankind. While he was at Liverpool, he was particularly respected for the singular activity and courage which he displayed, some years ago, in stopping and curing a most contagious fever among the soldiery quartered in the town; and was *confidently reported*, and indeed acknowledged himself to be the author of an highly-celebrated letter to Mr. R. H. by *Jasper Wilson*. He was also the author of some approved medical treatises.

Sept. . . . At Llanrothal, co. Hereford; aged nearly 100, and in full possession of all his faculties, the Rev. Martin Barry, 63 years vicar of that parish.

At his seat, Clerk-hill, co. Lancaster, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, Bart. so created Dec. 29, 1782.

Sept. 1. Aged 66, Mr. John Cartier, of the White Lion inn at Grantham.

At his house at Snodland, in Kent, aged upwards of 70, lamented by all who had been honoured with his acquaintance, or had shared his bounty, John May, esq. He went to bed seemingly in good health the preceding night, and was found dead in the morning.

At the rectory-house at Radnage, Bucks, of which he had been rector 37 years, and aged 75, the Rev. Charles-William Tonyn, brother to the late Gen. T.

Rev. Christopher Munnings, of Binney-hall, Norfolk, and rector and patron of Beoley and Binney, in the same county. He was of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1747, M. A. 1751.

2. At Kenilworth-town, Thomas Bray, esq. late of Percy-street, Rathbone-place.

In Great Portland-street, Edward Fitzgibbon, esq. of New park, co. Wexford.

At his house at Mottingham, in Kent, Robert Dynely, esq.

3. At Diseworth, co. Leicester, in consequence of being stung by a wasp in a vein on the back of one of his hands the preceding day, Mr. Sperrey.

At Widdford, Herts, of a bilious complaint, which interrupted him in the performance of his duty on the Sunday preceding, the Rev. Peter Ashton Hamond, rector of Widdford, and vicar of South Mimms, 1290, and chaplain to the Prince of Wales. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1786, M. A. 1790. Both the livings descended to his brother by entail from his uncle, who purchased them; and they are still, in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, to be in the Crown, because the Chancellor presented to them while they were in the Wardship of his Court.

At Selkirk, in Scotland, in the 69th year of his age, and 31th of his ministry, Rev. Tho. Robertson, minister of that parish.

4. Mrs. Farmer, wife of Samuel F. esq. of Nenfuch park, Surrey.

At Bedford bridge, Bortey, aged 18, Miss Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear-admiral Sir William George F.

5. In the Downs, on-board the Lady Jane Dundas E. India ship, on his return from Bengal, on account of ill health, George Arbuthnot, esq. late Judge at Bonnars, and many years principal secretary to the Hon. E. North, governor of Ceylon.

6. Aged 22, Mrs. Gawnhorn, wife of the Rev. James G. minister of the Independent meeting-house at Dursley, and dau. of Mr. Pritchard, bookseller, Dorset.

7. C. Cotelbough, esq. of Baginbush, near Newark, and cornet in the Newark troop of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

8. At Friern Court farm, Peckham Rye, co. Surrey, Henry-Thomas Jones, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

In the life of Whist, of a decline, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Francis M. of Apothecaries-hall, London, to whom she had been married only a few weeks.

At Nottingham, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Chetlyn, the last remaining of six maiden sisters, daughters of the late Robert C. esq. of Langley-hall, co. Leicester; at whose decease, in 1750, they went to reside in Nottingham. Her remains were interred in the family burying-place at Diseworth, co. Leicester.

9. At his apartments in South-street, South Audley-street, of an apoplectic fit, in his 73d year, Hugh Frazer, esq. He had been tutor to the eldest sons of several distinguished personages, with each of whom he resided on the Continent during a considerable time; particularly the son of the late worthy and ingenious Dr. Roebuck; his early friend and patron; the late Lord Polworth, son of the accomplished Earl of Marchmont, one of the friends and executors of Pope; and Lord Clive, now Earl Powis, who individually evinced that cordial esteem and respect for Mr. Frazer which an able and conscientious discharge of the various duties of his situation so justly merited. At the hospitable mansion of Lord Marchmont he was always received as a welcome visitor and guest; the letters of the late Lord Clive, who corresponded with Mr. F. prove how highly that nobleman appreciated his worth and talents: "*Principibus placuisse visis non ultima laus est*." He was, to conclude, a man of placid temper, and unassuming manners, of strong and comprehensive mind, and possessed an ample store of valuable knowledge. His loss will be long regretted by an extensive circle of affectionate friends, yet by no one more sincerely than the contributor of this short and imperfect account.

10. At his residence, New cottage, on Bromley common, Kent, after a short illness, J. Cripps, esq.

11. At

21. At her father's, Mr. Thomas Millett, of Ilford, Essex, Mrs. Mary Winter, his eldest daughter, and wife of Mr. W. of Newington Butts, Surrey.

22. At Richmond, in his 42d year, James Thornton, esq. formerly of the Royal Navy, but who had resigned from the effects of the yellow fever and a liver complaint, acquired in the West Indies.

In his 75th year, William Stiles, esq. a commissioner of the customs.

At Marnhead-house, in her 73d year, Dorothy Countess of Lisburne, relict and second wife of William Earl of Lisburne, in Ireland. She was eldest daughter of John Shafto, esq. of Whitworth, co. Durham; married to his Lordship April 10, 1760, and had by him one son, John, and two daughters.

23. At Portsmouth, on his return from the East Indies, Charles Chaloner, esq.

At his house in Gloucester-place, New Road, Mary-Ja-Bonne, Philip Rogers Bearcroft, esq. late commissary-general of accounts to the Leeward Islands, and one of the commissioners for investigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the West Indies.

In St. Giles's, Harry Dimsdale, better known as Emperor of Garrat, and King of Fiddie-dock.

24. Suddenly, Mr. John Speed, farmer, of Cottlesmore, Rutland.

After a short illness, in the 11th year of his age, Sir James Tilney Long, bart. son of the late Sir James Tilney, by his second wife, Catherine Wintor, eldest sister of the late Earl of Plymouth. The Tilney property, which devolves on the distant branches of the Long family, is said to amount to 25,000l. per annum, and nearly 300,000l. in the funds.

16. At Derby, after a few days' illness, aged 46, Mrs. Archdall, wife of Richard A. esq. M. P. for Dundalk, Ireland.

17. Suddenly, aged 62, Mr. Duncan Cooper, of Gainsborough.

In his 23d year, after a short illness, Mr. William Underwood, youngest son of the Rev. Richard U. custos of the collegiate church of Hereford.

18. In her 20th year, Miss Hoare, only daughter of Jonathan Hoare, esq. of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

19. Miss Elizabeth Rymell, only sister of Mrs. Sampson, of Harley-Street.

20. In Belfast, Ireland, in his 22d year, Edward Hunt, esq. late major in the 20th Foot, and since captain of Invalids.

21. At Bath, Mrs. Power, wife of Col. P. of the 32d Foot.

22. In the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, co. Kent, Mrs. Phipps, widow of Gen. P. of the Royal Engineers.

23. In St. Mary's square, Gloucester, advanced in age, Mrs. Smyth.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 27, to September 24, 1805.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 772	Males 600	Between	2 and 5 160
Females 727	Females 598		5 and 10 50
1409	1207		10 and 20 41
			20 and 30 75
Whereof have died under 2 years old 316			30 and 40 101
Peck, 10s. 6d.; 4s. 2d.; 3s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.			40 and 50 106
Belt 1/2 9s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. 1/2 per pound.			50 and 60 109
			60 and 70 70
			70 and 80 45
			80 and 90 24
			90 and 100 3
			100 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 23:

Fine 6ss. to 70s.—Seconds 60s. to 65s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 8s. to 9s.

Return of Flour, September 9 to September 16, from the Cocket Office:

Total 14,857 Sacks. Average 69s. 7 1/2d. 1d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 14, 46s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Sept. 18, 1805, is 92s. 8d. 4 per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, September 23:

Kent Bags.....5l. 12s. to 6l. 10s.	Kent Pockets.....5l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.
Suffex Ditto.....5l. 8s. to 5l. 16s.	Suffex Ditto.....6l. 10s. to 7l. 16s.
Essex Ditto.....5l. 8s. to 5l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto.....6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 21:

St. James's—Hay...3l. 0s. 0d. to 4l. 15s. 0d.	Average 3l. 17s. 6d.
Straw...2l. 14s. 0d. to 3l. 10s. 0d.	Average 3l. 2s. 0d.
Whiteshapel—Hay...3l. 15s. 0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d.	Average 4l. 7s. 0d.
Clover...5l. 3s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average 5l. 15s. 6d.
Straw...2l. 12s. 0d. to 3l. 10s. 0d.	Average 3l. 1s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, September 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 16lb.

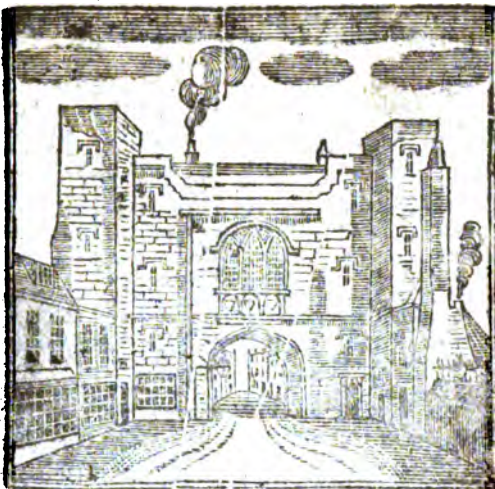
Beef.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork.....3s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Veal.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts 1200. Sheep and Lambs 1200.
COALS, Best, in the Pool, 48s. 0d. Delivered 60s. 0d. Sunderland, 42s. 6d. Delivered 45s. 0d.	SOAP, Yellow 7ss. Mottled 8ss. Curd 9ss. CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulded 12s. 0d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 6lb. St. James's 4s. 2d. 1/2	Clare Market 4s. 2d. 1/2 Whiteshapel 3s. 3d. 1/2

1

J. BRANSCOMBE, Stock Broker, at the "Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Which.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ex. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carlisle—Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornwall—Covent.



Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchester—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 38
Ipswich 2, Kentish 2
Lancaster—Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norfolk—Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD—Poole
Reading—Salisbury
SCOTLAND 15
Salisbury—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surrey
Shrewsbury—Suffolk
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
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SCONE INSCRIPTION; &c. &c.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1805.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.								Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.							
D. of Month	8 o'cl.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1805.	D. of Month	8 o'cl.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1805.
Sept.	o	o	o					Oct.	o	o	o				
27	46	64	55	30	22	fair		12	34	51	44	20	96	fair	
28	54	68	54		40	fair		13	45	50	42		65	rain	
29	50	60	49		60	fair		14	42	56	48		52	showery	
31	46	59	53		50	cloudy		15	46	54	46		42	fair	
O. 1	49	59	53		40	cloudy		16	44	52	41		40	cloudy	
2	52	63	55		30	fair		17	39	46	42		51	rain	
3	51	60	52		21	fair		18	38	49	39		92	fair	
4	49	60	49		25	fair		19	34	51	41	30	14	fair	
5	46	61	46		32	fair		20	39	52	48		20	fair	
6	41	56	44		32	fair		21	45	53	47		11	foggy	
7	39	58	47		28	fair		22	48	52	44	29	93	fair	
8	47	63	48		05	fair		23	44	52	46		70	fair	
9	50	59	50	29	86	cloudy		24	46	54	46		46	cloudy	
10	49	54	40		55	rain		25	49	58	52		46	cloudy	
11	39	51	39		30	84	fair	26	50	54	50		35	cloudy	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns, ending October 14, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
Middlef.	76 0 39	9 36	1 34	0 51	0
Surrey	80 0 41	8 37	0 36	0 53	0
Hertford	72 4 40	0 39	10 29	0 42	10
Bedford	65 4 43	0 33	9 27	0 46	5
Huntingd.	67 9 00	0 37	3 26	0 40	2
Northam.	74 2 45	0 36	10 28	0 47	0
Rutland	83 6 48	0 12	0 26	0 11	6
Leicester	86 2 47	0 45	0 27	3 47	0
Nottingh.	81 4 54	0 45	4 20	4 48	0
Derby	86 8 00	0 47	0 31	4 10	4
Stafford	90 10 00	0 47	5 30	4 49	7
Salop.	86 2 51	1 50	2 28	4 00	0
Hereford	84 3 51	2 46	7 26	10 42	11
Worcest.	95 2 52	1 49	4 31	4 52	11
Warwick	97 4 50	0 49	4 31	9 57	5
Wilts	81 8 00	0 43	2 33	10 59	0
Berks	75 11 46	0 34	9 32	1 47	3
Oxford	81 10 00	0 39	4 29	7 40	5
Bucks	75 9 00	0 36	10 31	10 48	6
Brecon	91 2 57	7 48	9 24	0 00	0
Montgo.	79 7 00	0 45	7 22	10 00	0
Radnor	86 1 00	0 43	6 28	8 00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
Effex	69 0 12	0 33	9 37	0 45	0
Kent	75 4 40	0 38	0 30	10 46	8
Suffex	82 10 00	0 00	0 39	8 45	0
Suffolk	71 0 37	1 31	1 28	10 39	0
Cambrid.	74 3 00	0 33	11 23	10 42	0
Norfolk	68 4 32	0 33	1 25	10 35	0
Lincoln	75 9 43	0 39	2 21	8 17	2
York	67 6 17	9 39	7 26	5 16	4
Durham	66 3 00	0 00	0 25	0 00	0
Northum.	68 4 16	0 38	4 28	2 00	3
Cumherl.	75 0 48	2 43	0 24	5 08	1
Westmor.	91 3 61	0 39	10 29	4 00	0
Lancaster	84 4 00	0 00	0 28	11 18	0
Chester	83 7 00	0 09	0 26	6 00	0
Flint	87 8 00	0 00	0 27	8 00	0
Denbigh	86 0 00	0 48	0 27	2 00	0
Anglelea	00 0 00	0 40	0 22	0 00	9
Carmarvon	77 4 00	0 36	8 22	0 00	0
Merionet.	90 0 00	0 50	4 25	6 00	0
Cardigan	81 7 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Pembroke	70 8 00	0 35	4 18	2 00	0
Carmarth.	83 3 00	0 42	4 19	7 00	0
Glamorg.	85 2 00	0 40	1 20	0 00	0
Gloucest.	94 11 00	0 48	1 28	11 48	0
Somerfet	92 9 00	0 44	2 38	3 53	10
Monmo.	98 2 00	0 48	0 00	0 00	0
Devon	89 1 00	0 40	9 26	5 00	0
Cornwall	86 8 00	0 40	7 26	9 00	0
Dorset	89 5 00	0 42	0 34	10 00	0
Ilants	84 10 00	0 38	10 35	4 51	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

81 4 46 3 41 4 28 4 47

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

74 5 84 2 38 8 26 3 38

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat.	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Districts	Wheat.	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.		s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
1	72 8 38	0 26	11 33	9 45	7	7	84 1 46	3 41	4 28	4 48	0
2	72 3 37	1 34	0 27	0 39	8	8	85 0 46	3 44	1 24	10 47	6
3	68 4 32	0 23	1 25	10 35	0	9	79 1 16	3 39	7 19	3 47	6
4	81 5 43	0 38	10 35	9 46	1	10	94 6 46	3 46	5 28	6 51	0
5	67 6 46	0 38	4 26	9 47	6	11	87 11 46	8 40	7 26	9 47	6
6	80 9 52	5 41	6 26	2 47	6	12	86 2 46	3 40	1 35	9 54	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1805.

LETTER XXIII. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court,*
October 14.

— If this were seen,
The happiest youth, viewing his progress
through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and sit him down
to die. *Shakspeare. Macb.*

***** HE history of pu-
nishments inflicted
by one class of hu-
man beings on ano-
ther, forms a dread-
ful catalogue of cru-
elty as well as of depravity. They
are prominent in every Govern-
ment, and happy is that whose pe-
nal laws tend to reform the offen-
der, by salutary impressions on the
mind, rather than by corporal in-
flictions; as rational conviction is
more permanent than compulsion
from the dread of pain; one begets
virtuous reflection, the other ob-
duracy and ferocious passions.

If these sentiments be applicable
to hardened offenders, they are
certainly more so to the period of
youth, when the mind is open to
conviction, and more capable of
acquiring reformation, as may be
deduced by contrasting the effects
produced in the management of the
work-house of Lynn, and of Ayl-
tham, with that of the opulent City
of Norwich, in which a species of
punishment has been practised that
has long been the opprobrium of
the Slave-holder; and the reader
will see with painful emotion, in
the annexed plate, an accurate re-
presentation of those instruments
of torture which have been applied
on juvenile years in this work-
house, and where the fatality is
more destructive to youth than was

formerly even the revenge of Crete,

— Posuit immania templa.
In foribus, letum Androgeo; tum pendere
pornas [tannis
Cecropidae iussi (misericordiam) septena quo-
Corpora natorum; stat ductis sortibus
urna. *Virg. Æn. VI. l. 20.*

For, certainly, in this workhouse,
health and life cannot be highly esti-
mated, when a mortality shocking to
every humane feeling is allowed to
prevail, in consequence of filth and
neglect, as well as of the Small Pox,
by which not a single infant should
be suffered to perish while Vaccina-
tion, which has already preserved up-
wards of one million of infants from
this most fatal of all pestilence, af-
fords a security from its poison; a
poison so deleterious, that, where it
does not kill, too often inflicts blind-
ness, the evil, and various other cala-
mities, from which, happily for the
human race, the Cow Pox in its
effects is exempt, as well as from
every other malady, or inconve-
nience injurious to present or future
health, except in the imagination
of its opponents.

While reflecting with pain on
the misery and apathy prevalent in
this workhouse, let it be recorded
to the honour of many of the re-
spectable citizens of Norwich, that
a plan has been adopted, under the
patronage and support of Edward
Rigby, esq. the present Mayor, and
other professional gentlemen, for
the purpose of exterminating the
Small Pox by Vaccination; which,
indeed, has been already generally
effected in every Government in

* Then o'er the lofty gate his Art emboss'd
Androgeus' death, and offerings to his
ghost; [meet
Seven youths from Athens, yearly sent to
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete.

Europe

Europe except the English *, and where the strains of the Mantuan Bard may be no longer appropriate, "Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens, Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo; Quos dulcis vitæ exortet, et ab ubere raptos Absulit atra dies, et funere merfit acerbo†. VIRG. *Æneid* VI. l. 426.

These benevolent and patriotic characters might well exclaim, when they heard of the state of their work-house, "Surely an Angel from Heaven sent Mr. Neild thither." Of one of those characters I venture to quote the words of my friend, in his letter to me from Norwich: "I find upon enquiry, that "Mr. Rigby, the worthy Chief Magistrate, has long been endeavouring to effect a reform in the "system of the workhouse; to introduce cleanliness, Vaccination, "and a medical committee: he is "himself a surgeon of the first abilities, as the state of the hospital "testifies." Hence, it must be cordially hoped, that this distinguished Magistrate and the other respectable inhabitants of Norwich, will duly investigate the causes of the dreadful mortality in their work-house, to whom the animated appeal of the Poet,

*Their blood, like sacrificing Abels, cries
To you for justice—* SHAKSP. *Rich. II.*
demands their serious interference, in the view of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

* To the credit, however, of the English and Gentoo character in India, Dr. Anderson, Physician General, has recently informed me that 260,000 persons have been vaccinated without the least inconvenience; and if the whole number inoculated with the Cow Pox in every other part of the world be estimated at 800,000, the amount will be one million and sixty thousand; not one of whom, it may be presumed, from the most ample experience, has died or suffered any serious injury; while in London, more disgraceful in this respect than even the workhouse of Norwich, during the last three weeks, one infant has been killed by the Small Pox every two hours, reckoning the hours both day and night! Had these 866 victims of this loathsome and painful pestilence been inoculated with the Cow Pox, they would now, in all probability, have been living without a blemish! What a dreadful responsibility is attached to those who have deceived their miserable parents with misrepresentations and falsehoods! I am just returned from visiting a patient in a neighbouring village, where inoculation of the Small Pox has been instituted, by which two children now lay dead, and another appeared to be dying!

† Before the gates, the cries of babes new born,
Whom Fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Absulit his ears —"

‡ This is postponed to a future Number.

My dear Friend,

After I sent you my remarks on the Bury workhouse ‡, I little imagined I should so soon write to you again on the same subject; but I cannot withhold what I have this day witnessed; therefore postponing my prison-history for a few days, will proceed with my occasional visits to the work-houses. At THETFORD I found the poor farmed at three shillings per head, per week, clothing included. The keeper is a wool-comber. The house is old; the beds and bedding, and rooms, very clean, and well-ventilated; all the children had shoes and stockings on, their hands, face, and necks clean (the boys at Bury were all barefoot, hare-legged, and dirty), and some attention had been paid to their education, but they were too young, and had been there too short a time to make much progress. At LYNN the children were at church morning and afternoon: their singing delightful; they were decently and uniformly clothed, and properly fed (not farmed) by the parish; religiously educated, and, as far as my observations, well attended to. At AYLSHAM, the poor-house is one of the best I have seen, and stands a lasting monument of the liberality and humanity of the gentlemen concerned. The situation most luxuriant; the buildings well-constructed; the rooms spacious and lofty, and well-ventilated, and remarkably clean; the diet very good, and the poor well attended to in every respect.

I come now to the most melancholy and painful task my pen was ever employed in, where I least expected it, and will scarcely be credited. The poor of this city (Norwich) are, by vir-



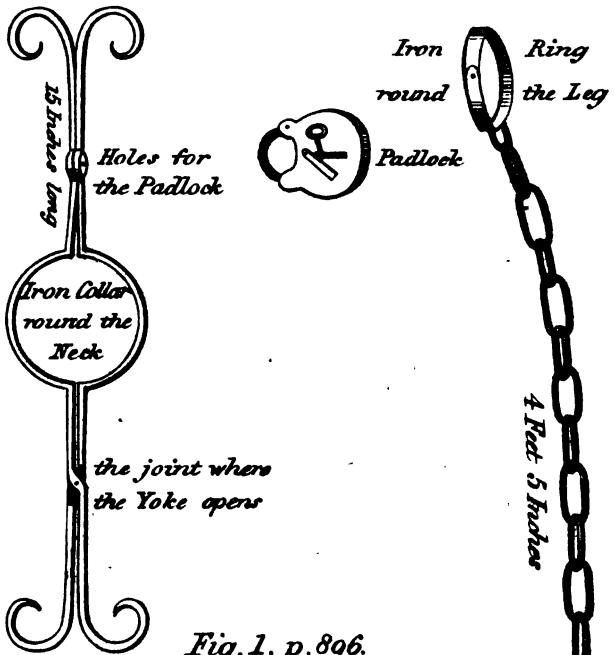


Fig. 1. p. 896.

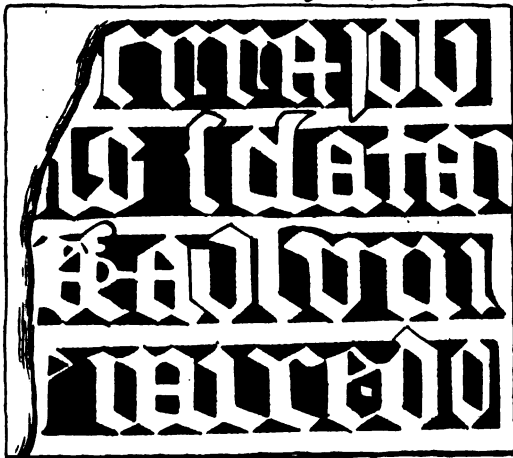
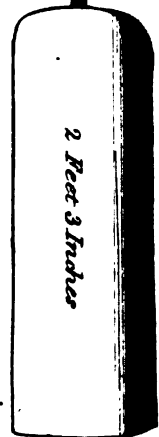
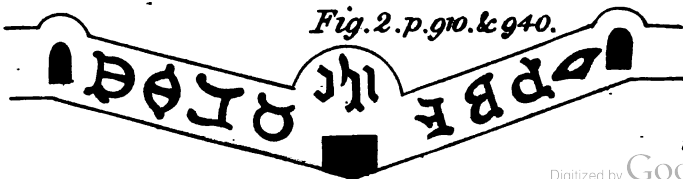


Fig. 2. p. 90. & 940.



*in circumference
2 Feet 2 Inches*

ue of an Act of Parliament, under the management of sixty guardians, one of whom is appointed Governor for the year. As I had frequently met with much petulance and obstruction in my visits to these places, I waited on the worthy Chief Magistrate, Mr. Rigby, Mayor of the city, and he very readily and politely accompanied me. It is called the Duke's Palace workhouse, having formerly been the ducal residence of the Norfolk family. The building is old. The average number in the house about five hundred and fifty. In the first room I visited there were forty two beds, ten of them cribs for single persons, and the others had two in each, there being seventy-four persons in this room. At the entrance, and in the room, is a most offensive and indecent privy, something like a watchman's box, and so much out of repair, and so situated, that the sexes cannot be separated when decency most requires it. The paupers ate, drank, and slept on their beds, having no other room to live in; the floors, from their filthy state, could not have been swept for a long time; the windows and casements small; the latter all broke; the windows dirty, and almost covered with cob-webs; the air throughout extremely fetid and impure. There was a leaden sink in the room, down which was constantly thrown every species of filth. Near this room was a stone sink and a water-pipe, the cock of which would not turn, nor had it the appearance (from the dry rubbish in it) of having been used for a long time. Every other room was equally filthy as the one described, from the same cause, offensive privies; and they were alike crowded. The beds contained two, and very frequently three persons each, but in one there was a family of seven!!

In the boys room were offensive tubs as urinals; these are daily emptied into a sink in the room, and it did not appear to have been lately washed. One bed in the room was particularly offensive; from an infirmity of the boy who slept in it, his urine passed completely through the bedding, and was suffered to accumulate on the floor to a very putrid degree. The appearance of the poor was singularly squalid, dirty, and miserable, and their clothing ragged and wretched. There is no room set apart for the sick, as an infirmary; and from the records in the

book, and the surgeon's certificate it appears, that in July last the Small Pox raged much in the house; twenty-nine persons, all children, were ill of it at one time, and, shocking to Humanity, were intermixed with the paupers in seven rooms. Twenty-nine other children who had not had the Small Pox were in these rooms, and had been so long exposed to the infection that they could not be secured from it either by removal or inoculation; most of these eventually had the disease, and eight deaths were the consequence of it. All this occurred in July.

During the time of inspecting the rooms, all the paupers, except the very aged and infirm, were congregated in the court-yard, among whom, one boy particularly attracted my attention. He had round his neck an iron-collar called a yoke, with four projecting prongs, secured by a large clumsy iron padlock; upon examining his neck, it was slightly galled; upon one leg was a strong iron ring fastened near the ankle like a hand-cuff, to which was attached a massy chain about four feet five inches long, at the end of this chain was a log of wood two feet seven inches long, and two feet ten inches in circumference, weighing altogether *twenty-two pounds*. With this incumbrance he slept every night; but during the hours of work in the day the chain and log were taken off, that he might have the use of his legs to spin; but the yoke round his neck had never been taken off during three weeks in which he had been in this state of punishment: as soon as he had finished his work, the chain and log were regularly fastened on his leg, and in that state he passed the night. Every Sunday he was locked up by himself all the day with his irons on. He told me, in presence of the mistress of the house, that this punishment was to continue for six months, and this was not contradicted by her; he complained that the ring had made his leg sore, and, on taking his stocking off there appeared some scabs and slight excoriations upon it. He was twelve years of age; his name William Rayner; his father dead, and his mother run away. Under these circumstances I requested the worshipful the Mayor would have the goodness to order his irons to be taken off, and that he would oblige me with permission to take them to his house,

house, that the drawing I now inclose (*Plate I.*) might be taken of them, and I can with truth say, that for these very many years I have not seen the most atrocious felon ironed in so severe a manner. It was told me that this boy had been frequently sent to the City-bridewell for petty thefts, and that he was *incorrigible*. This, however, did not turn out to be the truth; for, the next morning, I went to the Bridewell, and, together with the keeper, examined the books for ten years past, when it appeared that this boy was sent to Bridewell for two days, the 18th April, 1804, for running away from the work-house, not for theft; and the keeper told me he never was in custody there before, or since; that he is not *incorrigible*, I am inclined to believe, for he had both sense and gratitude to come running after the Mayor and myself, and thank us feelingly for his deliverance.

The following account of the deaths in this work-house for two years and nine months last past, proves *two* things; first, that the wretched state in which I found it was neither an accidental nor a temporary circumstance; secondly, that nothing is more destructive to human life than shutting up so many persons in close rooms surrounded by every species of filth, and where they constantly breathe the foulest air.

Deaths. Average numb. in the house.

1803	93	558	Deaths, one in six.
1804	81	424	Deaths, nearly one
9 months in			in five.
1805	85	553	Deaths, calculated
			for the whole year, is one in five.

It is with great pleasure I mention, that on the morning of my departure from Bury, the Rev. Mr. Mills, a worthy and active resident Magistrate, politely invited me to the examination of the boys educated at the Sunday schools, in reading, writing, and accounts, and religious instruction. Besides the great attention paid to these children, I was very credibly informed, that equal merit was due to those who differ from the Established Church, in the education and religious instruction of their Poor; so that I believe I may form a just conclusion in saying that the children in the work-house are the only *Poor* who are neglected at Bury St. Edmund's. I am, with great regard, dear sir, your much obliged,

Norwich, Sept. 4. JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Near Bradford, Yorkshire, Oct. 22.*

I HAVE just been perusing your Magazine for August last, in which I fancy myself called upon to answer a paradox started by Apiator Salopientis, p. 707, and to clear myself from the charge of mistake imputed to me; both which I think myself able to do, if you will give me leave to occupy a page in your useful Miscellany. I must first premise, that though I do not pretend to be a Naturalist, yet, having kept Bees for above twenty years, and at times in various kinds of hives, and, by means of glasses fixed behind, frequently paid a close attention to their labours within; I think I understand their economy as well as most Naturalists, and therefore, what I have before advanced, and what I shall at present advance, are not founded upon *theory*, but upon observations and facts; and "facts are stubborn things." When the Queen begins to lay her eggs in the Spring, the Bees do not place them in the cells at the bottom of the combs, and near the entrance, but in the upper part of such combs as are empty; and when they begin to collect honey, necessity obliges them to make use of the lower extremities for breeding, as they always lay up their sweets in the top and securest parts of their hives. This being kept in view, will help to solve Apiator's paradox. That they breed in Mr. Wildman's lower hives, and not in mine, arises merely from the difference of the apparatus made use of. I myself have tried Mr. Wildman's method, with cross bars and sliders, and found the effect the same as Apiator experienced; and for this reason, because the communication between the upper and lower hive being so easy and frequent, the lower hive seems only an enlargement of the upper, and the Bees, naturally enough, place their eggs in the lower hive as soon as combs are made. But in my method, the communication being only by one narrow passage, and that directly over the outward entrance, should the Bees carry the eggs through that passage it would appear to them as if they were carrying them out of the hive, for which reason they confine the breeding to the upper hive; and this sufficiently solves the paradox as well as establishes the superiority of my apparatus; for, the honey deposited in the lower hive

is of the purest and finest sort. To account for some expressions above, I must observe, that I have seen the Queen lay her eggs, but never in the cells; she dropped them among her attendants, who conveyed them to the cells; and, if the operations of Nature be uniform, I am persuaded this is always the case. And now let me clear myself from the imputation of mistake. I have asserted that the Bees carry in their wax upon their thighs, of which I have frequently been an eye-witness; and the only reason urged against this opinion is, that they are never observed to carry in any thing upon their thighs for several days after swarming. The fact is, when a swarm leaves a hive, they always go furnished with honey and wax sufficient for several days' consumption; and, as they never make useless store-houses, that is, never make combs but when they want them to lay up their honey or eggs, I have frequently observed that a night or two after swarming, if the weather has proved unfavourable for collecting honey (as is often the case in this climate), they have deposited their crude wax in globules upon the floor of their hives, and even on the glass at the back, and which they afterwards either removed or not, as the weather permitted their labours; and this will account for some of Hubert's experiments, mentioned by Apiator. That wax is *not* an animal secretion I will now prove from facts. In the Spring months, when dandelions and such flowers abound, the wax of the combs I have observed to be of a dull greenish hue; in June and July, when white clover blooms, the wax is whiter; and in August and September, such Bees as feed upon heath make the whitest wax: And will such a trifling change of diet make a change in the colour of animal secretions? I think not; and such medical men as I have been able to consult are of the same opinion. In excretions, diet may sometimes cause a change, but not in secretions. If it did, the wax made upon heaths would, like the honey, be of the darkest colour; whereas, the contrary is the fact. With regard to the thin plates or *lamine* scattered on the floor of hives, I must say, that I never found any but in new colonies; and if they were formed between the scales of the Bees' bellies, they would be nearly of one shape and size; whereas they are of

all shapes and sizes; and I can compare them to nothing better than to scrapings, or bits of refuse stone, which masons make in erecting a building. What can the advocates for animal secretion say to these facts? If they will not entirely clear me from the imputation of mistake, I hope they will allow I had good reasons for what I advanced. Apiator is mistaken in supposing that the merits of my method can be ascertained in one Summer, unless we could command the weather; as in this hilly country it is so very variable; that we have only now and then a Summer productive of honey (in more favoured situations it may be different), as will appear from the following statement:—In 1802, none of my hives were able to lay up sufficient store to maintain themselves through the Winter without assistance. In 1803, the produce was abundant, as I have stated in a former letter. In 1804, I could take only 15 lbs. of honey. The last Summer was somewhat more productive; besides 4 lbs. of wax my Apiary has produced about 30 lbs. of good honey, and 30 lbs. more of superfluous. If my real name be required to gain credence to my statements, I shall not hesitate to give it; viz. T. HOWORTH, and my profession, that of a Clergyman, in the humble station of a Curate; and should any Society require collateral testimonies, I can obtain undeniable vouchers. However, if this letter tend to illustrate the Natural History of my favourite insects, I shall not think my labour totally lost.

Yours, &c. PHILOMELISSUS.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 17.

AS you have always discovered a laudable zeal for the preservation of our National Antiquities, and have kindly given admission to the communication of your numerous correspondents on this important subject, I beg permission to add my efforts to theirs. The object to which I am desirous of directing their attention is, the present dangerous and melancholy condition of the church of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire. It is beautifully situated on the slope of the Malvern Hills, and belonged to the Priory which formerly stood on that spot, and of which only the gateway remains. The building is of stone, large, and of good structure for that age.

ledge of two periods of our Ancient Architecture, viz. the *Saxon*, and that known by the name of the *Florid Gothic*. In the former style the nave is erected, and the choir and tower are of the latter: the altar is adorned with burnt tiles, which are high, glazed and ornamented with motives, devices, and armorial bearings (see Nash, H. 182.) and there are some curious monuments and inscriptions, and all the windows have fragments of beautiful paintings* (171 feet long, by 68) still remaining †; it is, in fact, for extent, beauty, and situation, far superior to most parish churches in England. The profits, however, of the Incumbent are small, and there is no fund, at least no sufficient one, for preserving the buildings in good repair; and the consequence is, that it is in a state of impending ruin. The walls and floors are dreadfully damp; and parts of the church sometimes flooded. The ivy is suffered to grow within the building, at least it has pierced through the interstices formed by the tracery of the Eastern window, and covers a large portion of the Eastern end of the fabric. It is, in short, in a state unfit for the parishioners, disgraceful to the parish, and will soon be beyond the power of repair. (See our vol. LXXII. p. 923.)

The Vicar, Mr. Graves ‡, has made, I understand, more than one endeavour to raise a subscription from the neighbouring gentry and visitors in the Summer, for repairing the church; but, through want of proper management, or of a laudable spirit of liberality, the attempt has never fully succeeded. It is my wish, Mr. Urban, to call the attention of the people of the County, and those to whom our Antiquities are an object of regard, to the sad state of this church; and I am in hopes that Mr. Graves's wish will be seconded and supported by the rich and liberal. Many, indeed, of the ancestors of the first Worcestershire families rest in the church of Great Malvern. As a proof of my assertion, I

need only mention the ancestors of the present possessor of Madresfield Court, one of the representatives of the County in Parliament. These gentlemen will, I hope, shew themselves the friends of such an undertaking, if it be only for the sake of preserving, with proper respect, the memorials of their forefathers.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

O8. 14.

IF it be true, that Mr. Sperry lost his life by the sting of a single Wasp (see p. 886), his blood must have been previously in a very inflamed state; for, though the venom of a Wasp is ardent, it rarely produces more than a slight inflammation; and if the pipe of a snail key be instantly, after the sting, pressed on the orifice of the wound, it will scarcely be felt at all. This ought to be remembered, for it is a remedy always at hand.

It is a curious inquiry what has given rise to the extraordinary number of Wasps that have swarmed in the course of the present Autumn; but, perhaps, the fact may be accounted for by the lateness of the season of warm weather. For their destruction in the Autumn, I have found the Wasp-liquid very useful; but it is in vain at that season to strive to extirpate them. The best means to protect ripening fruit from their voracity is to wrap a very slight skin of wool round the peaches, nectarines, and grapes, which will not at all intercept the Sun, but is a complete shield against the Wasp as well as the Earwig.

Yours, &c.

T. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Scone, May 17.

IF you or any of your numerous correspondents can explain the inclosed Inscription (*Plate I. fig. 1*) it will much oblige a constant reader.

The drawing is exactly one eighth of the size of the original, which is on a stone that was in a wall of the venerable palace of Scone. As it was in the inside of the wall, I conjecture it might belong to the old building that was destroyed in the time of Knox's Reformation. Part of the letters have been mutilated on one side, and the whole filled in with mortar; but I believe it is pretty accurately traced.

Yours, &c.

G. ECKLER.

Mr.

* A description of which is almost the only information Dr. Nash gives of it, H. 129.

† It is to be lamented that Dr. Nash confined himself to Habington, without comparing them by actual inspection.

‡ Son, we believe, of the late Rector of Claverton. Lord Foley is the patron.

To Mr. ROBERTS, Surgeon and Apothecary, No. 10, Warwick Street, Golden Square.

Sir, *Albany House, Piccadilly,*
1st Sept. 1805.

YOUR letter demands my acknowledgments*. A defender of truth is an honourable character. The wanton falsehood you have exposed would never have been noticed by me; nor even known to me, but from your politeness.

The despicable traducer, who pays no regard to morality, is beneath consideration, excepting for the mischief he may occasion.

These modern Barbaric Cow Worshipers seem to have inherited, with their enthusiasm, the principles of their Tartarian race. The Romans, and all civilized nations, have always held a liar in great abhorrence. The Scythian Cow Idolaters of old were renowned for lying. *Parthis menducior* was as much a Roman adage, as *Vaccinatoribus menducior* is among us. May they long enjoy this privilege exclusively!

One of these busy, little, perpetrators of mischief, has been practising and tampering with some of the people whose Cases I have related, to enjoin them into subornation. This same evil spirit gave a poor woman, I am informed, seven shillings, for her to conceal her child's having the Small Pox after the Cow Pox. Here is an act which makes humanity shudder!

The services you have rendered the public, in bringing to light the foul deeds of Cow Pox insatiation, will ever be remembered to your credit, and, I trust, to your advantage. It was never my intention to be a Publisher of Cases of Cow Pox failure and mischief: foreseeing, as I did, the labour would be endless.

The doctrines I have advanced are sufficiently proved by what I have already published; and by the misery of thousands. I have, nevertheless, recommended to my medical friends to be vigilant, until the declining pestiferous Inoculation shall totally cease. I am, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant,

B. MOSELEY.

To Dr. MOSELEY, *Albany House,*
Piccadilly.

Sir,

WILLIAM Morgan, about three

* See Gent. Mag. for last month, p. 809.
GENT. MAG. October, 1805.

years old, son of Mr. Morgan, of Kirkman's Place, Tottenham-court Road, had the Cow Pox in April 1803, inoculated by Mr. Wachtel at the Small Pox Hospital. He has now (Sept. 22, 1805) a very fine large distinct Small Pox at the Crisis. In this state I was called in to see the child; not to ascertain the disease, for that was obvious enough; but to remark an apparent, scrophulous eruption on the head, of twelve months standing; the consequence, undoubtedly, of Vaccination. I wish you would take the trouble to see him. I am, Sir, with much respect, your devoted humble servant,

DAN. SUTTON.

No. 9, *Everett Street, Russell*
Square, 23d Sept. 1805.

To Mr. SUTTON.

Sir, *Albany House, Piccadilly,*
24th Sept. 1805.

ACCORDING to your desire, I went this morning to Kirkman's Place, and saw Mr. Morgan's son William, and found the state of the Small Pox to be as you described to me in your obliging communication.

I have seen so many instances lately of the mischief and failure of the Cow Pox, and they are become so notorious, that I have desisted from giving myself any farther trouble in searching for evidence against Cow Pox Inoculation. The practice must cease. All men of sense, who have not renounced it, are yielding to the weight of daily-accumulating conviction.

I cannot take upon me to say what may have occurred to others; but, I have heard from good authority, or have myself actually seen, or might have seen if I could have spared time to attend to the information I have received from various quarters, nearly two thousand instances of Small Pox after Cow Pox; or of the pernicious, or fatal effects, of what is called Vaccination.

The common people, who are most exposed to the visitation of epidemical diseases, and who have suffered so much from the Cow Pox, are so well on their guard from woeful experience, that we shall soon hear no more of Cow Pox Inoculation; and I wish we may be able to say, what the Cow Pox enthusiasts do of the Small Pox, that

"it will be banished from the Class of Diseases;"

Digitized by Google and

and that

"it will be remembered only by Name."

We have, I am sorry to observe, seen too much of its disastrous effects, to have well-grounded hopes for the latter.

William Morgan's left arm has two cicatrices where the Cow Pox was inserted. I do not think the diseased state of his head, although caused by the Cow Pox, to be, correctly speaking, scrophulous; but the genuine Cow Pox inveterate deformation. His ears are in a dreadful condition; and if he escape without deafness, he will not, I fear, without the loss of his left ear.

An almost similar object was lately sent to me by Mr. Birch. It was the son of a gentleman in Great Pulteney-street, who had been inoculated for the Cow Pox two years before, at the Central House in Salisbury Court.

This child broke out in ulcerations and abscesses all over his head and left leg and thigh. He had afterwards a large hard tumour on the left side of the abdomen, extending to the left groin. His ears and temples became rotten. His head an entire ulceration, with hard knots and lumps. When the ulcers on his limb dried up, the parts were blue, and immediately after his death they turned as black as ink, but no other part of him.

The case baffled the skill of that able surgeon, with all the assistance I could give him; and the child died in a miserable manner.

Mrs. Morgan told me she could not afford to pay for any more medicines for her son's relief. I will, therefore, take care that he shall not want for any thing which can be of use to him. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

B. MOSELEY.

To Dr. MOSELEY.

Sir,

IN most of the Treatises in defence of Vaccination, the authors state, that one in three hundred die of the Small Pox under the hands of the most experienced Inoculators. The statement given before the Committee of the House of Commons is, it seems, to the same effect.

Before Cow Pox Inoculation was introduced, these very experienced practitioners could never be brought to confess that they ever lost a patient in all their practice. They must, then, either have uttered a gross falsehood, or

their whole practice in Inoculation did not amount to three hundred instances. Admitting this to be the fact, for I am inclined to yield more to their vanity than to their judgment, then their wonderfully great experience in Small Pox Inoculation vanishes; which was put out as a snare to catch the unwary. But what is the opinion and practice of the really experienced since the introduction of the new system of Inoculation in 1763?

Dr. Archer, Baron Dimsdale, Dr. Woodville, and some other eminent Inoculators, not to rank myself with them, will hardly admit that they lost on an average more than one in one thousand, which could fairly be imputed to Inoculation; and I believe their statement may be near the fact.

In my Treatise on the subject of Inoculation, published in 1796, I have not stated any losses, because none had occurred that could justly be charged to the consequence of Inoculation; although I had inoculated nearly one hundred thousand at that time. Nor has any occurred since. I do not mean to contend that, out of this vast number, many have not died in the month of Inoculation; not from the violence of the Small Pox, but from accidental casualties only, totally unconnected with the Small Pox.

It has also been lately maintained by these experienced Inoculators, advocates for Vaccination, that many have had the Small Pox a second time. I am strongly of opinion that these instances have occurred only among themselves, or such others as have not had the gift to distinguish the Chicken Pox, or some other eruptive disease not variolous, from the Small Pox.

With respect to my own experience, I do aver, that not a single instance of the kind has happened in the whole course of my life, notwithstanding what may have been asserted to the contrary. I am induced by motives of humanity for the public welfare to submit the foregoing thoughts to your consideration; and should they be of any use to you, in your most honourable endeavours to bring back the deluded multitude to a due sense of their interests, you are perfectly welcome to make use of them in any manner most conducive thereto. For, as you were the first, and, for several years, the only opposer of Cow Pox Inoculation, and have so often and so ably exhibited

its failures and mischiefs, the publick look up to you with that respect which is due to your boldness, of alone undertaking the arduous task, against an host of enthusiasts and illiberal scribblers; whose prejudices and ignorance are at length exposed by the direful consequences which you predicted; and which have, to their confusion, lately so fatally taken place.

I request to repeat that the very early, open, and manly attitude in which you successfully used the Variolous weapons, highly deserves the plaudits of all mankind; and if the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain were to vote twice the sum to you, they did for introducing this beitial disease into the world, it would be doing you and the publick but very moderate justice. I heartily congratulate you on the prospect of your Herculean labours being at an end. The bulk of mankind now see and experience the effects of this delusive Cow Pox Inoculation; and will no longer be gulled by its treacherous advocates. I am, with respect and esteem, Sir, your obedient humble servant, DANIEL SUTTON.

*Everett Street, Russell
Square, 30th Sept. 1805.*

To Mr. SUTTON.

*Albany House, Piccadilly,
2d October, 1805.*

Sir,
AS my uniform perseverance against introducing the Cow Pox beitial humour into the human race has met with the approbation and support of the experienced and learned, I consider the effusions of ignorance and illiberality, so much reprobated by all discerning people, merely as the froth and filth of that Cow Pox mass of corruption, which I have uncovered, exposed to light, and put into a state of fermentation. This I expected.

When I first undertook to counteract the plans, and to storm the trenches, of the Cow Poxera, in my three first campaigns against them in 1798, 1799, and 1800, I was aware of the sort of defence that would be made by a rude rabble, without a leader, and without skill, order, or discipline.

I have seen in the course of my travels so many Mountebank Tricks, and so much Bottle Conjuring, that I was as little dismayed at the Fantaccini of the Cow Pox army, as Townsend or Macmanus would be among a gang who live by lawless depredations on

society. I knew that Time would bring them to justice.

It is certain I should have been more flattered in this victory over the Cow Poxers, had the *Flocktons* themselves, the chiefs of the pantomimic war, attacked me *in propria persona*; and not to have had their parts undertaken by their Bullshons, who know nothing of the Farce but what they are taught from day to day by their prompters.

However, like their Bartholomew Fair brethren, these Underlings relax our risible muscles. They have been the cause of some entertainment to the publick; and we must not entirely forget the objects who present themselves to be laughed at, only for our amusement.

We have had some diversion also from Cow Pox Printers; Cow Pox News Papers; Cow Pox Booksellers; and Cow Pox Reviewers. Some refusing to print; some to advertise; some to sell; and all ready to abuse and commit to the flames my heretical Anti-Cow Pox doctrines.

The Press was, at the commencement of the siege, so Cow Pox mad, that I verily thought I must have turned Printer myself; hired a few devils; and sold my work on stalls in the streets.

Mr. Goldson's first Pamphlet in March 1804; Mr. Birch's first Publication in October in the same year; Mr. Rogers's and Dr. Squirrel's in 1805, all decisive in favour of the doctrines I had repeatedly advanced in several years antecedent Publications*.

* For accounts and abuse of my Disquisitions against the Cow Pox, see the Gentleman's Magazine for January, May, July, and August, 1799, and the London Review for March 1799, which says, "Dr Moseley is the first person who has called the public attention on this subject; the introduction of which he pointedly condemns." See also the London Medical Review and the British Critic, both for June 1799; the Critical Review for November 1799; the Gentleman's Magazine for January and March 1800; the Medical and Surgical Review for March 1800; Anti-Jacobin for June 1800; the Monthly Review for 1800; Dr. Thornton's *Decisive Facts*, 4th ed. p. 123, published Jan. 1803; in which my learned friend is much surprised that I should be the first to attack Vaccine Inoculation. My learned friend then called me *unhappy man*; what does he think of my prophecies now? &c.

and also in the House of Commons in March 1802, have all passed their ordeal of scurrility.

Mr. Birch excepted, I have not the honour to know any of these authors; but I understand they are all mortified, that the fogs they have vanquished are not more respectable.

One among the multitude of small-ware literary hucksters, who has what they call *answered* me, has got, I fear, into a scrape by his *Answer* *. Another, who is never out of scrape, threatens me with his *Answer* also. I expect as many *Answers* as there are pages in my book; and all by people who cannot understand it.

This last callous Writer brings to our recollection one of the celebrated Wilkes's obdurate drawcanfirs, who exulted in having been

"Thrice kick'd, thrice beat, thrice thrown behind the fire,
For lying, to defend John Wilkes, esquire."

I am told that one of my *Answerers* has asserted that Dr. Woodville countenanced an opinion, that a person may have the Small Pox twice. This is calumny on the good sense of Dr. Woodville. Every pathologist knows, what Dr. Woodville well knew, that this never did, or, from the nature of things, ever can happen. There is no dispute among practical men on this point. That it was Dr. Woodville's opinion that no person ever had the Small Pox twice, you know. I know it was; and Mr. Carpus, and some others, heard him declare that to be his opinion, a little time before his death. I mention this in justice to the memory of Dr. Woodville; and to deter these little calumniators from fathering their folly on the sacred dead.

It is no calumny on this sort of Cow Poxer to say that he has seen the Small Pox twice, or three times, or twenty times, if he please, in the same person. Nobody minds what Cow Poxers have seen; for it has been proved on all of the most active of them, that they do not know the Small Pox from the Chicken Pox. Several of them have solemnly sworn, that persons actually labouring under proved Small Pox, after Cow Pox, had not the Small Pox on them, but the Chicken Pox. Are such people to be trusted to inoculate

for the Small Pox? Dangerous from want of knowledge, and doubly dangerous from enthusiasm. There can be no way of accounting for their extreme ignorance, but by charitably supposing they have never had any practice in the Small Pox; and their frights and their alarms at that disease confirm this supposition. They imagine, for a person to have the Small Pox properly, he must be covered all over with pustules filled with matter; that his life must be in danger; and that he must be carved and seamed, by the disease, to shew what has happened.

People who understand Small Pox inoculations know the absurdity of all this. They know that a patient may have the Small Pox without the eruptions ever piling matter, or remaining the ordinary time, and even without any eruptions at all; other variolous circumstances having taken place in the system. This was the case in one of the young ladies inoculated by Mr. Richardson, mentioned in No. XIV. in the Appendix to my Treatise; and this frequently happens in the course of inoculation, when the preparatory process has been carried too far, and the susceptibility of the constitution too much reduced. But Cow Poxers, from want of practice, must be ignorant of this.

It is certain that, among my illustrations of the mischief and failure of the Cow Pox, the children of the Nobility and great families make no shew in the history. The reason is obvious. The number of them is small compared to that of the poor who have been contaminated with the Cow Pox; and, as I have before said, they are not, like the poor, exposed to the effects of every epidemic and contagion. But it cannot rationally be supposed that the Cow Pox will secure a nobleman's child, and not a beggar's.

It is said that there are no instances of Dr. Jenner's inoculation failing. The number inoculated by him, I believe, is trifling; insignificant, when compared to the number inoculated by Mr. Wachsel. I certainly have not seen any person, inoculated for the Cow Pox by Dr. Jenner, in the Small Pox afterwards; but I have seen many, who were inoculated at the Central House Institution, of which Dr. Jenner is one of the Vice Presidents.

We have proved failures on every other Cow Pox Inoculator; and of

* See his dilemma recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine for the last month, p. 809.

Mr. Wachfel's inoculation, more than of any other person's. The reason is, that he has inoculated more than all the rest put together.

But let us suppose that Dr. Jenner has a peculiar method of inoculation; that he understands it better than others; and that he will insure security to all he himself inoculates. There is then nothing farther necessary to be done, but that the Legislature should pass a law to make it punishable for any other person than Dr. Jenner to inoculate for the Cow Pox. This would be bringing the matter to an issue at once. The lives of our fellow creatures have been cruelly sported with; which should no longer be suffered. Nor should an adequate reward be withheld from Dr. Jenner, if his discovery has been brought into disgrace through the ignorance of others.

As Cow Pox Inoculation now stands, it is confessed by every reasoning person, that it does not secure the human constitution against the infection of the Small Pox.

After what has happened, and is known to every medical person in this Metropolis, will any man but a madman say it does?

You who have so long practised in the Variolous field, and witnessed the advantages of the true Inoculation, have seen the fallacy of Cow Pox Inoculation. You, I understand, gave it a fair trial; detected it, and renounced it. Would to God, that every man had done the same.

Dr. Adams, of the Small Pox Hospital has answered "ALL OBJECTIONS MADE AGAINST THE COW POX."

I take the liberty to ask the Doctor, whether Elizabeth Harris, a young woman who had the Cow Pox two years ago, did not die of the Confluent Small Pox in the Small Pox Hospital, on the 7th of the last month?

I wish also to ask Dr. Pearson, whether John Adams, at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, did not die of the Confluent Small Pox on the 3d of June last, who had the Cow Pox eight years before?

I know Dr. Pearson is a gentleman and a scholar, and above evasion; and though he did not see this man until he was dead, and consequently could not obtain any account from him concerning the Cow Pox, he will believe me, when I assure him, that Mr. Charles Alderman, of Battersea, surgeon, and myself, often saw him and

his family; and we had a correct and satisfactory account from him and his sister of his having had the distemper when he was a milker at Mr. Cox's dairy, at Long Doule, in Gloucestershire; and in so severe a manner, that he was attended for a considerable time by Mr. Taylor, a surgeon at Grafton. The poor man told Mr. Alderman and me, that Mr. Taylor, to console him for his sufferings in the Cow Pox, said that he never would have the Small Pox; and that he thought himself secure, having been frequently where it was, and particularly with both his sisters children, when they had the Small Pox.

Within the last week, or ten days, I have been informed of nearly fifty cases of Small Pox after Cow Pox. I saw yesterday morning five people in the Small Pox, who have had the Cow Pox.

Prudence Barrell, No. 2. Beaumont Place, Tottenham Court Road*; Catherine Daking, No. 8, Phillips's Gardens, Tottenham Court Road†; Mary Ann White, No. 71, Red Lion Street, Holbourn, and Elizabeth White, her sister‡; and, to add a melancholy instance to the catalogue, Elizabeth Mazoyer, daughter of Mr. Mazoyer, No. 31, Grafton Street, Soho, who is now, at the time I am writing, dying in the Confluent Small Pox. She is five years of age. About three years ago she had the Cow Pox, inoculated by Mr. Wachfel at the Small Pox Hospital; and on that horrid security her unhappy parents fatally relied. The learned and experienced physician, Dr. Combe, who informed me of the case, with many others, saw this child as well as myself; and a more shocking object was never beheld by any of us. I am, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

B. MOSELEY.

18, Queen-street,
MR. URBAN, Berkeley-square, Oct. 2.

IN your last, p. 809, you have inserted a letter addressed to *Benjamin Moseley, esq. M. D.* signed *Joseph Ro-*

* Inoculated for the Cow Pox by Mr. Wachfel, when she was six months old; she is now five years and a half old.

† Inoculated for the Cow Pox by Mr. Ring, man-midwife in Swallow-street.

‡ Both inoculated for the Cow Pox by Mr. Wachfel. Mary-Ann in May 1799; she is now seven years old. Elizabeth when four months old; she is now four years and a half old.

berts, which, referring to a publication of mine, contains some strictures injurious to my moral character, as it calls in question my veracity in the statement I gave of some enquiries, made in conjunction with other friends, into the authenticity of certain representations which Dr. Moseley published in his account of Variolous Infection after Vaccine Inoculation.

When you inserted a letter which in direct terms asserts that I have been guilty of *cool phlegmatic misrepresentation*, you ought to have presented to your readers the passages in my pamphlet upon which the charge is founded. As it is now impossible that the passages can appear in the same Number of your Magazine with the angry attack upon me, I request that they may be inserted in the next. Your readers will then see upon what information I published my statements, and will be able to judge, whether I have deserved the very gross insinuations with which Mr. Roberts has taken upon him to undermine my reputation for Accuracy and Integrity.

Your readers probably know, that Dr. Moseley has been very assiduous in his endeavours to overset the practice of Vaccine Inoculation. He has, therefore, published a number of cases, which, he contends, are sufficient to induce the public at large to abandon Vaccination altogether; among others are the two following:

"Richard Curling, aged nearly six years, son of Mr. Curling, No. 18, George-street, Portland-chapel, had the Cow Pox in May 1800; inoculated by Mr. Ring, Apothecary, in Swallow-street, Hanover-square. Nine months after he had the Small Pox in the natural way, he had ulcerations about his body, and was otherwise much disordered after the Cow Pox*."

"Mr. William Englefield, of the Assembly House, in Kentish Town, had two children, one aged eleven months, the other nearly two years, inoculated with the Cow Pox in January 1805, by Mr. Sandys, an Apothecary in the neighbourhood. They had the distemper in the usual way. These children, previous to their inoculation, were healthy, and free from any eruptions. Soon after their inoculation, the elder son, William, broke out in violent ulcerations, and died in a miserable condition. The younger son, John, nearly experienced the same fate; but was saved by the judicious treatment of Dr. Rowley†."

On these cases I thought it my duty to animadvert in "*Observations on some late Attempts to depreciate the Value and Efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation*," for I had received a very different account of the cases from Mrs. Curling, and Mr. Sandys.

I accordingly stated, that I had called on Mrs. Curling, accompanied by Mr. Henning, Surgeon, of Newman-street, and that she had given us the following statement:

"That the boy was inoculated for the Cow Pox by Mr. Ring; that some months after, the exact time she cannot recollect, he had what *she* thought was the Small Pox. That she shewed the child while under the eruption to Mr. Leighton, Surgeon, of Welbeck-street, and Mr. Draper, Apothecary, of Bulstrode-street, Mary-le-bone; who both declared that the eruption was the *Chicken Pox*; that they both saw it when it was at or near the height; that Dr. Moseley did not see the child during the time of the eruption, nor did any other medical man except those above-mentioned; that a gentleman, who she supposes was Dr. Moseley, came to her about two or three months ago, and enquired if her child had not had the Small Pox after Vaccination, to which she replied, she thought he had; and Dr. Moseley, *without making any enquiry into particulars*, said, "there was no doubt about it." She farther said, that the eruption continued out only a few days; *she is positive not a week*; and she believes the eruption was dried away at the end of five days at the farthest*."

This was the substance of what Mrs. Curling *deliberately told* to Mr. Henning and myself. If Mrs. Curling varied in the account which she gave to other persons, if she told us what was not true, I know not upon what grounds Mr. Roberts ventures to say that *my* assertion is false; the assertion above referred to was clearly not *mine*, it was *Mrs. Curling's*. I only professed to publish the account which she gave; and I do again declare, that she said positively, "that no other medical practitioner except Mr. Leighton and Mr. Draper saw the child during the eruption;" and that she as positively stated to us that "the eruption continued out only a few days, *she was positive not a week*; and she believed that it had dried away at the end of five days at the farthest."

* Moseley's Treatise on the Cow Pox, 126.
† Ibid. p. 135.

* Observations on some late Attempts, &c. p. 29. Digitized by Google

Why Mrs. Curling, who evidently wished to prove that her child had the Small Pox after Vaccination, should conceal from us the circumstance of her having first shewn him, to a Practitioner of *so much consequence and experience*, as Mr. Roberts, is most unaccountable; and equally unaccountable that she should say she formed the opinion upon her own judgment, when she might have informed us, that her opinion was confirmed by *such high authority*. Yet, however unaccountable, it is *certain that nothing of this kind was mentioned*.

It cannot be denied, that from Mrs. Curling's statement I was justified in saying that this eruption was not the Small Pox; but I did not rely upon this statement only; my opinion was confirmed from the circumstance of the marks left on the breast of the boy.

It is not unlikely, that the Chicken Pox, which is very apt to be full upon the chest, and not in the face, should leave marks on the breast; but it is not at all likely, that the Small Pox should be sufficiently severe to leave marks upon the breast, and to leave the face and limbs, which are constantly the chief seats of Variola, unmarked.

Respecting Englefield's child, what I have published from the statement of Mr. Sandys, is as follows:

"I am authorized by Mr. Sandys, to contradict the report. He stated to me expressly, that the elder child as well as his brother, recovered perfectly from the Vaccination; that a slight eruption on the skin, altogether distinct from and independent of the Cow Pox, afterwards appeared, but that there was nothing at all uncommon or alarming in this eruption; that about three months after being vaccinated, the eldest son was attacked with a Peripneumony, of which he died."

This information I received from Mr. Sandys, in the presence of Mr. Seares, of Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, and of another gentleman, a friend of Mr. Sandys, with whom I am unacquainted. I had no reason to think that Mr. Sandys wished to give me false information; nor shall I be the more induced to believe, by the authority of Mr. Roberts, that this information was false. Had Mr. Sandys thought fit, he might, without any breach of good manners, have declined giving to

a perfect stranger any information at all; but what end could it possibly serve to him to give a false account? At my request he obligingly implored me the circumstances as I have related them; they bear the stamp of truth in every particular; and not the asseverations of Mr. Englefield, of this Mr. Roberts, will induce me to think that Mr. Sandys's statement is incorrect.

Your readers, Mr. Urban, will have an opportunity of judging between Mr. Roberts and myself. Henning, and Mr. Seares, to whom I appeal for the truth of what I have written, are well known to be men of strict honour and integrity. I have no hesitation to let the truth or falsehood of what I have published, rest upon their testimony. If what I have related upon them to witness be false, I am content to be branded as a violator of the truth; but, I dare believe my character is too firmly established to be injured by the petulant attack or the malevolent insinuations of Mr. Joseph Roberts.

I have no doubt, Mr. Urban, you will willingly give insertion to my defence, which I have thought it my duty to make when my character and veracity has been so publicly traduced. I have no wish to enter into any altercation with Mr. Roberts. My mention, in this paper, is merely to vindicate myself from an unprovoked and illiberal attack, as my desire in my pamphlet alluded to, was to ascertain the reality of facts, on which I can depend the determination of very important questions respecting the value of the Jennerian Discovery.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL MERRIMAN.
P. S. Oct. 3. I have this morning called again upon Mrs. Curling in company with Mr. Bradley, of J. street, Berkeley-square. In his presence, Mrs. Curling affirmed that Mr. Roberts *did not see* her child during the eruption, nor till a month after it was over; and this assertion, she told us, she had made to Mr. Roberts himself; so he cannot even plead ignorance or forgetfulness, to excuse him for the innocent and unwarrantable slur, which he has attempted to cast upon my name. What epithet such conduct deserves, I should be sorry to insert in my Magazine, appropriated to the use of gentlemen.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 7.

AS there is a very great difference in the opinions of medical men, whether the Cow Pox be a perfect preventive of the Small Pox; it is absolutely necessary to enquire for farther information on this important subject; and it is requested that some observing cow-keeper or milk maid will inform the publick whether the Cow ever hath the pox more than once? or whether those who milk them take the infection a second time?

A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN, October 9.

I DOUBT not but you are to delirious of promoting the cause of *truth*, that you will readily insert in your Magazine whatever has that, and that alone, for its object; without farther preface then I beg to inform your readers, that in a pamphlet written by Dr. Rowley, against the Cow Pox—he says, the College of Physicians did not countenance Vaccination. His words are, “To the immortal honour of our Royal College of Physicians in London, they did not countenance Vaccination; that learned corporate body had too much discernment and good sense to precipitately commit themselves to future animadversions through want of sagacity and foresight.”

Now, Mr. Urban, what is the fact? The Royal College of Physicians, being applied to by a Committee of the House of Commons for their opinion on the subject, directed their President to return the following letter:

“Sir, College of Physicians,
April 13, 1802.

“I HAVE laid before the College the letter which I have had the honour to receive from you a few days ago; and am directed by them to answer, that the extreme mildness of the symptoms generally attendant on Vaccine Inoculation is such, that as well from their *individual experience*, as from the evidence of others in favour of the practice, *they believe it perfectly safe*, when properly conducted, and *highly desiring the encouragement of the publick*, on account of the ultimate great advantage expected from it, which can only be fully established by the extended and successful experience of many years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. GISBORNE.”

This letter of that highly respectable and learned body shews clearly, con-

trary to Dr. Rowley's assertion, that both *individually* and in their *corporate capacity* they *countenanced the practice*, and we may infer that they continue to countenance and recommend it; for if they had seen reason after an interval of nearly four years to think otherwise concerning it, there can be no question but they would have taken the necessary means of publishing to the world the alteration of their opinion, and the reasons for such alteration. I. T.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 14.

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your Correspondents, who would inform me when Mr. Henry Porter, of Birmingham, died. He was the first husband of Elizabeth Jarvis (*antiquâ Jarvisiorum gente Peatlingæ apud Leicestrenses nata*), afterwards (1780) wife to Dr. JOHNSON; and also when Mr. Jarvis died, at whose house in Birmingham Dr. Johnson was resident in 1734, and whether he was brother to Mrs. Porter.—A son of Mr. Porter, who died either in 1782 or 1783, was a Captain in the Royal Navy; and left (according to Mr. Boswell) 10,000*l.* to his only sister, Lucy Porter of Lichfield. If any epitaphs are remaining, either for Mr. Henry Porter, his son the Captain, the daughter Lucy, or for Mr. Jarvis, the communication would be thankfully received.

Allow me farther to ask for the full Titles and Dates of the following tracts, published in the 17th century by John St. Nicholas, a celebrated Puritan Divine:

1. A Translation (by the Order of Parliament) of Dr. Ames's “*Medulla S. Theologiæ ex S. Literis exarata.*”

2. “*The Widow's Mite.*”

3. “*An Help to Beginners in the Faith.*”

His “*History of Baptism, 1697.*” I have seen, which makes me more desirous of seeing the others.

He was resident from about 1630 to 1660 at Knoll, near Solihull. If any correspondent in that neighbourhood would have the goodness to furnish the particulars of his personal history, or extracts relative to his family from the Knoll Register, it would be a great favour. Dugdale preserves an epitaph on Elizabeth St. Nicholas, the first wife of Thomas, brother to the above-mentioned John.

Yours, &c. PEATLINGENSTIS.

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Fig. 1.

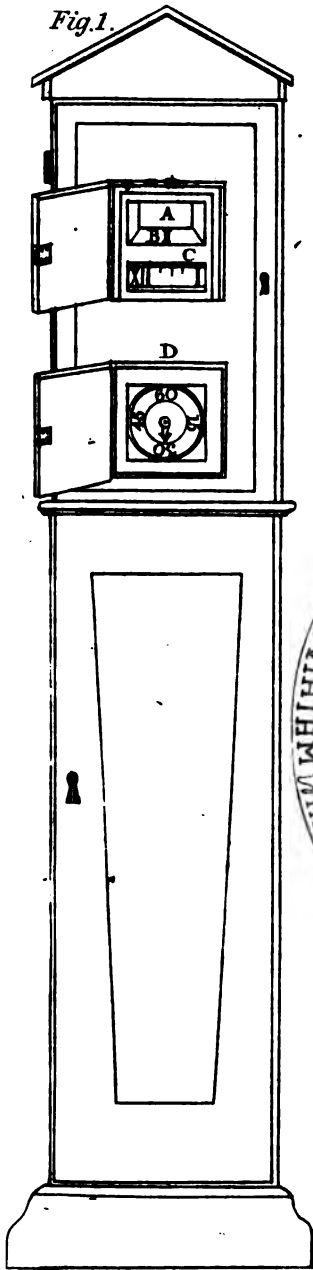


Fig. 2.

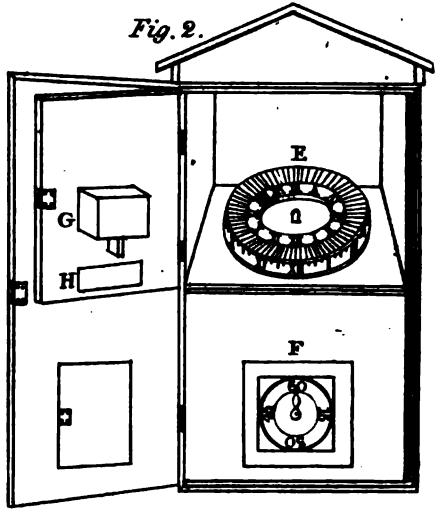
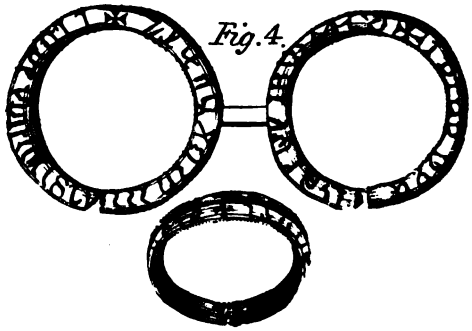


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Account of an Instrument called
A WATCHMAN'S NOCTUARY.

THE great defect in one material branch of our Police, that of the *Night-watching*, is too evident to need any proof beyond common observation. Every day furnishes some instance of the inefficacy of the present system, by the depredations which have been committed through the night, or the fatal accidents which occur from a neglect of giving families timely warning in cases of sudden fires. But, serious and important as is this defect, and much as it requires to be corrected, no adequate means have been hitherto employed to remedy an evil so generally felt and complained of. This consideration weighing with a respectable Magistrate, led him to enquire whether some mode might not be devised whereby to ascertain the regularity or failure of a watchman's duty, and therefrom to apply a remedy for any omission that should be discovered in it. The result of his enquiry has produced an instrument which will completely answer the purpose of preventing watchmen from neglecting their duty, or detecting them when it so happens. This instrument he calls a *Watchman's Noctuary*, or *Labourer's Regulator*; and this latter name he gives it, because it is also applicable to the purpose of proving the regularity with which any number of men attend to their times of labour.

The invention consists principally of a large horizontal wheel, which is moved regularly round, every twelve hours, by clock-work. The upper side of this wheel is divided by two circles, one within the other (see *Plate II. fig. 2.*); the outer one, or periphery, having the hours and quarters marked on it, which may be called the lateral dial; the inner circle having also a dial, which may be called the vertical one. The space between these circles or dials is divided into cells, each cell corresponding with a quarter or half-hour of the different hours marked on the dials; and, if thought proper, the cells might be so multiplied, so that each would correspond within a period of five minutes. Such is the upper side of the horizontal wheel, which may be made of copper or tin, or of various other materials, and is of the diameter of nine inches. The under side of the same has a brass wheel with

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teeth, of the diameter of three inches and a quarter, fixed to its central part; the teeth of which, letting in with those of a smaller wheel or pinion, of course give movement to the large horizontal wheel (of which it forms a part) by the motion it receives from the pinion. This pinion being set in motion by the common clock-work and a weight or spring, the revolution of the horizontal wheel is completed once in twelve hours, and thus, regularly going round, will at all times show the time of day or night. As it moves round, it carries the cells above-mentioned under a kind of chink, just large enough to receive a token of about the size of a farthing. This chink sinks down from an external brass box, which is sufficiently large to admit a man's fingers to drop in the token by an external aperture or mouth of the chink, the token being directed perpendicularly through this chink into such cell as is immediately under it, and which must correspond with the time of night or day. The head of the case of the machine has double doors in front; the outward door covers the whole face together, leaving a space sufficient above the horizontal wheel for examining the tokens and taking them from the cells, or for removing the wheel when necessary. A smaller door opens in this large one upon the brass box above-mentioned, the opening of which belongs solely to the watchman, or such other persons who may be required to use the same, for the purpose of seeing the time and dropping his tokens, a minute-dial also being placed under the hour-index. If it be found more convenient, a common dial-plate, to show the hours and minutes, may be placed instead of the minute-dial. The great outer door first mentioned, is to be opened only by the inspector or examiner of the tokens, and ought to be well secured; but, for greater safety, both against thieves and weather, there is an inside door, in which the brass box above-mentioned is fixed; and this inner door being open, throws into view the horizontal wheel, for the purpose before-mentioned. For fixing the pendulum, weights, &c. in the middle of the case, the door may be in front, as in a common clock-case, or in the back or side, as most convenient. It may be observed, that the machine is

fixed

fixed to a board, which is dove-tailed into the bottom of the head of the case; and that the head of the time-piece is set into another board under the great wheel, whereby it is kept perfectly steady, so as to withstand almost any shock it might receive.

The advantages to be derived from this time-piece are various and striking; but to mention only some of the principal: It appears then, that by placing one of these machines at each extreme of a watchman's round, and obliging him, as he passes the machine, to drop a token (which might be numbered, and his name stamped upon it) every half hour, quarter, or half quarter, as the vigilance of the place shall require, you will find the test of the man's duty and diligence according to the time he has been employed: no trick or contrivance on his part can counteract the movement of the horizontal wheel, over which he has no command; and each cell, as it passes under the chink or drop, is a kind of speaking witness of his diligence and fidelity in going his round, and will answer the next morning to the exact times he either was or ought to have been there. The same machine will answer in Custom-houses, warehouses, banking-houses, manufactories, bleaching-grounds, wharfs, and every place where watching, to be useful, must be exact; even sentinels on military duty might be required to leave tokens often, as memorials of their vigilance. It often happens that the Excise requires great exactness as to time in the duty of their officers, particularly in their visits to distillers, malsters, brewers, &c.; one of these machines placed at such houses would indicate to five minutes, at what time the officers had been there; and no fraud could be practised. Another use may be derived from it by farmers, manufacturers, ship-carpenters, and others, who employ many labourers, by ascertaining at what hours in the morning, evening, &c. their men come to and leave their work.

But there is a farther advantage to be expected from the use of these machines, if they become generally adopted; the security they may afford against destruction, in cases of fire suddenly breaking out at night. Too often has it happened that, for want of a timely alarm being given at the house where a fire has begun, the miserable family have been surrounded by the flames,

and perished; whereas, had the watchman been vigilant and in his duty, he might have roused them, and snatched them from the danger. This machine then serves the purpose of keeping the watchman always awake, and ready to warn and assist those who may have the misfortune to be in such a perilous situation.

In full confidence of its utility, when fairly tried, and relying on a candid interpretation of his motives, the Inventor (having obtained the usual Patent for securing to himself the right of making and selling the instrument) now submits it to the judgment of the public, under the assurance of its receiving that encouragement which it shall be found to merit.

Two of the machines are now in use at Christ's Hospital, where they are found effectually to answer their design.

Explanation of the Plate.

Fig. 1. represents the machine as ready for the watchman's use; the small doors opened by himself.

A. the brass box, in which is a small aperture or chink for the tokens to pass.

B. that aperture, just large enough to admit the tokens freely.

C. an opening covered with glass, shewing part of the horizontal wheel for the watchman to know the time.

D. a minute-dial, to determine the time more accurately.

Fig. 2. shews the machine open for inspection.

E. the upper side of the horizontal wheel, with the receiving cells between the two hour-circles.

F. the minute-dial, as in fig. 1.

G. the back part of the brass box, through which the tokens pass, and which, when the door is shut, projects over part of the horizontal wheel.

H. the opening of glass that appears before the edge of the wheel, as at C. fig. 1.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 27.

THE annexed drawing, fig. 3, is from an antique stone, on which the figures are sunk in.

Jupiter Serapis, a deity worshipped by the Egyptians in different forms. The head represents an Eagle, under which figure he was worshipped as Osiris; his lower extremities representing the serpent or snake of Esculapian.

* Rather a Cock's head, watched by a serpent.

EDIT. lapis.

lapius*, under whose form he was also worshipped. His left hand holds a shield in form of an Iris, perhaps, to denote the annual irrigation of the Nile. The right has a flaming torch by which he punished. It seems to have the breasts of a woman, which represents Iris and Fecundity. The inscription surrounding it, and on the reverse, contains many ancient characters, perhaps Coptic. It is engraved on that species of Jasper called Blood-stone, and was got in Egypt.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Sept. 3.*
THE inclosed (fig. 4.) is a drawing of a silver Ring, which was found a few days ago about a foot under ground, at Somerton Castle. The outward rim has a ridge, on each side of which is an inscription in very odd characters, which are copied as minutely as they could be. It seems to have been a wedding-ring, with a poesy, very common in former times. But what the poesy or legend is, perhaps some of your ingenious correspondents may be able to tell us. I read it as follows:

✠ I love you my sweet dear heart
✠ Go ✠ I pray you pleas my love.

Mr. URBAN, *Tilthead, Wilts, Sept. 6.*
IT was in compliance with the solicitation of a gentleman who, at that time, designed to publish a work relative to the curiosities of Wiltshire, that I drew up the following memoir, describing the remarkable manner in which a Bustard was taken on Tilthead Downs, and also some of the physical properties of that noble bird.

A man about four o'clock in the morning, on some day in June 1801, was coming from Tinhead to Tilthead. When at or near a place called Askings Penning, one mile from the village of Tilthead, he saw over his head, about sixty yards high, a large bird, which afterwards proved to be a Bustard. The man had scarcely ever heard of a bird of that kind. He had not proceeded far before it lighted on the ground immediately before the house,

which it indicated an inclination to attack, and, in fact, very soon began the onset. The man aligned, and getting hold of the bird endeavored to secure it, and after struggling with it nearly an hour succeeded, and brought it to Mr. J. Bartley of Tilthead, to whose house he was coming. The man, thinking it of little value, offered it to Mr. Bartley as a present; but as such he refused to accept it, and after some importunity prevailed on the man to take for it a sum which he received with some degree of reluctance.

During the first week that Mr. Bartley had this bird in his possession, it was not known to eat any thing; but at length it became very tame, and would at last receive its food from the hands of its patron, but still continued shy in the presence of strangers. Its principal food was birds, which it swallowed whole in the feathers with a great deal of avidity. The flowers of charlock and the leaves of rape formed also parts of its food. Mice it would likewise eat, and in fact almost any other animal substance. The food in passing into the stomach was observed to go round the back part of the neck.

Mr. Bartley is of opinion that the idea of the Bustard's drinking is erroneous; in support of which, he says, that during the time the above-mentioned Bustard was in his possession, which was from June till August following, it had not a drop of water given it, after two or three weeks at first, nor was it even then observed to drink. Thus he considers as an irrefragable proof that the generally-received opinion that Bustards drink like other birds is false. Their feet are not like those of other birds:—they have but three claws on each foot.

This bird was estimated to weigh upwards of twenty pounds, and to measure from the extremities of its wings, when extended, about five feet, and in height about three feet and a half. Its plumage was extremely beautiful, and by its garb, which was very majestic, a spectator would be led to suppose that it was sensible of its own superiority over others of the feathered tribe. In August 1801, Mr. Barney told this noble bird to Lord Temple for the sum of thirty-one guineas.

The Bustard inhabits the extensive downs of Salisbury plain, but its race is now almost extirpated. It is thought

* Although we know Esculapio was born at Epidaurus in Greece, yet the Egyptians had an Esculapius, from whence, as from many other deities, the Grecians derived their names,

that not more than two or three are now remaining.

Some time in the last Summer (1801), while this bird was in Mr. Bartley's possession, a nest, supposed to belong to this bird, or at least to its mate (for Mr. Bartley's was judged to be a male) was found in a wheat-field on Market Livingston down. It contained two eggs (they sometimes, though very seldom, lay three) about the size of those of a goose, of a pale olive brown, with small spots of a darker hue. The nest was made on the ground (by scratching a hole in the earth) and lined with a little grass. The eggs were rotten, having probably undergone a period of incubation.

An instance of a Bustard attacking a human being, or even a brute animal, of any size, was, I believe, never before heard of; and the occurrence of two instances of this kind so nearly together, may be considered very remarkable. About a fortnight subsequent to the taking of Mr. Bartley's Bustard, Mr. Grant, a farmer at Tilshead, returning from Warminster market, was, near Tilshead-lodge, something more than half a mile from the village, attacked in a similar manner by, it is supposed, the mate of the same bird. Mr. Grant's horse, being rather high mettled, took fright, became unmanageable, and ran off; and, consequently, Mr. Grant was compelled to relinquish his design of endeavouring to take the bird. RD. TUCKER.

MR. URBAN, *Dudley, Sept. 19.*
HOWEVER I might feel gratified by the flattering account of my address to the Royal Jennerian Society, which you were pleased to insert in the Magazine for last June, p. 525. I also felt conscious that my feeble efforts to promote the great cause of Vaccination in this neighbourhood were very much over-rated; and that merit was not sufficiently ascribed to whom it was due. Small, indeed, is the worth of these efforts, in recommendation of the salutary practice, compared with the more efficacious zeal of some of the medical gentlemen in this place, who imparted the distinguished blessing, especially the generous zeal of one, whom (in my Address) I justly styled "an ingenious ornament of his profession;" who, in the short space of three weeks, vaccinated (gratis) nearly 3000 persons.

Although by no means desirous himself that the publick should know to whom it is thus largely indebted, I conceived it to be an act of common justice to inform the publick, that the gentleman who had so liberally and so humanely devoted his time and talents to the service of his fellow-creatures, is MR. T. WAINWRIGHT*.

To discharge this equitable debt, through the medium of Mr. Addington, I requested, in July last, an insertion of the fact in your widely-circulating Magazine for that month; that the knowledge of such fact might be possessed by the publick as early as possible. To accomplish this motive, by affording the present brief testimony a place in your Magazine, you will much oblige,

Yours, &c.

L. BOOKER.

MR. URBAN, *October 4.*
IN reading the latter part of the twentieth chapter of the Romans, it appeared to me that there was a dislocation of the text, and that the latter part of the last verse ought to be connected immediately with verse the 23d, as follows:

Ver. 22. But I see another law in my members warring against the law of my Mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of Sin which is in my members.

Ver. 25. Latter part:
... So then (or inasmuch that, or therefore) I myself with the mind serve the law of God, but with the flesh the law of Sin.

Ver. 24. O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death.

Ver. 25. First part:
I thank God (who delivers me, *Mac-knight*) through Jesus Christ our Lord.
Yours, &c. X.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 19.*
AMONG the various absurdities with which modern times and modern manners abound, there is no one which seems to threaten more evil consequences to society, than the mania for juvenile (I had almost said *infantine*) performances, which has for some time prevailed, and seems to have
* In strict propriety, his highly-respectable Father should be included in this merited eulogium, who has also powerfully promoted Vaccine Inoculation throughout the whole range of his extensive practice. Digitized by Google

been

been introduced in consequence of the success of that extraordinary genius master Betty. The impropriety of conduct in the managers, who so lavishly rewarded his talents and exertions to the prejudice of old and experienced performers, has had the effect of filling the head of many a fond parent with notions of the theatrical abilities of his child, and with hopes that they will contribute (like master Betty's) to the filling of his father's coffers; and hence it follows, that, instead of reading *Cæsar's Commentaries*, and studying *Euclic's Elements*, the youths are reading *Shakspeare's Plays*, and studying *Home's Douglas*; and, as if it were not a sufficient evil to introduce thus early into a life of dissipation the youth of one sex, girls must also become rivals of *Mrs. Siddons* and *Mrs. Jordan*; and the pleasing modesty and blushing timidity which characterizes the female's tender years, be exchanged for the masculine effrontery of a stage heroine.

That this is not an exaggerated statement, I need only refer to a recent Play-bill, which announced the Tragedy of *Douglas* at the Hay-market Theatre, to be performed by *young Ladies and Gentlemen, from the age of 10 to 15, Pupils of various Boarding Schools*, at one of which they had performed this Play with great applause.

Now, Mr. Urban it is much to be wished, that the Managers of the Hay-market Theatre, when they issued this very extraordinary Play-bill, had favoured the publick with the names of the master and governesses of the different schools at which these young *Roscii* and *Rosieæ* have been thus wonderfully accomplished for the Stage; together with the terms of instruction at these seminaries, that no parent may be at a loss where to apply, and secure for his child so desirable a situation; as it will, no doubt, ere long (if it is not already), become a very difficult matter to obtain an admission into one of these *Académie Theatricals*.

But, to be serious:—among the many schemes set on foot by *Voltaire*, *Condorcet*, *D'Alembert*, and that host of wretches who combined to destroy Christianity, and to diffuse misery over civilized society, there was no one which shewed so accurate a knowledge of the best method to accomplish their infernal purposes, as that of corrupting and rendering dissolute the female sex.

Conscious of their influence over mankind, these conspirators against the peace of the world founded their strongest hopes of success on the contamination of the female mind; and can any means operate more speedily to such an end, than the introduction of young girls into the Theatre at an early age? Adieu to all decorum of behaviour, to all purity of mind! no longer will submission to parents and teachers be in the least regarded, when the child is, in her own imagination, a perfect Heroine. The least unpleasant consequences to be apprehended from such an introduction into life, is the elopement of this unfortunate pupil of *Thelxis*, with some wild stage-struck apprentice.

It would encroach too much, Mr. Urban, upon the limits of your Magazine, were I to take a review of the very many pernicious consequences which threaten society from this new system of education; but, should you think this letter worth insertion, I shall very probably resume the subject, if it is not taken up by some of your correspondents more qualified for the task than, Yours, &c. Cæto.

Mr. URBAN, Sept 18.

I CANNOT help relating to you a circumstance, singular, but which, I am told by a respectable person, actually happened in the neighbourhood of Mavea, in the Isle of Elv.

The wife of a large farmer was walking near their farm, and espied a man at a distance leaning on his stick for some time as if watching something. When she came up to him, she asked him (an old man) what was the matter? "Master!" says he, "I am observing a battle!" "A battle!" said she, surprised; "what battle?" "Between a snake and toad," says he; "they have been engaged this hour or more, and they are at it yet." And she says she observed the snake driving at the toad, when again made at the snake; and so they continued for the time they were there. Next morning the parties made it their business, so much was their curiosity excited, to attend the field of battle, when they found both dead; the toad being wrapped up in the foldings of the snake: the snake probably having squeezed it to death, partly, perhaps, dying of its wounds; and the snake, probably, dead from the infusion of poison at the orifice under the belly;

or you may account for it which way you please. This the good lady, who was an eye-witness, avers to be a fact.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, May 24.

IN a former letter, p. 795, I troubled you with an attempt to explain some verses inserted in Doctor Miller's History of Doncaster, p. 252, from a chimney-piece, formerly at Edlington Hall. Permit me now to add a few observations on the Doctor's Work.

P. 254. He gives us a copy of a Latin Inscription on an altar monument erected by Robert Moleworth, esq. for a favourite greyhound, in the wood at Edlington. The inscription terminates with "R.M.F.C. 1714;" to which the Doctor adds, "i. e. Moleworth fieri curavit 1714*!"

P. 283. He gives us a copy of a monumental inscription at Hooton-Pagnell, in which is the following passage:

"Hic mortales deposuit exuvias Dñi Joh. Stanhop de Melwood Park, in insula Axholm, eques aurati:"

(*Equi's aurati*, I presume) which he thus translates on the following page:

"Here lie deposited the mortal remains of Lord John Stanhop, of Melwood park, in the Isle of Axholm, knight, and bart.!!"

P. 215. He has given us a drawing of a "curious piece of antiquity," found about the year 1783, over the door way of the church porch at Loverfall, "with an *Arabick* inscription," which, by a droll piece of ingenuity, he has turned upside downwards, and then finds the inscription to be "Yebocht drol;" which (reading the words from the left hand to the right, and the letters of each word from the right hand to the left) he discovers to be "Obey the Lord." The three letters in the centre of the Inscription, when taken the right way upwards, are clearly *tht* and need no explanation; and such of the other letters as are decypherable, from the imperfect state in which they are given, are evidently of that alphabet which the late Mr. Asple, in the plate facing p. 146 of his *Origin and Progress of Writing*, describes as modern Gothick.

P. 321. The Doctor, speaking of the church of Thribergh, says,

"On the South side of the chancel is

a monument with the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of Sir Samuel Reresby, bart. who was Governor of York in the year 1688. He died the 16th day of August 1748, aged 69."

To this he subjoins the following note:

"There seems to be some *mistake* in the dates of this inscription; according to which, Sir Samuel Reresby could have been only nine years of age, when he was Governor of York."

In the last article the Doctor is very ingenious. He first commits a blunder, and then throws the blame of it upon the monument. The inscription, as I found it on the 4th of September 1795, was as follows:

Here lies the body of Sir Leonard Reresby, Baronet, youngest son of Sir John Reresby, bart. who was Governor of York, in the year 1688. He died 16th day of August 1748, aged 69 years.

When I copied this inscription, there was no memorial in the church of Thribergh for a Sir Samuel Reresby. Was there ever such a person as Sir Samuel Reresby, Baronet?

Sir John Reresby, the Governor of York, died the 12th of May, 1689, as appears by his monument at Thribergh.

P. 339. From what the Doctor says of Great Houghton, one would suppose the estate there came from the family of Rich to the family of Rhodes (Rodes). The reverse is the fact.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

House of Industry, Faringdon, Berks, Aug. 30.

Mr. URBAN,

IN a paper, a few weeks since, I observed the following recipe:

Eating the leaves of Bohea Tea is stated to have effected several cures in cases of Dropfy, in the course of a few days. About two large tea-cups full of the tea is infused in a quart of water, and during the day the decoction to be drunk, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.

As I had a pauper in the house at that time, who was given over by the visiting surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief. I repeated the dose but once; and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to hay-making, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's

* See our vol. LXXIV. p. 860 Epit.

name is Elizabeth Aulin; her age 68. Yours, &c. T. H. SHRIMTON, Gov.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.
THE duty of an Archdeacon, p. 216, is to assist the Bishop, by visiting the parishes, inspecting the churches, church-yards, and parsonage houses, enquiring into the state of repair and condition in which the same are kept, the residence of the incumbent, the manner in which the duty is performed, and making proper returns to the Bishop. Yours, &c. P.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 21.
YOUR correspondent who enquires after *Rockholt House*, p. 747, will find in Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London*, III. 162, that it may be traced from 1284 to the families of Compton, ancestor of the Earl of Northampton; Sir Michael Hickey, secretary to Lord Burleigh; Robert Knight, cashier of the South Sea Company, and Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. The mansion-house, for many years the residence of the Hickey, about one mile South of Wanstead church, was, in 1742, 1743, and 1744, a place of public amusement, for breakfast and afternoon concerts; and was pulled down in 1757.

In one of the rooms of an Inn at the gate of Wanstead House were, 40 or 50 years ago, a number of portraits of our Kings painted on board, in their robes and crowns, and lines of black-letter under them, said to have been brought from this house, which vulgar tradition called a Palace of Queen Elizabeth, only perhaps because she may have honoured Sir Michael Hickey with a visit at it.

Job's House, Islington, was afterwards better known as the *Thatched House Tavern*, and was kept many years by the father of Dr. Hawes, the benevolent Founder of the Royal Humane Society, who was born there.

Phillips's New Wells was a house of public resort, not far from *Sadler's Wells*, to which it was a rival. D. H.

•• To our correspondent enquiring after the family of Jacob Tontson (p. 747), we answer, Mr. Malone's *Life of Dryden*, prefixed to his edition of his Works, 1800, vol. I. 522—540. He was son of Jacob, barber-surgeon in Oldborn, born about 1656, apprenticed to Thomas Basset, book-binder in 1670; and by near 40 years trade, and a successful adven-

ture in the Mississippi Scheme, was able to lay out 80,000*l.* in a purchase, and so die worth near 80,000*l.* He transferred his business, about 1720, to his nephew, who died four months before him at Barnes, Nov. 15, 1735, bequeathing by his will, written by himself, in 27 pages, 34,000*l.* to his three daughters and younger son Samuel, and 50 guineas to his old uncle Jacob, for mourning, and recommends his family to his care. The elder Jacob left three sons, Jacob, Richard, and Samuel; to whom he left his estates in the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in strict settlement, successively.

Richard lived and died at Water-Oakley, 1772, M. P. for Windsor; and Jacob, who is called by Dr. Johnson "the late amiable Mr. Tontson," died without issue, in 1767; the last commercial name of a family connected with English literature for almost 100 years. He had two sisters, of whom the elder was married to William Baker, esq. an alderman of London, afterwards knighted, by whom she was mother to the present representative of the county of Hertford, and several other sons and one daughter, now all dead; and the younger married to Mr. Lampriere, surgeon. EDIT.

THE PROJECTOR. No XLIX.

THE pens of many of my predecessors have been laudably employed in investigating the good and evil of Novels, and Novel-reading; but, as the manufacture of Novels is still carried on to a very great extent, it is, I am afraid, to be inferred that these writings have not been followed by all the success they deserve. This, however, as in other matters connected with public instruction, is a cause rather for regret than surprize. Long experience ought to have convinced authors and teachers, that to point out what is hurtful, and to induce people to avoid it, are two very different processes, and rarely effected by the same means.

It will not be expected that any thing new can be advanced on a question so often handled; and, indeed, in all these my labubrations, I have hinted what my readers are not to expect much of that kind. Yet, perhaps, this very circumstance may recommend the present *Projector* to the attention of the readers of Novels, since no class of people are more partial to the repetition

of the same adventures, the same language, and the same sentiments. I hope, therefore, they will grant to me a little of that indulgence so liberally and constantly extended to the manufacturers of their favourite studies, who would be thrown totally out of bread if their customers were so nice as to reject one Novel merely because it resembled another, or refuse to read what they had often read before.

The chief argument, if I mistake not, in collecting omisions upon the subject in favour of Novel-writing, is, its "tendency to teach proper conduct in the affairs of common life." But, if I may be permitted to differ from the many authorities in which this is advanced, namely, the prefaces to at least five hundred of these publications, I should presume that this argument can affect only such Novels as treat of common life, the number of which is so small that they may be fairly set aside without any injury to the main question. The great majority treat of a kind of life which is so far from being common in any sense of the word, that we may safely aver it is to be found in print, and no where else.

Nor is this the fault of the creators of romantic life; I question, indeed, whether it is even their misfortune, because a Novel founded on common life must be miserably deficient in all those circumstances from which the pleasure of Novel-reading arises. That pleasure I take to consist principally in the reader's being introduced into the acquaintance of a class of personages of superior wealth and rank, of extraordinary virtues and extravagant vices, with whom he is not likely to become familiar in any other way. Common life too abounds so little in adventures, and has so much of the level insipidity of plain sailing, or the flat and humdrum motion of towing, that without very extraordinary aid, and a complete derangement of all its progress, I know not how even a couple of duodecimos could be manufactured from the history of any man that ever existed, and existed, as men in common life do, for no other purpose than to mind his business, provide for his family, and perform the quiet duties of a good Christian and a good subject. We are also to consider that the most interesting part of every Novel is a detail of distresses; but distresses in common life are so tame and unpicturesque, that,

besides their making a very sorry figure in themselves, they are utterly incapable of producing any sweet sympathizing effect on the most tender-hearted reader. It is wonderful, indeed, what a difference is observable between the distresses of real life and those which are produced by the printing-press; nor is the difference less striking between a disappointment, an embarrassment, a discovery, an escape, in real life, and the same event, or an event by the same name, when it is introduced with a beautiful type, and upon paper wire-wove and hot-pressed.

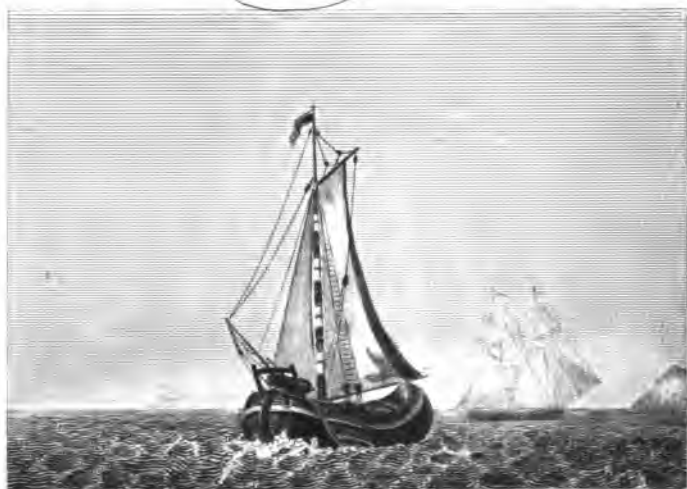
I allow, indeed, for I wish to treat this subject with all the impartiality in my power, that people in common life are visited by afflictions which have at least the same names we read of in Novels: but, ah! what a difference in the description of them and in their effects! I allow, too, that they meet with disappointments, but of what kind? Not of the heart, but of the counting-house; not virgins ruined, but bills dishonoured: not vows disregarded, but bonds forfeited; not daughters eloped, but securities run away. I allow that in common life there may be sudden faintings, and sudden fits, hectic flushes, and alarming deliriums; but, alas! so little are these connected with sentiment, that, were the cause of them to be investigated, we should shudder to stain the chaste pages of Romance with the most distant hint of them. Who, indeed, would bestow a tear upon pain and anguish, when it could be proved that they proceeded more from indigestion than from love; and more from obstructed perspiration than parental cruelty! Besides these cogent reasons, it is well-known to nurses and apothecaries, that when people in common life faint away, are seized with a fever, or lose their senses, their attitudes, language, and appearance, however interesting in an hospital, would make a sorry figure in a mansion, and are miserably deficient in that harmony of colouring, and delicacy of touch which make agony delightful in a Novel. There are two things I may add, which people in common life know nothing about, but which are indispensably necessary to give pleasure to pain, and dignity to distress: these are the *je ne sau quoi*, and the *tout ensemble* accompaniments in heroic affairs, to which no translation can do justice, and there-

fore





Mat Prior



A French Gun Boat.

fore I abstain from the attempt. Suffice it to say, that they have a most charming effect on the diseases of romantic personages, while, if applied to those of common life, they would, to say the least, be a little suspicious. We should, for example, have no very favourable opinion of the delicacy of a lady who talked of the *je ne scai quoi* of the rheumatism, or the *tout ensemble* of the colic. I may add, on this part of my subject, what I believe is consistent with general observation, that nothing requires more skill in Novel-writing, than to introduce the furniture of a bed-room, which, in common life (from which the outlines must be taken) is very ill adapted for general view, being, indeed, composed of articles to which it is difficult to attach sentimental language. A skilful writer, with a good flowing imagination, may venture upon a pillow-scene; but I have known very few who were able to disorder the blankets, or draw the curtains, in a heart-moving way.

With respect to *proper conduct* in common life, our Novel-writers act upon a scale rather too confined to be generally applicable. The only part of conduct which forms the subject of their precepts is marriage; and here they make a full stop, as if the performance of the ceremony carried with it an irreversible degree of happiness and virtue which no future misconduct could interrupt. But this is not all; for they either surround marriage with too many difficulties, or give it too many blessings to be very useful in the way of precept or example. The parties must suffer torments beyond all that occur in real life, and almost beyond the utmost stretch of imagination, merely that they may pass through this probationary trial to a state of immense wealth, of splendid houses, parks and pleasure-grounds. Now, in common life, we know, that marriage is neither very difficult nor remarkably lucrative. The parties meet together without any of those extraordinary risks from rope-ladders and blunderbusses which accompany courtship in Novels; and if they happen to have acted improperly in any stage of this business, it is very rarely that they are rewarded or punished by a wife of extreme beauty, or vast wealth. Perhaps, indeed, it may be alleged that they may learn in Novels a superior

style of courtship, a set of elegant and chosen phrases, and a mode of depicting a bleeding or a broken heart, which would all give a prodigiously taking air of refinement to common life. Patterns of letters, and samples of speeches on such occasions are, no doubt, plentifully scattered in these volumes; but, although they read more smoothly, and sound more musically than what are written or spoken in common life, there are many reasons for supposing that in some cases they would not be successful, and in others not very intelligible. And there are persons who think that this mode of copying one's wishes and wants out of books, and decorating the mind with second-hand feelings, is not very much to be depended on, and has no very intimate connection with sincerity. I do not mean that it has not been sometimes tried, but I am apt to suspect that the courtship begun in a Novel has a natural tendency to end in a Farce.

With regard to *proper conduct* in other situations, I do not find that Novels bestow much attention on them, and for the same reason I have offered when speaking of afflictions and distresses. Honesty, punctuality, civility, sobriety, &c. are virtues which would make no figure in the world of fiction; and accordingly, when they do occur, they are generally allotted to the servants, an old butler, or housemaid, or perhaps, a farmer, on the edge of a common, who has a beautiful daughter. But the affairs of the 'Change of the counting-house do not admit of that sublime redundancy of epithet, and glare of metaphor, which distinguish the transactions of an alcove, or an arbour. Behind a garden-wall, or behind a tree, an event of tender interest, an incident most strikingly impressive, may originate; but what can a lover do behind a counter, except to attend the demands of his customers, to weigh his sugars, and to measure his molasses?

All this, however, while it seems to refute the opinion that "Novels are calculated to teach propriety of conduct in common life," ought not to excite the resentment of the writers, or be construed into an attempt to injure them. On the contrary, I have only endeavoured to deprive them of a merit to which I have proved they could not justly lay claim; and I hope that what has been advanced may form

some apology for their quitting, at a very early period in the history of Novel-writing, the business of common life, and introducing their readers to the company of persons of rank and fashion.

The consequence of this has been two-fold. The writers have obtained a much freer range for the energies of imagination from their ignorance of the life they pretended to describe, which is a matter of much more consequence than many of my readers may suppose. The other advantage is the gratification of perusing the secret history of personages whose manners it would be delightful to copy, because every thing they do, and every thing they suffer, every thing they say, and even their very silence, are accompanied with an air and a grace highly fascinating and irresistibly sympathetic.

From the commencement, indeed, of this alteration in the manner of writing Novels, we find that every thing advances on the scale of refinement, and that such common things as tears and sighs and sobs become so refined and double-refined as to be wholly beyond the reach of persons of moderate fortunes. For the latter, perhaps, this is a lucky circumstance; for they who never cry but when they have cause, think nothing of the pleasures of sorrow, and would no more endeavour to heighten the complexion by tears, than they would to decorate a broken limb with ribbons. From this alteration likewise in the creation of proper personages, remote from common life, we may observe that saintings, swoonings, fits, and phrenzies are all managed in a manner, and written in a style far more picturesque, and better calculated for effect than before. In some respects, indeed, our notions of refinement may be thought to have been carried a little too far, as in the business of fighting duels, one of which at least, seems indispensable to a lover; and it becomes as necessary for him, before he can marry his mistress, to call out an antagonist, as it is to take out a licence. I may also instance the case of suicide in consequence of disappointments of the heart, or, as they are sometimes called in vulgar life, contradictions. It, probably, was never the intention of the writers to give lessons of this kind, but merely to complete a pathetic scene by the introduction of a pond, a river, and a wil-

low tree. These landscapes have, however, produced a farther effect; and I cannot help here remarking, that as the ideas of some lunatics are observed to take a tincture from the Politics of the times, so the fair suicides of late years appear to have caught their wild fancies from their romantic instructors; and, despising the vulgarity of the New River, or the Thames, universally prefer the Canal at St. James's, or the Serpentine in Hyde Park*. Nor is it less noticeable that the papers, in recording these transactions, forgetting all other circumstances, dwell on the person of the suicide with an elegance of description, and of flattery exactly in unison with the language of those fictions which set the example.

But even high life may be exhausted; and such appears to have been the case when, what I may term the third revolution in Novel-writing took place, by the introduction of castles and spectres, blue chambers, and long-vaulted passages, murders, and robbers, and assassins from page to page. These must have administered a new series of delights, and of instruction, but of what kind it is not easy to determine. We have not yet heard of any iuns being mistaken for castles, nor innkeepers' daughters for princesses. Some considerations, however, on the architecture of these gloomy mansions, these "deep solitudes and awful cells" may, perhaps, be the subject of a future Projector.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

THE portrait of *Blomfield*, the Historian of Norfolk, mentioned in p. 799, is evidently that of *Flamsteed*, the astronomer, who died in 1719. The similitude to *Vertue's* print is very striking. Substituting the image of one man for that of another, reminds me of a learned and ingenious friend of mind, who is a collector of living personages; many of whom are to be seen in his portfolio whose likenesses were never drawn: such fancied semblances, indeed, for want of better, may please some connoisseurs, but will scarcely gratify the publick at large.

Yours, &c.

G.

* Let not this be read as a passing sneer at Novels; it deserves more serious consideration, and, perhaps, will be found not remotely connected with an insatiable and exclusive taste for romantic reading.

MR. URBAN,

October 14.

IN Plate III. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, are the Medals struck in commemoration of laying the first stone of the Free Church at Birmingham, July 22 (see p. 766.) No. 1 and 2 was generally circulated, and many of them worn with blue ribbons at the breast of the spectators. The other, 3 and 4, was intended to be struck in gold and silver, and presented to their Majesties, their family and suite, had they honoured the ceremony with their presence. In swinging the stone into its place, it overpoised for a short time, but was soon righted. The site was shewn for money to crowds of spectators for several days afterward, being a large trench with a sloping bank, which, at the time of the ceremony, was fitted up with boarded seats like an amphitheatre.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MR. PRIOR TO BISHOP TRELAWNY.

Westminster,

"My Lord, July 3rd 18th, 1707.

"I HAVE very little to trouble you with besides my wishes that you have had a good journey, and found part of your family in health; for another part of it I can pretty well answer, for I come from Mr. Trelawny, who was *pro solito suo more* at his book. I was going towards the school, to pay my respects likewise to Mr. Charles and my friend Neddy*; but I met them coming from school, both without hats or gloves, which indeed are but useless accoutrements for two so great philosophers as they are. Ned was a little negligent in some other parts of his dress, and his face not extremely clean. This was occasioned by his having just before boxed with a beggar-boy bigger than himself; which, I presume, was at once to shew his courage and his humility.

"Harley is as yet so invisible, that I cannot possibly come to a close conversation with him, though I have sought him with all imaginable care.

"No ecclesiastical removes have been yet declared. Trimmell, we say, will be Bishop of Norwich.

"Mr. Shelton, who gives his duty to your Lordship, tells me he hears that a very good living, Knoile, in Wiltshire, is vacant, and in your Lordship's donation. It was enjoyed by one Trippett.

* For an account of Bp. Trelawny, and of these three sons, see Bp. Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, vol. I. pp. 406, 417, 418. EDIT.

"Mr. Duke came last night to town. We are to be together at Edisbury's on Monday night.

"Drift has got your George and chain, and takes care to send them as your Lordship directed. They are very finely worked and enameled; which, in some measure, may atone for the delay of the workman.

"I am ever, with great respect and duty, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

MAT. PRIOR *."

MR. URBAN, *Southampton-street.*

DURING a late excursion to the sea, in which I had frequent opportunities of noticing the French Gun-boats so much dreaded by this Nation, it occurred to me that possibly many of your numerous readers might never have seen them, and that a slight sketch would not be entirely uninteresting. The vessel in front (*see Pl. III.*) is one of the smaller class, and carries two large guns, one in the stern, the other in the bows. The latter runs upon a swivel beneath a wooden frame; the bolt-spring is elevated on the frame to keep it clear of the gun. The ship in perspective is a praam of the first class, mounting from 16 to 24 guns. The flouilla (at least if we judge from the prizes) are badly manned and indifferently built.

AN EYE WITNESS.

MR. URBAN.

October 10.

WHEN I contemplate the droves of cattle passing on Sundays by my door, and the York Highflyer, which I meet on the North road coming to town in service time, I say to myself, What fine subjects these for our modern Reformers! But, when I see the overloaded stages of every denomination, and hear of the breakage of the limbs of his Majesty's subjects four times in one month, by overturns and overweights, and the delay of their business by waiting for a cure; and when among these Reformers I observe not incumbents and officers of parishes, magistrates and resident country gentlemen; I conclude they are only a regular uniform catalogue of men whose imagination sets up crimes and follies which are not real, or who demand such pompous professions of redress, and wink at what passes before their bodily eyes; and I cannot help exclaiming *Quorsum hæc vestigia teneant?*

A MODERATE REFORMER.

* See the Autograph, Plate III.

MR. URBAN, *New-street, Hanover-square, Oct. 16.*

IN your last, p. 809, is a letter to Dr. Moseley from Mr. Roberts, of Warwick-street; in which he casts some very gross aspersions on Mr. Merriman and me. These are evidently intended to injure our characters, in order to exalt that of Dr. Moseley, the accuracy of whose statements we have called in question. Mr. Roberts says, the *history* of the cases of Curling's and Englefield's children, which he gave Dr. Moseley with a view to their publication, he finds *have* been controverted. In a letter to me, dated June 5, 1805, he says, "Since *many cases*, which have borne evident marks of Small Pox, *has* been denied by the friends of Vaccination, I thought it my duty to offer one, &c." It was natural to expect that the case here alluded to occurred in a child who had undergone Vaccination; but, when I went to Mr. Roberts's house, I found it was a case of Small Pox in a child who had never been vaccinated. He informed me, however, that the matter with which it had been inoculated was taken from a child in Edgware Row, previously vaccinated by an eminent inoculator. Having acknowledged that case to be the Small Pox, I could readily believe this assertion.

Mr. Roberts, however, boldly asserts, that, among some of the very warm advocates for Vaccination, there generally appears a pre-determination to resist the most glaring facts, where they militate against their new but false theory. This I deny, and shall continue to deny, till Mr. Roberts brings forward better proof of his assertion.

Mr. Roberts accuses Mr. Merriman of telling a falsehood with respect to Mrs. Curling's child. Mrs. Curling, however, solemnly declares that Mr. Merriman's statement is true. It is the same that she gave me before, and again, since Mr. Merriman's publication appeared. It is stated in Mr. Roberts's letter, that matter might have been taken on the 7th day. Admitting the fact, it proves nothing. Even Mr. Goldson confesses, in his last pamphlet, entitled, "Some recent Cases of Small Pox subsequent to Vaccination," p. 73, that although "the character of Chicken Pox is certainly distinct from that of Small Pox, yet there are certain anomalous cases which might be mistaken for it, when not noticed before an advanced period of the disease. The com-

mon duration of the pustule is five days; but in such cases it is often protracted to the ninth. A remarkable instance of this species of the disease happened here a few weeks since, in two children who had been vaccinated between two and three years. *Many of the pustules continued to the tenth day. This induced some very respectable practitioners to suspect it was Small Pox,* until a child, who never had either disease, caught it; when the vesicular appearance at the beginning was more distinctly observed."

With respect to the cases which occurred to two children previously vaccinated by me, Mr. Roberts thinks it absurd to suppose there could be Chicken Pox not turned at so late a period. It is, however, equally absurd to suppose that there could be Small Pox at so late a period containing only lymph, when the disease was mild and distinct. Some of it was taken by several practitioners, and used in inoculation without success; which is no argument of its having been variolous.

But, to put this question out of all doubt, it is only necessary to mention the following particulars. When I had taken some of the fluid on a lancet, and found it to be mere lymph, I asked the mothers of the children what was the appearance of the eruption when they first observed it. One of them replied that it consisted of watery blebs; the other immediately added, it looked exactly as if the children had been scalded. This is confirmed by Mrs. Green, of Swallow-street, who saw the cases at the time.

However, to prevent any misrepresentation, I requested the favour of Dr. Willan to call on the children in the course of the day, which he was so kind as to comply with; and in consequence he sent me a note, in which he says, "I have examined with attention the children at No. 26, Swallow-street, and find them affected with the *Chicken Pox*. Most of the vesicles on the face have been destroyed by friction; but the chest, in one of the children particularly, exhibits the *finest specimen of Varicella I ever saw*. Believe me Yours truly, Robert Willan."

Several other medical men saw the cases at my request; and all those of the greatest experience were decidedly of opinion that they were Chicken Pox, particularly Dr. Hooper, who shewed me a drawing of a similar case.

Mrs. Lea has since assured me again that

that the eruptions in the two children, and in another from whom they caught the disorder, consisted of blisters, containing a watery fluid. In her child, it first appeared on the body; which is another characteristic of the Chicken Pox. The mother of the other children is now absent; on which account I could not learn any farther particulars respecting them.

When at Mr. Roberts's house, I asked why they had not given me earlier information of the cases; and they answered, because two medical men, who saw them at first, declared they were the Chicken Pox. These particulars, I doubt not, will be amply sufficient to satisfy every impartial person, how far Mr. Roberts is justifiable in the observations he has published on the subject.

JON RING.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea College, Oct. 8.*
OBSERVATIONS that may contribute to the accuracy of your valuable Repository, will, doubtless, be received with pleasure, and obtain a ready insertion; I beg, therefore, to offer for this purpose a few remarks upon the Review of the Monastic History of Bury St. Edmunds that appeared in your last Number, p. 841.—It appears that, from my anxious desire to give as many representations as possible of the remaining Antiquities, I have introduced an obscurity into the first plate, that might have been avoided by keeping separate the different subjects of which it is at present composed; the four heads at the four angles of the plate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, are the only subjects described in Hist. Bury, p. 9. and which I have thought might probably have been executed prior to the introduction of Christianity into East Anglia. The centre of this plate is described at p. 43; and, as your Reviewer rightly conjectures, is certainly a representation of the legendary history of St. Edmund, but is of much later execution, taken from a different part of the monastery, and totally distinct from the four curious antique heads that were dug from the foundation of the church.

In your note respecting St. Edmund's Church there is a very considerable error:—The *first*, or original church, was built by Sigbert between A. D. 680 and 687. Hist. Bury, pp. 17 & seq. The *second*, into which the body of St. Edmund was translated from

Hoxne, A. D. 908, was then generally termed the Wooden and not erected by Sigbert, but who first called the attention of the East Anglians to the neglect of their martyred sovereign. Hist. pp. 48 and 66. n. When they were established in the Monastery church was demolished, and by far more splendid erected by Abbot Baldwin, A. D. 1032. p. 72. gave place to a fourth and situated by the Sacrist, and sufficient state of forwardness in 1095, to receive the holy bones. This distinct account is given several re-edifications as they each other in the chronology of the History; but will receive connected illustration in the allotted in the second part of the description of St. Edmund's Church.

In Sir H. Spelman's Latin p. 177, are these words: "*Scilicet columnis Marmoreis*." From the present remains of the capital pillars it is very evident they were not built with marble therefore rendered in the text "ornamented with marble;" note that "Gothic Architects accustomed to face their pillars with laminae of marble," is to show that such a mode peculiar to the buildings at Bury the word *lamina* meant to express thin facings employed in such a manner in contradistinction to blocks used in constructing pillars in those countries where marble is more easily procured.

The reasons given in the text and quoted in your Review, intended to prevent any dissentiment that might arise from the Papal Bulls, Royal Charter Benefactors' Wills, &c. published at full length. The whole work is founded upon these Documents, and the plan of the subject of the composition has condensed the substance of the connected narrative; this avoiding the numerous repetitions necessarily attendant upon a relation of such Documents, and less expensive, though certainly more laborious, than if they were copiously given in their original. A reference to these originals gives the Work whatever

authenticity it is entitled to; and for which I have wished to express my gratitude to those gentlemen who so liberally supplied me with them, particularly to Richard Gough, esq. of Enfield, who, by generously permitting me the use of Mr. Martyn's Collection, has given several curious originals to the publick, and afforded me the information necessary for discovering and examining many others. I am also now farther and especially indebted to the liberality of the University of Cambridge for the permission granted me of borrowing from the Public Library six MS Registers of Bury Abbey; and also to the Right Honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire for a similar accommodation respecting an antient MS Register of Bury Abbey, now forming a part of the Archives of the Dutchy of Lancaster. These indulgences have enabled me to proceed with the second part of the History of Bury, in a more accurate and extensive manner than was possible by consulting them occasionally, and at a distance from home; and have thus also afforded me the means of making an addition to the Work, interesting to the Antiquary, and to all the possessors of Monastic Lands, by giving an abstract of the numerous Leases, Grants, Appropriations, &c. with such minute and accurate references as will render perfectly easy any necessary application to the Originals. RICHARD YATES.

Mr. URBAN, October 7,

I WISH your correspondents would not refer us to MSS. at Oxford, which are not in every one's reach, but give us the epitaph referred to in p. 798, col. 2. l. 10.

In answer to the enquiry about the chimney-sweeper's boy, p. 800, there was a similar case of a girl who claimed superior education and connexions, and was taken by the Magistrates and parish-officers, and other benevolent inhabitants of Tottenham, and after several years fruitless enquiry, and lodging in the workhouse, was put out to decent and reputable service.

P. 800. The language of the Prayer at the end of Cawodde's Homilies is only the particular orthography of the writer, and not particularly of a foreigner.

P. 801. The steeple of St. Mary at Dover very much resembles that of St. Peter's church, Sandwich.

I am not satisfied with the explanation of the inscription on the ring, though I cannot propose a better, and indeed hardly read it or distinguish the Saint with her attribute, the palm-branch.

P. 808. Much has been said about Church discipline and forms; but what shall we say to the opinion of a minister of the Established Church, delivered from the pulpit, that it were better for a clergyman to be silent in his parish than for a layman to undertake instruction. This, applied to any but itinerant lay-preachers, is in the spirit of a complete High Church man, which is gaining ground but too fast in the controversy with Dissenters and Sectaries, though it should be the last argument used; unless we convert it, like cannon, into the *ultima ratio regum*.

If the antient Deed, p. 811, is in Latin, it should be translated "lands and buildings;" and "*warrant before all*," See a similar inventory in the "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England," published by Mr. Nichols in 1797. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, October 6,

THE object of the Zealots for Evangelical Religion, call them by what name you please, cannot be better marked out than by St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Galatians; "to make a fair shew in the flesh. For neither they themselves who are circumcised keep the law, but desire to have you circumcised that they may glory in your flesh. But, God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ by whom the world is circumcised unto me, and I unto the world: for, in Christ Jesus neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availeth any thing, but a new creature. But as many as walk according to this rule, peace be unto them and mercy, and upon the whole Israel of God." The Apostle plainly requires a good life, and the practice of morality beyond the name and profession of a sect. P. Q.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(Continued from p. 806.)

ON the morning of the 19th we opened our astonished eyes on the glorious expanse of Windermere, flowing a tract of country 14 miles in extent. The beams of the rising Sun quivered

quivered prettily on the margin of the Lake, and a little fleet of boats rode at anchor in the peaceful harbour of Low-wood. We ascended a gentle eminence in a lane leading to the village of Troutbeck, and frequently turned to survey the prominent beauties of the surrounding landscape. The stupendous chaos of rocks terminating the Northern shore, to us appeared no other than the *Pyrenean Chain*, and a very moderate exertion of the fancy transported us to the classic borders of the *Leman Lake*. Notwithstanding the variety of character which the shores of Windermere present, the oblong regularity of its sides is rarely diversified by the jutting of a promontory or the sinuosity of a bay. Before us rose, in a magnificent cluster, the rocks of Hardnose, Wryknot, Rainbarrow, &c. towering one above another in awful grandeur, and harmonizing all the infinite varieties of shade, while the silver pikes of Langdale undulating fancifully along the verge of the horizon, filled the broken intervals of distance. From these sloped the tame fells of Conistone, degenerating Southward into low and naked downs, shelving to the shores enlivened here and there by inclosures of green pasture and yellow corn. Some handsome knolls, pointed with wood, variegated the ornaments of the Eastern beach. The mediocrity of the Southern boundary, however conspicuous, might have escaped the severity of Criticism, if it were not unfortunately exposed by the splendour of connexion. In scenes like these, where Nature, working in the style of a bold and independent Master, launches into the wild and fanciful, and soars beyond the conception of human genius, we are unable to reconcile an association so distasteful, and would rather have been blind to the beauties, than have witnessed the deformities of the picture. Consistency is surely compatible with the boldest design; and it is painful to see the *liveliest* colours mixed on the same canvass with the *sombre*. The woody valley of Troutbeck, or Trout-river, an interesting walk of two miles from Low-wood, boasts a few scattered cottages, a moss-grey church, and a stream, so beautifully clear that not a fish nor a weed can escape detection. But these are not the only boast of Troutbeck. The modest register of her sons, "To Fortune and to Fame unknown," is ennobled by the birth of *Rumney*.

and *Wilson*; names honourably distinguished in the history of our Arts and Jurisprudence.

We crossed the river and mounted a green slope, ornamented by the neat and hospitable mansion in which the learned Judge tranquillized the evening of his active life.

Untainted by the guilty bribe,
Uncurs'd amid the harpy tribe,
No orphan's cry to wound his ear,
His honour and his conscience clear!

There is a capacious quarry above Troutbeck, that furnishes a stone of excellent durability, and from this were conveyed the materials employed in the last reparation of Westminster Hall. On our descent towards the Howe, and the farm-house of the Stricklands, we snatched a glimpse of the river working its way furiously through the glen, and almost buried in the depth of its woody sides. Here opened an extensive view of the Southern shore, comprising the farthest sweep of the Lake, and the islands floating in its bosom. Beneath us, in a marshy bottom, stood the heavy edifice of Calgarth House, the residence of the Bishop of Llandaff; a station so unhappily selected, as to exclude every interesting view of the enchanting scenery that surrounds it.

On our return we made a frugal meal in the harbour of Low-wood. The Sun shone most splendidly on the mountains, and the serene azure sky was without a cloud. The white sail flitted by the wall of the garden, relieved at intervals by the alternate dashing of the labouring oar.

We revelled through a long evening under the majestic rocks of Rydal. The path winding round the head of the Lake opened upon a rich vale of meadow, luxuriant from the moisture of its mother streams. Here we crossed the river Rothay, and traced it through the valley, which is of the finest verdure. We were awed at the approach of those rugged rocks that looked so smooth and silken at a distance. Their broad bases are shrouded in a labyrinth of wood, while their loftier sides are occasionally broken by a projecting point, or an insulated hollow. Here the solitary cow, cautiously descending, crops in uninterrupted security the delicious herbage. Such is the tremendous elevation to which the aspires, that the animated speck would be unperceived but for an accidental

motion. But, notwithstanding the cautious inactivity of these animals, they are sometimes punished for their temerity, and precipitated lifeless into the pastures. We passed some enviable cottages at the foot of this Alpine pile. The Rothay kept pace with us till we reached Rydal; but not without a soft murmur. Ambleside is a little straggling town, shutting up the pass to the Vales of Ulswater and Kewick, and indebted for much of its interest to its situation. This is celebrated by the Antiquaries as the well-selected station of a Roman encampment, the site of which presented a natural barrier to the incursions of an enemy. Curiosity has not been deficient in exploring, nor has industry failed to accumulate, the rich relics of military valour; for here the very guides are *Philoplers*, and a town is poor indeed that cannot boast a *Museum*! (*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *Birmingham, Oct. 3.*

AS your Magazine, p. 810, contains "an old and curious Inventory," dated 1622, you will probably think the following, which is of greater antiquity by at least two centuries, deserving a column in your valuable Miscellany. The funeral expences are not among the least interesting parts of this curious record; which, with many others of earlier date, I owe to the kindness of the Rev. G. H. Leigh, the present worthy vicar of Dunster, co. Somerset.

Robert Gardynier is named in a deed 13 Hen. IV. A. D. 1411.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

"Inventor' bonor' et cattall. Joh'ne Blakebury, al. Hurlebusch de Dunsterr, que fuer'nt in domo sua die obit' sui, app't' p' visu' probor' & fidedignor' hom' p'och' S'c'i Georgii Martyro in villa de Dunsterr, vid'z. Rob'ti Gardyn', Joh'is Slugge, & Rob'ti Paule.

"In primis h'uit in moneta xls. sterl. It'm ij coop'tor p' leet' app'tuit' iijjs. vjd. It'm ij lodiac' app't' ijs. It'm ij par. lynthcam. p'tii vjs. iijjd. It. j mapp' cu' j manetere' ret' p' xijjd. It'm j patell. p't' xvid. It' ij p'apcio' cum j falier' p't' vjd. It'm j tripid, p't' iijjd. It' j verue' cu' cobberd p't' vd. It'm j tabula p't' iijjd. It'm j tecur' p't' iijjd. It'm iij quart' brasii de frume't' p't' xxvjs. viijjd. It'm iij quarter' brasii ordeacii p't' xxjs. iijjd. It' xvj quart' bras' Aven' p't' liijs.

* Where *Maye*, in the second line, is perhaps an error for *Mo'ye* (Monty).

iijjd. It' p' iij quarter' frume'ti p'tii xxjs. It'm iij bush. frume'ti p'tii iijjs. It'nt ij porc' p't' iijjs. It'm j tabul' in pistirno p't' ijd. It' ij p'vas ollas enecas p't' iij s: iijjd. It'm j brake' in pistirno p't' xijjd. It'm j braciun' p' fernis, p't' xxxs. S'm to't' xli. xvijjs. ixd.

"Unde. In expensu' ad pasotend' vicinos in die sepultur' ejus. Solut' in carni' bovi mult' & vitul' xxixs. ijd. It'm in specieb's xxd. It'm in pist' viiid. It'm in lumine ad cremand' circa corp' iijjs. iijjd. It'm in oblat' viid. It'm solut' Prior de Dunsterr ad celeb'nd' p' a'ta ijs. vjd. It'm iij monachis iijjs. It' v capellan' iijjs. vjd. It'm in vino viijjd. It' solut' p' tabul' clavis ad faciend' cista' p' corpor' ijs. iijjd. It' solut' p' j cacabo ad coquend' carnes vid. It' trib's coc' ad faciend' p'ndin' vjs. It'm solut' clerico ad colligend' et retrodelib'and' p' apcio' et dist' et ad s'ched' xxd. It'm cleric' ad pulsand' jd. It'm precar' ad e'nd' circa villa', et ad faciend' puten' ijd. It' p' lanaeo' p' n'or' vjd. Et deb' Joh'i Clerke, p' reddit' vjs. viijjd. It' Joh'i Holco'be p' reddit' vs. It' p' reddit' j p'ti iijjs. It'm p' redditu' j g'dini xvjd. It' p' redd' te'l' Rob'i Milwerd ijs. vjd. It' p' rep'ac'o'e ten' in q' maneb' xxjs. It'm p' repac' ten' Joh'is Holcombe xijjs. iijjd. It'm deb' p' j brac' brasii xxxs. Joh'i Walsam'. It' d' Walt'o Robyn p' frume'to vjs.

S'm expensu' cu' debit' ix li. vjs. Et rem'es xxijs. jd.

MR. URBAN, *Dagenham, Oct. 18.*

YOUR correspondent Clericus, in his lectures on the charges on Briefs; (p. 818,) has misstated the sums collected for the new church at this place. So far from the second Brief bringing in the Parish debtors, the actual receipts were as follows:—First Brief - £.92 14 8.

Second Brief 160 9 4

£.253 4 0

Allowing for contingent expences, which cannot exactly be ascertained, but did not amount to more than about fifty pounds, the Parish were clearly gainers, upwards of 200l. I have thought it right to correct this inaccuracy in Clericus's statement; at the same time I cordially agree with him, that some regulation, in regard to the charges on Briefs, is absolutely necessary. If M.

+ An instrument made use of in kneading the dough is, in some parts of England, called by this name.

‡ Can this mean a boulding machine? *Cerniculum* is a sieve or boulder.

§ Probably the *bracium* above-mentioned, as the amount is the same.

Mr. URBAN, *Reclary Cottage, Hanwell, Oct. 16.*

AS you paid me the compliment of inserting in your Magazine for August last, p. 750, the late translation of "The unfortunate Miss Bailey," I feel it a duty to your correspondents to acquaint them, that on the suggestion of a very ingenious friend, the words "honores cauponabere" in the 2nd line of the 4th stanza are exchanged for "honoribus dignaberis!"

"Sunt mihi deni solidi, quam nitidi, quam pulchri!"

His accipe, et honoribus dignaberis sepulchri."

Before I decided on this alteration, I had recourse to the highest authority on the subject; and if any curiosity should be excited in your readers, to have the opinion which influenced mine, I am happy to have it in my power to gratify them, by the permission granted me by the illustrious Scholar alluded to; of which I most gladly avail myself, to send you his letter for publication. I am not at liberty to give his name to the world; but the taste, the feeling, and the erudition of your readers will not hesitate in ascribing it to its true author.

Yours, &c. G. W. GLASSE.

"To the Rev. Mr. Glasse.

"Dear Sir,

"I shall always be happy to answer any question proposed to me by a man of your extensive learning, and correct taste. Your friend is right in maintaining that *cauponari* belongs to the seller, not the buyer. "*Cauponari*—lucri fordidi causâ, seu caupones solent, aliquid venditare, vel facere adeo," —says Gesner. "*Cauponans*, qui cauponant exercet, *καπηλεύων*, et. translatè, aliquid lucri causâ faciens," —says Faciolati. I might illustrate this sense by passages in which *cauponas*, *caupo*, *cupa*, or *copa*, the hollers (who was generally a strumpet), are mentioned; but you will get more easily and more fully at the Latin word by attending to what is said of the correspondent Greek term. Now, on the words of St. Paul ad Corinth. Epist. 2. cap. ii. ver. 17. *Καπηλεύει* τὸν λόγον τῷ θεῷ thus writes Alberti: "In voce *καπηλεύει* est metaphora à cauponibus, qui vinum aquâ miscet, atque ita vendunt, lucri causâ. Vetus interpret

ideo vertit—"adulterantes," quod de sophistis, et hic de falsis doctoribus dicitur; eleganter hanc in rem loca observaveram ex Luciano et Maximo Tyrio. P. 359. of Alberti's *Observationes Philologicae* in N. T.

He quotes from Clem. Alex. Protreptics, οὐ καπηλεύσεις τὴν ἀλήθειαν, This is said of the teacher, not the scholar. Alberti does not quote Lucian's words. I will quote them, and you will be convinced: "*Μάλιστα δὲ ἐμύκησεν τὸν ἐπὶ μίσθῳ φιλοσοφῆσαν, καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν ὅποιον ὅσπερ ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ἀφελῆναι*" *Ἐργαστήρια γὰρ ἐκάλει καὶ καπηλεύια τὰς τῶν διατριβῶν.*" P. 65. Vol. I. Edit. Reitz.

Again. Lambert Bos in his *Observationes Criticae*, Part 2. p. 31. explains *ἀρεθολογεῖν τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας*, and contrasts with it the *ἐργάτας δοῦλους*—hæc alia metaphora à cauponibus fraudulentis petita, qui vitia a vino proficiendis vendunt, dixit Paulus οὐ καπηλεύσεις —x. τ. λ.

Again: "*Infitores et venditores quilibet ita formare, fingere, et adulterare solebant merces suas, ut eò facilius albe dicerent emptores,*" says Kypke. Hinc *καπηλεύειν* est adulterare, artificiosè facere et exornare, ita ut vel inhærens rei vitium luco tegatur et emendetur, vel naturalis illius pulchritudo ante juvetur et augeatur. Hinc falsi apostoli *δοῦλὸς τὸν λόγον τῷ θεῷ*, magis vendibiles reddebant merces suas, veritates religiones Christianæ, &c."—Kypke's *Observationes Sacrae*, Vol. 2. p. 245.

Again: *καπηλεύειν*, says Palaiet, "est cauponari, quæstiui habere." Sic Philostratu. Vit. Apole. Lib. v. οὐ γὰρ ἐνεδροι *καπηλεύειν* δίκας. The judges "*cauponabantur judicia*—non tantum aniem, observantur cl. Raphaeli, verbum hoc lucri cupiditatem involvit, sed etiam fraudem atque dolum, ut apparet ex opposito ejus, quod Apostolus subnectit, *ἀλλ' ὡς ἐξ ἐλπίρηνειας*."—Palaiet, *Observationes Philologicae*, p. 419; he quotes this distich from Pallas:

Τυχῇ, καπηλεύεσσα πάντα τὸν βίον,
Αὐτὴ κάπηλός ἐστι τὸν,—ὅθ' ὁ θεός *.

You see the seller is always meant,

* Is it not probable that the celebrated lines with which Juvenal concludes his tenth Satire, are connected with this distich? And is it not decisive as to the reading '*nullum numen habes*'?

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never, never the buyer. As to *perfidus caupo*, in Horace, you know that Taylor in his Civil Law would read *perfidus hic cautor*, which he illustrates, p. 220. A friend of Taylor's proposed the emendation: it is very good; and pray observe, that without knowing what Taylor's friend had suggested, Schrader, cap. 4. of his Emendationes, p. 69, proposes and illustrates the very same emendation. This I throw in, as a sort of Manilla. I have to add, from Hesychius Καπηλεύς. μέλαπωλις. ελιοπωλις. καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὰς τροφὰς καὶ πότις.

A learned acquaintance of mine adds a reference to Philostratus, in the quotation from Palaires, and also from Hesychius an interpretation of καπηλεύς, to which you will also subjoin the following words from Hesychius: Κάπηλος μέλαπράτης, ὁ τὰ πρὸς τὰν ἄσπετον πικράσκων. Κάπη δὲ ἡ τροφή. The seller, not the buyer, is expressed by καπηλεύς, and therefore my learned friend, you are mistaken, in your own use of *cauponabere*."

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 24.

WHEN I offered some animadversions on the nature and tendency of Melancthon's attacks upon the clergy, it was not my design to be drawn into controversy, or to enter the lists with so hardy a champion. But as I perceive he has (p. 721) condescended to notice my observations, and to let me in for a share of that abuse which he so liberally pours forth upon them, I must request you will indulge me with a few words in reply.

I am there characterized as a "lofty Churchman," and some other "lofty" expressions are applied to me, because I have presumed to lift up my feeble voice in behalf of a body of men, whom I considered to be shamefully traduced. In endeavouring to vindicate their character, I was actuated solely by the respect I bear them, and regard for the interests of religion, which, in my view of the subject, must suffer in proportion as her ministers are held forth as objects of contempt. In what light the Clergy may consider my humble efforts I neither know, nor am I solicitous to enquire. They may, perhaps, exclaim, "Non taji auxilio," and treat their opposer and their advocate with equal indifference. But, however this be, I have no

reason to feel dissatisfied with the part I have taken, in calling the attention of those to this subject whom it more immediately concerns, and who are doubtless much better qualified, if they judged it proper, to defend their own cause. I shall, however, venture to make a few observations on his last *Philippic*, in which I come in for so considerable a share.

That, in some instances, his charges might unhappily be too well founded, I did not attempt to deny. But I contended that they were by no means so general as he insinuated, and that it was *uncandid* and *illiberal* to throw out such general accusations against the whole body, for the misconduct, or (if he like it better) the vices of a few. What is Melancthon's reply to this? Instead of supporting his assertion by any thing like proof, he only reiterates his former charges in language more violent than before, and tells you he could substantiate them if he had not the fear of the Ecclesiastical Court before his eyes. I am not much versed in the proceedings of that Court; but I believe the Canons of the Church, upon which they are founded, encourage the presentment of such flagrant offences as M. points at: and for my own part, I do not see how he can conscientiously avoid denouncing the offenders to those whose office it is to take cognizance of their conduct, consistently with his great zeal for religion, and his professed regard for the interests of the Church. In doing this, he will evince the sincerity of his professions, and deserve the thanks of all good men.

M. solemnly disclaims "the smallest intention of injuring the Established Church," or of "labouring at her destruction." Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to assign motives to any man's conduct. They are best known to God and his own heart. We can only judge of them from their obvious tendency. To me, I confess, it appears, that to pour forth at stated intervals general invectives against the Clergy, does not favour much of regard for that Establishment of which they are Ministers. A real friend would, I think, rather cast a veil over their faults, and seek, by private admonition, to restore them to a sense of their duty, than take delight in exposing them to the public eye, and making them the constant theme of discourse.

When

When Abraham interceded for guilty Sodom, he prevailed with the Almighty to spare the city if only *ten righteous* could be found therein. But the meek Melancthon inverts this rule, and would consign to disgrace and infamy the whole order of the Clergy (with the exception, I suppose, of those who arrogate to themselves the title of *Evangelical preachers*), on account of the vices, real or imputed, of a *few* among them. For, till I am convinced by some argument more weighty than his unsupported assertion, I shall ever contend, that, however unattractively his charges may apply in *particular instances*, they by no means attach to the *body at large*. This is the point on which we are at issue, and which it is incumbent upon him to make good: and if he fail herein, the world will judge what degree of credit is due to one who shews his regard for the Establishment by vilifying its Ministers, and supplies the want of argument by “lofty” declamation.

As the vindication of the clerical character was the sole object I had in view in taking up my pen, I shall here close my correspondence with Melancthon, in the hope that what I have advanced may in some degree contribute to the desired end. And I conclude with an earnest wish, that all who bear that sacred character may be so circumspect in their conduct as to give their adversaries no ground of offence, and that Melancthon himself, who professes so much zeal for the honour of our holy Religion, may be brought to a temper more congenial with its mild and benevolent spirit.

Yours, &c. A CHURCHMAN.

MR. URBAN, October 18.

THE aspersions thrown by your correspondent Melancthon upon the character of the Clergy considered as a body have been answered, and in my opinion satisfactorily refuted, by Sincerus, in your last, p. 792. There is, however, one point which he has not touched upon, that may account for the multitude following enthusiastic lay-preachers, in opposition to the regular Clergy. It is, because these self-appointed Apostles preach to the mob in their own vulgar language, making use of the lowest similitudes to *illustrate* the Word of God. You know, Mr. Urban, like loves like. They continually terrify the minds of

their hearers with coarse threats of everlasting torments should they absent themselves from the conventicle. This operates on the illiterate congregation to a surprising degree, inasmuch as they prefer unconnected declamations addressed simply to their passions, to a regular series of argumentative essays on the divine doctrines held forth in the Bible, and the sublime system of morality inculcated by the Christian Religion.

For mine own part, whilst regularly attending divine worship in my parish church, although I have frequently been a witness to the smallness of the congregation, yet I have never departed dissatisfied, nor had reason to suppose, that I should better myself in the eye of Omnipotence by forsaking the Religion of my forefathers in absenting myself, and following the multitude to do evil.

Every candid mind must free our Clergy as a body from the aspersions thrown upon them by Melancthon, and by such as Melancthon. Instances of *inattention* may, indeed, sometimes occur, where the tuition of youth, or numerous family, or other causes, may claim a great share of attention. Instances of *illiteracy* will be less frequent whilst we justly boast our flourishing Universities as seminaries of learning and virtue; and let us hope, Mr. Urban, that instances of *immorality* will rarely, if ever, be seen in our priesthood. Melancthon's bold assertions recoil upon himself; and let him feel that the reason he has not drawn down upon him the anger of many of your clerical readers is, because the Clergy endeavour to follow the example of their divine Lord and Master, “who, when he was reviled, reviled not again.” J. TURBerville.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

IN Mr. Porter's Panorama painting of Seringapatam, which, I believe, is allowed to be very correct, the Sultan's palace comprises a curious mixture of the Pointed architecture, known by the appellation of Gothic, or at least of architecture approaching to that style. The lowest, which of course is the most ancient, part of the tower has narrow pointed windows; and its perpendicular ornaments consist of angular buttresses, very different from either the Grecian or Saxon mode of building; and the lower part of the palace

has windows of wider dimensions, with a waving pointed outline, similar to what we find in the more ancient Gothic of our cathedrals. Now, if the palace be, as the shewer said it was, a building of 2000 years date, or even of half that antiquity, it far precedes our Pointed style of architecture; or if of coeval or even later date than ours, it is improbable that we should have borrowed the idea from India, or that country from us. Whence then the origin of the Pointed form in India? With us it seems to have been suggested by the intersected Circular one. May it not in India have arisen from the vistas formed by those groves or avenues of trees, under which the inhabitants might probably assemble for the purposes of religious worship? I know this latter hypothesis has been contended for as the ground of the Pointed architecture of this country, but with very little probability. I shall be happy to read the opinions of any of your ingenious and able correspondents on the subject. A SECOND TRAVELLER.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXXIX.

WINDSOR CASTLE (as far as the present Survey goes) *concluded.*

PURSUING the description of St. George's Chapel; the next object that presents itself is the screen and gallery entering into the choir. This work is a new performance, not executed either in oak or stone, the usual materials made use of in our Antiquities, but with a subterfuge, a fictitious make-shift, called "Artificial Stone," a composition made up, it is generally understood, with street rakings, sand, grounded glass, and I know not what; and then burnt together in a kiln. We know the properties of stone; of this compound we have still to learn its lasting qualities. Confining our observations to the manufacture of this screen, it may be thus commented on. From the great size and variety of parts constituting the Design, the whole was first obliged to be modelled in several pieces with clay, in order to make moulds from to cast therein each particular portion, previous to their being put into the kiln for hardening. Now, those who know the nature of clay, wherewith to make models, find it impossible to tool, in such a substance, forms so correct as if they were trying their skill either in

wood or stone: hence the work cannot be perfectly true or sharp. Thus, when every particle is put together, after undergoing the above process, what with the different shrinkings of the baked materials, and the inequality of the lines, the whole work affords a very unpleasant sight to the professional looker-on. For instance, the mouldings of the cornices, and other horizontal dressings of this screen, instead of running straight, or level, take an undulating course; the perpendicular lines either overhang, or fall back from the plinths or bases, in many a turn of tortured shape. From these hints it necessarily follows, the rest of the screen partakes of the like distortions. To speak of the design itself, it certainly is the best imitation of our Ancient Architecture that has yet been produced; and I am inclined to believe that those who composed this performance and the South Porch, are not one and the same Artist. After all, I should be glad to know upon what reasonable grounds the original screen was thrown aside: it surely was of sufficient importance, so as to accord with the stall embellishments of the choir, to which it led; at least, the workers of those stalls, not yet fallen below estimation, thought it an appropriate appendage to the sublime display they had there set forth. Hollar's elevation of the old screen certainly enables us to give an opinion of its merits even from such a "shadow," so left us. Others, as well as myself (admirers of our Antiquities), retaining in memory so excellent a work, will, surely, be always ready to own with what particular satisfaction they beheld it when in existence. There was one peculiarity in the screen I could never reconcile to my good liking, and that was the square headed door-way in the centre; a pointed one being always adapted to such situations. This remnant of the design has, notwithstanding all considerations, been retained; to warrant, no doubt, the principal cast of the new organ-case, which seems in the whole turn of its features to have been guided by the square-headed appurtenance alluded to. How is all this to be reconciled likewise? I have always, and shall still continue to hold an organ-case in the light of an odious decoration, obstructing the view of an interior from one end to the other, and which, in our Ancient or Religious edifices, so admirably

admirably calculated to be seen in a continued line, particularly in the upper tiers, demand the utmost attention. Nothing in our Antiquities warrants this monstrous sort of case, and organs used in former times (three or four in some Cathedrals) were always placed on high without this disfiguring cover, and on the side of a choir, or in some other unobtruding situation. To shew the perverse minds of certain men; ancient altar-screens, which were erected to add a sublime effect to the most sacred part of a church, and to carry on the perspective interest of the scene, are by them pointed out as a deformity, by stopping up the view of the building, and, of course, advised to be destroyed*; while, with the same breath, they endeavour to evince how needful it is to fill in the space dividing the nave from the choir with a dark mass of something†, in truth an organ-case, as an appearance at once the most eligible and beautiful!

Among the magic stall-work of the choir, I ever paid my chief attention to the Sovereign's stall. I have before me a large drawing that I made some years back of this particular stall, and cannot perceive a sort of bordered awning, which is now placed before the stall itself, thereon to hang curtains, &c. My guide assured me such awning had always been thus open to observation, I having expressed some doubts as to its being an original ornament. How is this to be sealed in my account? Within the arches beyond the stalls the partitions have certainly been altered. I cannot speak to this positively, other than with regard to the removal of the iron screen or monument raised over the grave of Edward the Fourth. Looking at Hollar's views, this screen stood rather within the arch, and its greater part projecting into the North aisle, without any fence or partition before it, and opening in full view to the altar. In my recollection, a partition entirely excluded it from sight. The screen is now once more in view, and pushed rather beyond the arch, advancing, as it were, into the choir, and a new sort of tracery fence (done in *composition*) worked up behind it. The back of this fence is converted into what is called a monument, wrought upon the modern system, and totally unlike any

thing in our Antiquities, with *black marble columns and tablet*, and an *inscription* thereon, to the memory of Edward IV. At the foot of this monument is a *black marble slab*, with another inscription in the centre to Edward. The contrivance of making the letters of both these inscriptions take the black letter make will not pass with Antiquaries; as such letters should have been set, according to the old way, either round the ledge of the tomb-part of the monument, or round the ledge of the slab, and not in a tablet, and in the centre of the slab, as we here behold them. In the name of consistency, why affect to follow our Antiquities by piecemeal? why pluck a bit of this, and purloin a morsel of that, and then, like the half-a-j provers of *forbidden* and *superstitious* objects, know not how to select, or where to place their forced imitations? These efforts to me seem egregious and ridiculous.

The altar-screen owes its putting together to a late Windsor Architect, who set about things in this way at a time when architectural ideas fluctuated between the prevailing modes of building then in practice, and the modes used by our Ancestors; unwilling to set aside the former as of Roman and Grecian growth, and fearing to adopt the latter as being the produce of the "Dark ages." Therefore, that he, the said Windsor Professionalist, might not incur unpleasant reflections by leaning too much toward either system, he has packed together tripods, vases, with pointed shields and pointed arches: Adelpi ornaments with the Tudor tracery. The time when this screen was composed, I repeat, was marked by architectural doubt and uncertainty. Now we are bolder grown, can openly avow our attachment to our old styles of Architecture; can affirm, that we *restore*, we *imitate* its charms: we can condemn, and destroy some of its brightest examples; and we can *improve*, that is, transform our most beautiful Cathedrals to what they ought to have been at their first foundation! O enlightened! O envied Nation! who may boast of men who can do all this, nay, more, who *have* done all this! I proceed: The pulpit is a feeble trial by the same Master of Design; therefore, there need not any time be wasted on its particulars.

The great East window. While

* Salisbury, Lichfield, &c.

† Salisbury and Lichfield Cathedrals.

standing in the midst of the Choir, and ruminating on the transparency before me, I said thus to myself: What is the end aimed at by knocking out the enrichments of this window in its mullions and tracery, stopping-up the two adjoining windows North and South, and filling-up a third in continuation on both sides with obscure opaque paintings of arms, &c.? Is it, that so large a transparency of the Resurrection as now takes up the whole opening should have the presumed effect of inspiring a thought that it is the first and most glorious appendage in the splendid mould? It is not for me to account for the introduction of such a performance, which, from the enormity of its size, and the prodigious vacuity it stands in, entirely acts at variance with the contour of the whole interior. Such a piece of handy-work in any other building, either on the Roman or Grecian plan, would have done honour to the painter, and high praise to the suggester of producing to the world so vast a specimen of coloured glass. Here is gained a transparent scenic exhibition, and here is lost one of the finest ancient terminations of a religious edifice the land could own. The first consequence raises a momentary applause, the second an enduring regret. What this window once was, we cannot but remember; what it is, we but too plainly witness; what it will be, enquire of the masons who destroyed the original parts, and the painter who has made good the opening so left by them. The mechanic patiently waits to give his assistance when the hour comes to require it; while (if report is true) the artist constantly attends to amend the fading tints, to which his utmost skill cannot ensure a permanency. Were our ancient men of the chisel and the pencil kept to such professional "watch and ward?" Did their stone or their glass labours ever evince this precarious, this imperfect halt of science? Sir Reginald Bray, the great architect, when he announced to his country that this royal chapel was completed, beyond a doubt left it with a hope, that no hands but those of Time would ever be affixed to any part of this his all-perfect erection, to shake, to rend, to mutilate. If still his spirit hovers over these vaulted ailes, where arched symmetry and suited enrichment sit enthroned, how will these

transformations here made manifest stand in judgment! Let my ideal phantasies have way.—And now they sink in Reason's cell.

Novelty ever reigns. Other victims of her power advance, ready for our argumentative sway. *Improvement* too is in her train, and ranges with a force not to be repelled. Within this Isle's wide round these sisters twain wanton at their will; they revel in the Antiquary's sighs, and triumph in his mortifications. What, then, must I for this lay down my pen, cry all is lost? Ah! no; pursue again my ceaseless task of professional reprehension. The cause that bids me forth glows still within my breast: a flame that cannot leave to burn but with my life; a life dedicated to the illustration and protection of our Antiquities.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, *Chichester, April 13.*

I BELIEVE no town in Great Britain would afford a more copious field of research to the Antiquary than the city of Chichester. If some account of the Antiquities of this place can find a corner in your inestimable Magazine, they are very much at your service.

On the site of the market-house in North-street, in this city, was discovered, *anno* 1731, a stone sunk in the ground with the following inscription:

"Neptuno et Minervæ templum pro salute domus divinx ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis lætati augusti in Britannia. Collegiorum fraborum et qui in eo sacris vel honorati sunt de suo dedicaverunt donante arcem Pudente Pudentini filio."

By this stone, which is in possession of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood, it appears that a temple had been erected to Neptune and Minerva, by the Emperor Tiberius Claudius. Thus, Chichester was early in the possession of the Romans, which accounts for the great number of coins which are dug up in every part of the city. The Broil, a common on which barracks are now erected, about a mile North of the city, is the site of a Roman encampment, and the fossum and valle still remain.

At Fishbourne, a village about a mile West of Chichester, was discovered about the 20th of March this year, in digging by the road side for the foundation of a house, a tessellated pavement about 13 feet 6 inches in width.

One end runs under a hedge, so that the length has not been ascertained. In the middle is a space about two feet in diameter, where the workmen found part of the base of a column. A fine spring immediately under the floor gives probability to the supposition of its having been intended for a bath. It is paved with small black and white stones, but no figures or any thing were found to convey any idea of the time or purpose of its erection, except two small copper coins of Vespasian. Several pieces of Roman cement, however, are picked up on the other side of the road; so that if the discovery were followed up with spirit, some valuable pieces of Antiquity might, perhaps, be found.

But it is not only to the admirer of Roman curiosities that Chichester will afford amusement and delight. Its noble cathedral, and a light elegant Gothic cross in the centre of the four principal streets, form excellent subjects for the admirer of the Architecture of the middle ages. The cathedral, which, like most others, has suffered from Time, and from the ignorance or vicious taste of those who repaired it, has been partly built in the time of the Saxon or antique Gothic Architecture, and partly later. This circumstance, it must be confessed, takes off something from its beauty; as the massive columns and arches of the former correspond but ill with the slender elegant pillars of the latter. But I mean not here to give a complete account of the Architecture of this cathedral, even if I possessed the ability. I shall only remark, that the tomb of that beautiful Poet, Collins, in one of the aisles, possesses a double charm in the eyes of the lover of the Fine Arts. It is an admirable piece of Sculpture; and is adorned with a very appropriate epitaph by the celebrated Hayley.

Yours, &c. VAHOTSAV.

MR. URBAN, O^d 19.
IT may be no unprofitable question to enquire of the "Architect," whence comes it that, with all his professed knowledge of our ancient architecture, his constant zeal shewn for its preservation, his seemingly just criticisms on modern imitations of such remains, his merited exposure of innovations wrought thereon, he tells us

* See our Review of Haye's Hist. of Chichester, p. 433.

nothing of what works he has been employed about, or what encouragement received from the great and affluent, to give a degree of credit to his animadversions and his comments. We cannot suppose he has more *modesty* than other men, that keeps him back in this particular. There certainly must be a something behind the curtain that hides this part of his endeavours from the "world's garish eye." We who are curious about this business earnestly require an explanation, and hope the "Architect" will not in this instance be *silent*, but regard the application of his friend
Q. U. I.

MR. URBAN, Birmingham, O^d. 6.
THOUGH the legend on the Ring, in p. 801, is very obscure, and your correspondent R. C. of Middleton (from whose initials we may recognize a valuable writer), acknowledges it to have completely puzzled him, as well as others; I am unwilling to give it up as an *hopeless case*; and beg leave to throw my "mite of conjecture" into your antiquarian treasury.

S^CA. BAR, or *Saint Barbara*, certainly occupies the most conspicuous place on the Ring, but its wearer does not seem to have relied *solely* on her protection; for I think the small letters may be read *ihesug, maria, or thein & (et) maria*.

Yours; &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

MR. JUSTICE HARDINGE's Charge to the GRAND JURY of GLAMORGANSHIRE.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

"The Calendar is a very light one, except a commitment, upon a Coroner's Inquest, of Murder, as I thought; but which, the officer now tells me, is a mistake of the Calendar, and should have been Manslaughter. But I hope, and I also believe, that your Coroner is very much upon his guard, in directions to his inquests; especially upon subjects of this nature, in which they are naturally guided and swayed by his judgment. It is no trivial thing to charge a man with murder, if he be guilty of a subordinate homicide, though a felony. There is an odium inflicted on him by the verdict of that inquest, and there is jeopardy of life incurred; because upon that verdict he must be arraigned before a jury here, and put upon his trial. These manslaughters are disgraceful to the Welsh, and, I must add with concern, to this part of that whole principality, the West. They arise either from the habit of tippling to excess—

cels (a most prevalent custom of the Welsh)—from a false and miscalculated sense of honour and spirit—or from the rage of what is called pugilism, converted into an article of taste, and a science. In either of these views, the death of a man demands a peculiar guard against a repetition of it, by such liberties with human life as these.—Of a more general nature, I have no topics to lay before you. The rumour of invasion, or of combined fleets at sea, break no slumbers here, though you are the inhabitants of a coast. You have no fear, because you have a soldier and a sailor to defend you, who listens to no compromise of public spirit, and spurns every alternative but that of conquest over tyrants—or death at his post, upon the bed of honour, with arms in his hands. If you look at the map of Europe, and see what a diminutive appearance our islands make in that scale, you naturally ask yourselves, how it comes to pass, that we are the centre of union for all the powers of the Continent, against the despotism which has trampled them under its foot? What is the answer to that question? We are no taller men than our neighbours in the world, we are not more opulent, we have not more strength, of any kind, we are not more valiant, we are not better politicians, and, I fear, that we are not more virtuous. But we have a Constitution of Government, the wisdom of ages, practically understood in all its blessings, and the envy of the world. It is a Constitution alone, which almost inspires those who live under it, with a genius worthy of the interest at stake, and resembling its character. It unites the energy of power, and the bond of allegiance, to the jealous discipline of a popular check over it, if it lean an inch to oppression. You have received this precious gift (you, the Welsh, have pre-eminently received it) from ancestors half lost in antiquity; but whose descendants have been signalized for their valour and public spirit; you will feel it as the most valuable and proudest heir-loom of your inheritance. I said, that we had no reason to boast of superior virtue, as compared with our neighbours; and my determined spirit of indifferent justice compels me to reprobate a local incident of this town, which (if Religion is not a word, a name, and a sound) is of a deeply mischievous impression. Yesterday opened a month which is, perhaps, the most critical of the harvest. The inhabitants of this town are opulent, and are enlightened. We have at this moment another harvest in our hands, and are, perhaps, to defend its produce at the point of the sword; we have properties, freedom, and life, at stake. That Religion is no cypher in the

warfare before us, we assert and prove, by the habit of consecrating banners upon the altar. Yet, it was yesterday, that, in the church of this town, at the table of the Sacrament, except the Judge, the Sheriff, the Minister, and a part of his family, we had but one communicant, a poor tradesman of the town! You may depend upon it, Gentlemen, that if such habits of negligence are continued, our Calendars will assume a more formidable hue. That is not all the mischief. Every local defence must have the hearts of the neighbours around you, which never can be obtained, unless religious examples are imparted and circulated by the rich. What must servants think of superiors, who appear to be elevated above the duties, and even the appearance and the exterior of religion? Their defence will be a rope of sand, unless they are loved and revered by those connections. I cannot wish or pray for a better destiny to this town, than to beseech that it could, as one great family, resemble the house of the High Sheriff, in which I had the honour of sleeping a few nights ago. The servants there would lay down their lives to defend their master and mistress, because they are made religious, humane, and good, by the example of those whom they serve; and more like children, than as dependants. A master and mistress like these are blessings of incalculable value in the neighbourhood, and their public spirit is a model of political wisdom, which every circle of life should emulate, but most of all, the inhabitants of rich and populous towns. There are two other subjects of a local nature, upon which a few words may be attended with use; one of them is, the list of those from whom juries are taken, who sit upon life and property here. I am told, it is a list extremely defective and partial. The result is, that men of inferior estimation, but who are exempted by law from the burthen, receive and bear it by force, that all the suitors of the Court are at the mercy of those who are not likely to do them justice; that abler men are excused; escape from a legal burthen, and rob the parties here of their enlightened assistance. The Magistrates will see how to controul and redress the mischiefs so described, by their check over the petty constables who make out the list, who are punishable, by a fine at least, if it is incorrect. Another topic is, that of roads; they are much improved in this country, but much remains to be done still. If it be tyranny to make new roads by force, upon a failure of all other expedients, I count the name of a tyrant; but I had rather see this power in your hands—and superfluous in mine.

189. *Considerations on the late and present State of Ireland, in which Catholic Emancipation is fully discussed; in Refutation of Observations and Reflections thereon, by Robert Stearne Tighe, Esq. of Mitchelstown, in the County of Westmeath; and on a Letter to the Earl of Wycombe.*

OUR Review of Mr. T's Observations and Reflections will best be given in the words of the author of the "Considerations."

"We may fairly conclude, from the general tenor of this writer's observations on the state of Ireland, that he is radically ignorant of it; and this cannot be a matter of surprise to us, when he candidly declares, in his first page, that he was absent from it near twenty years previous to the year 1800, when the incorporated Union took place.

"Had he resided in his native country during that eventful period, he would have discovered the real source of the rebellion of 1798, and of the treasonable conspiracies which preceded it; and he would have learned that they were exactly the same, in their causes and effects, with similar occurrences which continued to agitate and disgrace Ireland for above 160 years previous to the Revolution.

"In his second page he tells us that 'a tolerably extensive intercourse in private life, in various parts of England, has enabled him to bear testimony (and he witnessed it with the truest satisfaction) to the generally and zealously cordial disposition of the people of England towards their fellow-subjects of Ireland.'

"Of this the British Legislature gave ample testimony, in granting the Irish an equal participation of their trade, with only a few exceptions, and in gradually repealing, previous to the Union, the penal laws against the Irish Roman Catholics.

"But I would ask Mr. Tighe how it comes to pass that these religionists were in some degree peaceable and obedient, while they were subject to restrictive laws; and that, ever since their repeal, they, in imitation of their ancestors in the 16th and 17th centuries, have manifested a sanguinary disposition towards their Protestant fellow-subjects, a desire to subvert the constitution, and to separate their native country from England, with the aid of a ferocious foreign enemy, justly abhorred by every nation in Europe? and yet the Irish Papists have not ceased to court their alliance, and to solicit their assistance, to accomplish these purposes.

"The whole of this pamphlet consists of assertions, repeated with disgusting taunts.

GENT. MAG. Oester, 1865.

tology, that there would be great wisdom in putting the Irish Romanists on the same footing with the Protestants, and that it could not fail of promoting the prosperity of Ireland; but his assertions on this point are not supported by a shadow of argument; nor does he even attempt to shew how this expedient is likely to produce the benign effects which he anticipates. In defence of his plan, he quotes the opinion of some English statesmen, who are as ignorant of the real state of Ireland as they are of Kamtschatka or California, and whose errors on this subject have been the source of unutterable calamities to that island.

"It is much to be lamented that the Government of England have been most egregiously deceived, as to the state of Ireland, by men who are totally ignorant of it, or by persons who are led, by sinister designs, to impose on them. In his third page Mr. Tighe speaks of 'the steady and impartial line of conduct adopted and pursued by the Earl of Hardwicke;' and he says that 'he trusts his countrymen will ever entertain a proper sense of the temper, moderation, and humanity, which have marked his Excellency's character.' I would ask Mr. Tighe, how it has happened that all these excellent qualities, and the conciliating disposition of the present Viceroy, and, I may add, of his predecessor, have not, in the smallest degree, abated the rooted disaffection of the Romanists, which, like a smouldering fire, is ever ready to be blown into a blaze by the breath of accident? The following incidents afford woeful and unequivocal proofs of this: The very general insurrection which took place on the landing of one thousand French in the year 1798, in two provinces, the dreadfully-distracted state of Leinster and Munster in 1799, and the catastrophe which occurred on the 23d of July, 1803, which burst forth when a delusive calm prevailed, and which is so beautifully illustrated by our immortal Bard:

'But as we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
[der

As hush as death; anon the dreadful thund'ring rend the region.—SHAKESPEARE.

"Government tacitly acknowledge their apprehensions of similar events by the salutary precaution which they have adopted for above a year, and which they continue at this time, of having the streets of the metropolis perambulated in the night by patrols of cavalry*; and they have insulated

* "It is well worth observation, that the

insulated the castle of Dublin, by pulling down all the houses contiguous to it, as a measure of security.

"Since the arrival of Lord Hardwicke in Ireland, the Committee, or Directory, now sitting in Dublin, have sent two ambassadors to Paris, and they continue to maintain an alliance with the French, which began so early as the year 1794.

"Notwithstanding all these alarming circumstances, Mr. Tighe tells us, in his fourth page, that this is a favourable opportunity to enter upon, what is called by the vulgar and ignorant, *Catholic Emancipation*." (pp. 3—7.)

"We may learn, from history and experience, the only sure guides to statesmen, that the Romanists, not only from their past conduct, but from the noxious doctrines of their Church, which from its infallibility are immutable, *never* can make good subjects of a Protestant state"; and this is deducible from the uniform opinion of their most learned divines, ancient and modern. These doctrines were so subversive of social order, and dangerous to the constitution in England, by producing treasonable conspiracies against the State, and assassination plots against the Sovereign, that severe penal laws were enacted against them, on grounds of political necessity, in the reign of Elizabeth; and, in process of time, they almost extinguished the Popish religion. Penal laws were not enacted against them in Ireland till after the Revolution, and they were by no means as severe as in England; though the Irish Romanists, for 160 years previous to that period, were uninterruptedly guilty of treasonable combinations, rebellions, and massacres, whenever they found any favourable opportunity to carry them into effect; and they frequently solicited the assistance of foreign powers to separate their native country from England.

"These laws made them, in some degree, quiet and obedient to the State; and their operation was such that they would have made Ireland a Protestant country ere now, had they not been repealed. So early as the year 1782 they obtained a full and complete toleration of their religion, and the same right as their Protestant fellow-subjects, to acquire and transfer property of every kind. In short, they enjoyed a more perfect, extensive,

the same precaution to prevent the destruction of the metropolis was necessary in the year 1792, in which the House of Commons was burnt."

* "How much more should this truth be felt and attended to, when it is well known that the majority of the Irish people are Papists; which was the case, in Elizabeth's reign, in England!"

and better-secured system of civil liberty at that period, than the most favoured subjects of any state in Europe, those of England excepted, and much more than their British fellow-religionists. In the year 1793 they were put exactly on the same footing with Protestants, except being excluded from sitting in Parliament, and from the enjoyment of a few confidential offices in the higher departments of the State*.

"Such concessions, so strongly indicative of the mildness and liberality of the British Government, instead of conciliating the Irish Romanists, and attaching them to the State, have elicited that disaffection which is ever inseparable from Popery under a Protestant state; and have encouraged them to display, without disguise, and in the most unqualified manner, that deep-rooted and envenomed rancour against it, which their ancestors did in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they enjoyed a full participation of the constitution, and did not labour under any incapacity whatsoever.

"The British Government were led to revoke these laws, by a belief that the advancement of science, and the improvement of reason, had removed, or, at least, abated, the dangerous religious prejudices of the Irish Romanists; but experience has proved that they were egregiously mistaken.

"I shall now endeavour to prove, from unquestionable documents, that the tenets of their religion never can undergo the smallest alteration; and that they will always produce the same deleterious effects under a Protestant state, whenever they are powerful enough to carry them into practice.

"The infallibility of general councils has been uniformly maintained and contended for in the Romish Church. A Popish priest, in his canonical oath, '*promises to receive and profess the sacred canons and general councils, particularly that of Trent*,' which recognises and sanctions all the impious doctrines of the fourth Lateran Council; and he also promises '*to condemn, reject, and anathematize all things contrary thereto, and all heresies which the Church has condemned, rejected, and anathematized.*'

* "It is astonishing what means are employed to deceive the British public on this point. Many news-papers, and Mr. Cobbett's in particular, are fraught with the most egregious falsehoods relative to it. The latter, which is well known to be devoted to a party, has recently represented the Irish Papists to be in a worse state of slavery than the people of Turkey."

"Mr.

"Mr. Francis Plowden, a great champion of Popery in England at present, says, in a work intitled *"The Case Stated,"* and published in London in 1791, that 'the Roman Catholics admit the decrees of a general council, in matters of faith and morality, when approved of by the Pope, and received by the Church, to be absolutely infallible, and not liable to deceit or error.'

"His brother, the Rev. Charles Plowden, goes a step farther; for, in a treatise published by him in 1790, he maintains, and contends for, the infallibility of the Pope, and asserts, that *"it is as necessary for the constitution of the Church, and the preservation of faith, as the infallibility of councils themselves."* It is intimated, *"Considerations on the modern Opinion of the Fallibility of the Holy See."* Dr. Troy, titular archbishop of Dublin, tells us, in his famous pastoral instruction, published there in 1798, that 'the Church is infallible, in her doctrinal decisions and canons; on points of faith and morals; and, therefore, Catholics are obliged to adhere implicitly to such decrees and canons of the Church, assembled in general council, and confirmed by the Pope, as rules of faith.' (pp. 8—19.)

"The odious and detestable principles of their religion are incessantly infused into the Popish multitude by their priests, because they are bound, by their canonical oath, and by their general councils, to do so; and, for this reason, they differ as much, in point of moral principle, from all other members of the Christian Church in the British Empire as the Malays do from all the other inhabitants of the East.

"Now, lest the publick should believe that these doctrines are grown obsolete, or have been forgotten by the votaries of the Romish Church, Mr. Francis Plowden, in the work which I have quoted, asserts, 'If any one says, or pretends to insinuate, that the modern Roman Catholics, who are the late object of the bounty of Parliament, differ in one iota from their ancestors, he either deceives himself, or he wishes to deceive others. *Semper eadem* is more emphatically descriptive of our religion than of our jurisprudence.' !!!

"Dr. Troy says, in his pastoral letter, which I have cited, 'The religious principles of Roman Catholics, being unchangeable, are applicable to all times.'!

"Cardinal Bellarmine, a learned doctor of the Romish Church, whose opinions are highly respected by its votaries, says, 'War must not be made against hereticks, when they are stronger than us.'

"He says, also, 'The Church does not always execute her power of deposing heretical princes, though she always retains it;' and he gives a very good reason for it; 'because she is not always in a capacity to put it in execution.'

"Gregory XIII. in the reign of Elizabeth, dispensed with the rigorous observance of these religious duties in the English Roman Catholics, which had been insisted on by his predecessor, Pope Pius V. in his famous bull; and they were allowed to appear peaceable and obedient to her, till they were powerful enough to rise and put them in execution." (pp. 13—15.)

"Dr. M'Nevin, a Papist, one of the Irish Directory, and a most active and intelligent leader of the conspiracy which exploded in rebellion in 1798, declared, in his examination upon oath, before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, that the mass of the people in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, care not the value of this penny, for the drop of ink which it contains, for Parliamentary Reform or Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Emmett, another leader in that scene of anarchy, made a similar declaration upon oath before the same assembly; and they both acknowledged that separation was the main object of the conspirators." (pp. 19, 20.)

"Some years previous to the Irish rebellion of 1641, Dean Bernard asked the illustrious Primate Usher, whether he thought there was a total end to the persecution of the Protestants, and he answered,

"Fool not yourself with vain hopes of its being past, for I tell you, that what you have seen is but the beginning of sorrow, to that which is to come, on all the Protestant churches, which, ere long, will fall under a sharper persecution than ever yet they have had upon them; and that by the cruel hands of the Papists.*"

"This great man had been an eye-witness of the horrid scenes of treason, anarchy, and bloodshed, which Popery had produced in the two preceding reigns. He was well acquainted with the fundamental doctrines of the Romish Church, and, as a controversialist, had impugned them with more zeal and ability than any of his contemporaries or predecessors. We hope the publick will allow that his opinion on this subject is as much to be respected as Mr. Tighe's.

"Primate Usher's prediction has been verified by two dreadful rebellions, which occurred in the seventeenth century, before the penal laws were enacted, and two

* "Hæreticos non esse bello petendos, quando fortiores sunt nobis."

* "Usher's Life, p. 85."

in our times, *since the whole of them have been repealed.*

"I think I have now proved, in the most satisfactory manner, that Mr. Tighe's plan of emancipation would not effect, what he asserts it would, 'an annihilation of our religious animosities;' and I hope to be able to prove that it would not bring about 'the attachment of the Roman Catholic Clergy to the State;' which is another of his positions.

"I before stated the dangerous tenets which are enjoined by their general councils; that a Popish priest *swears to receive and profess them*; and, that he also promises to condemn, reject, and anathematize all things contrary thereto, and all heresies which the Church has condemned, rejected, and anathematized.

"Now, in conformity to this oath, the Popish priests have been the chief promoters of all the rebellions which have disgraced Ireland in our times, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, before the penal laws were enacted. Nay, while they enjoyed all the church livings, and had a splendid hierarchy, in the reign of Henry VIII. they, in obedience to the bull of Pope Paul III. renounced their allegiance to their liege Sovereign, and offered their native country to the French king. Now I defy Mr. Tighe to prove that they ever renounced any of the dangerous tenets of their religion, which have uniformly made them aliens to a Protestant state." (pp. 24, 25.)

But we must transcribe the whole of this excellent pamphlet to detect and display the danger of trusting greater power in Roman Catholic hands.

"It is well worth observing, that, in the present Catholic Committee, who mean to petition Parliament, there are some persons who were active agitators and incendiaries in the rebellion of 1798." (p. 23, n.) . . . "I will venture to assert, that the rebellion of 1798 would not have taken place if the elective franchise had not been granted to the Roman Catholics," (p. 34.)

"Popery is now what it was in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and it must ever be the same, from the infallibility of its church; and, therefore, Mr. Hume, in the 67th chapter of his History, justly observes, in speaking of Popery, 'Such zeal of proselytism actuates that sect, that its missionaries have penetrated into every nation of the globe, and, in one sense, is a Popish plot carried on against all states, Protestant, Pagan, and Mahometan.' (p. 36.)

The Jesuits, whose order was annihilated by Pope Ganganeili, 1773, at

the spirited instance of the Courts of Paris, Madrid, Naples, and Lisbon, who threatened to deprive him of his territory, to the very gates of Rome, if he did not comply, are now restored by the present Pope; and not a single Prince in Europe has ventured to express his disapprobation of it, and for this obvious reason, that they are afraid of incurring Buonaparte's displeasure.

"As the Pope is now become an humble and a passive instrument in his hands, we may fairly conclude, that he would not venture to revive the order of the Jesuits unless he had the sanction of the French usurper for so doing; and, as it is more than probable that, in future, they will be his Janissaries, and not those of his Holiness, he will be more formidable to the safety of sovereign princes, through their agency, than by his armies." (p. 45.)

"We are told by Dr. Troy, in his famous pastoral letter of 1798, that a College of Cardinals at Rome superintended the affairs of Ireland †." (p. 50.)

260. *A Narrative of Events that have lately taken Place in Ireland among the Society called Quakers; with corresponding Documents, and occasional Observations.*

"FOR upwards of a century the Society called Quakers has existed, an amicable, compact, and united body; receiving considerable accessions of proselytes from almost every other religious community; and with very few instances of secession, among its own members, on the ground of deliberate and conscientious dissent, although many have been disowned for opposition, either by immoral conduct or otherwise, to the established Rules.

* "About fifty years since, that respectable writer, Montesquieu, said of the Pope, in his Persian Letters, 'C'est un vicieux idole qu'on adore par habitude.' "He is an old idol, whom they are in the habit of worshipping." He foretold the downfall of Popery; and it is certain that this last procedure of the Pope will tend to bring Popery into contempt."

† "It is astonishing that the British Government would not completely put an end to the Papal power in Ireland, as Buonaparte did in France, when he concluded the Concordat with the Pope. Ireland is the only country in Europe where he has the full and exclusive investiture of bishopricks and church preferments, which is the real source of all the calamities of that island."

"The occurrence of events like those recorded in the following narrative would, therefore, naturally be regarded as extraordinary, and could not fail to excite a peculiar interest. From various causes, however, it has happened, that correct information concerning these events has not been procurable, without great difficulty, even by persons who have taken considerable pains to obtain it. Vague and erroneous reports have, indeed, continued to circulate, and some of them have been extremely injurious to the character both of the Society and of those who have separated from it. To counteract the evils occasioned by these reports, to perform an act of historical justice to both the parties, and to gratify the wishes of those who are desirous of a correct statement of the facts, have been the original and chief inducements to this publication, which it was at first intended should consist of a simple record of the transactions and documents, unaccompanied by any comments. It soon appeared, however, that the introduction of *some* observations was absolutely necessary, not only for the sake of preserving a due connexion in the narrative, but also of explaining several parts of it; and especially to readers not intimately conversant with the discipline of the Society. In performing this office, the interest excited by the subject has suggested a variety of reflections connected with it. Different persons will doubtless entertain different opinions concerning these reflections; but the narrative itself is not necessarily connected with them; and it is hoped the facts and documents are so stated as to enable every reader to draw his own conclusions from them. The events are novel and unprecedented in the history of the Society; they have been collected with impartiality, fidelity, and diligence; they are capable of much interesting and instructive application; and a correct statement of them may therefore be acceptable, and even useful to those in whose minds different sentiments may be excited by them. *Preface.*

30th March, 1804."

"Religious Societies, however distinguished from each other by a diversity in their opinions, modes of worship, internal government, and appropriate customs, appear, in the progress of time, to have passed through a very similar process. The formation of a new sect necessarily presupposes great zeal in the minds of its founders. Sometimes persecution, and, generally, difficulties and opposition, are then to be encountered; and, by the operation of a wise law in the constitution of human nature, the exertion which is made in surmounting these obstacles is adapted, in each successive instance, to

increase the zeal which will enable its possessors to triumph in future conflicts. Soon, however, must the first generation pass away, and, not unfrequently, with them or their immediate descendants, the peculiar circumstances under which the Society was first formed cease to operate. When this becomes the case, and in an especial manner if persecution no longer exists, inferior principles, common to human nature, resume their powerful operation, and the members of the Society become like other men, though still distinguished by peculiar modes and customs. That active zeal for its interests, which eminently distinguished the first founders of the Society, inspired them with a readiness to sacrifice all worldly considerations, in order to promote its welfare; but, in the minds of their descendants, wealth, pleasure, and honour, regain that ascendancy which, in all ages, they seem to possess over the bulk of mankind. In most instances, however, it has happened that a virtuous few still remain: these preserve their attachment to the cause for which they are associated; and the painful reflections, induced by the lukewarmness of their brethren, operate in producing even a farther increase of zeal in themselves. For some time this faithful band persevere in their efforts for re-animating the Society with the active spirit of its founders, and, without resorting to any new means, devote themselves, with generous and unwearied ardour, to give effect to the rules and institutions established by their ancestors. These exertions seldom succeed in fully producing the desired effect. Hence the prevalence of worldly motives, and the weakness of human nature, become the subject of lamentation; they excite many a painful reflection in the minds of those who are thus benevolently exercised, and who are sometimes tempted to give up the cause of truth and virtue, under the influence of despondency. Happily, however, such impressions are not permanent, and the persevering virtue of ardent minds urges them afresh to active exertions. Those persons especially, who are pre-eminent in zeal, are in time led to enquire whether the deficiencies which they lament are to be ascribed to some imperfection in the existing Rules and Institutions of the Society—to a failure in the right application of them—or to the want of new and varied Rules and Institutions, more adapted to present exigencies.

"By these enquiries, particularly if they derive encouragement from the concurrent practice of the Society, or from any peculiar or extraordinary circumstances of the times, the mind becomes, in some degree, liberated from a subjection

sion to ancient prescription. From an attention to mere rules and institutions, it is led to a serious examination of the *doctrines and opinions* maintained by the Society, some of which have been perhaps too implicitly adopted by its members from education or tradition. The effect of such enquiries is, that new views on these subjects are presented; and if these become confirmed by subsequent and mature reflection, they naturally produce new matter for interesting discussion to the Society. Hence arises diversity of opinion; and, under such circumstances, it is sometimes found that well-intentioned and even pious men are not always the most accommodating. From the ardour with which some conceive, and others oppose, new plans of reform, or new views respecting rules, institutions, doctrines, or opinions, and from the degrees of importance which each associates with the effect of their respective and opposing exertions, a collision of interests and wishes takes place;—the zeal and warmth of temper with which the controverted points are discussed serve to create a mutual pertinacity;—and not unfrequently the bands of brotherly kindness and charity are thereby weakened. They who cannot induce the Society to adopt their measures are sometimes led to separate from it rather than abandon them. And even when the rejection of these measures is not deemed a sufficient motive for leaving the Society, their separation from it may, notwithstanding, be rendered unavoidable, either by the temper and conduct of its rulers, or by the very constitutions of Societies themselves, which, in many instances, have declared, as an essential law, that dissimilarity in conduct or opinions on certain points cannot consistently be tolerated amongst their members, and have therefore required that they who are refractory in such respects shall be excluded from communion." (*Introduction*, pp. 1—4.)

It appears, that the system of the Quakers is composed of a *preparative meeting*, a monthly, a quarterly, and a yearly meeting, for discipline. The national yearly meeting in Ireland corresponds with the yearly meeting at London; and the members of the Society in the American States have their distinct yearly meetings. Queries and advices are framed, and answers required. The select meetings are composed of ministers or elders. Our readers will here observe, that people who preach or speak only when the Spirit prompts have yet established ministers, and a system of ecclesiastical polity. The representative national

meetings in Ireland first began 1670; but it was never admitted that the societies in Ireland were amenable, in matters of discipline, to the yearly meetings of Great Britain. The provincial six weeks meetings in Ireland were discontinued in 1792. Job Scott, of Providence in Rhode island, having left his children and near connexions, and his native land, under an apprehension of religious duty, visited the societies in Ireland, England, and Wales; and certain sceptical opinions were found in his journal after his death, 1798. For several years previous to this time, the very low and declined state of the Society in Ireland had been frequently and pathetically lamented by its ministers in their public discourses, and by several of the men eminent among them in their journals; and reports of this declension, 1794, 1795, and 1796, are here published. In the answer to one of the queries about the frequent reading of the *Holy Scriptures*, the word *Holy* was admitted, as tending to "*exalt them in our estimation as highly as the spirit of truth itself*;" (p. 43.) Several historical passages in the Old Testament were objected to by individuals as affecting the inspiration of the Scriptures. The discussion of controverted opinions was studiously avoided. The professors of such opinions were slighted, and individuals declined taking off the hat, and continuing uncovered, while such ministers kneeled in prayer. "It has long been an established opinion, that the rightly-concerned ministers of the Gospel, without any previous opportunities for observation, or the assistance of any external information whatever, are, whenever it pleases Divine Wisdom so to assist them, endued with such a knowledge of the several mental states, in a religious respect, of meetings or individuals, as enables them to minister suitable instruction to such states." (p. 69, n.)—Two women objected to societies and printed forms of faith. David Sande justified judicial oaths and taking away life. "John Hancock, an acknowledged minister, ran well for a time, but *through watchfulness*; having latterly forsaken the attendance of those meetings which he had contributed to support, and his example influencing his children, which are at home, they also have refrained from our meetings, as well as many others in divers places;

in order to bear our testimony against this *disorderly conduct*, and, as much as we can, to shut the door against this *delusive, false liberty* that has crept in among us, do publish this our testimony against the said John Hancock; nor can we hold unity with him, as a member or minister, till his eyes are again mercifully anointed, that he may see the *delusion he has fallen into*, and be enabled to *condemn that conduct* which we, as a society, have not unity with." (p. 117.) Extracts from his writings are in the Appendix, No. IV. Other elders and members declined the meetings for discipline; and Anne Clibborn resigned the office of clerk to the women's meeting; and, 9 months after, sent in her resignation of membership, "being fully persuaded, in her own mind, that many of the forms and rules established in the Society are not of *God*, but of *man*." (p. 121.) Another minister declared his belief that their Society had degenerated into lifeless formality. Another was disowned for not standing up and taking off his hat when N. Waln kneeled in prayer. Others were disowned for entering into marriage without the forms of the Society; and all the ten parties at the marriage shared the same fate; and one woman died impenitent.

It appears clearly, from this narrative, that the *forms* of godliness are grown irksome to the members of the Society, who wish to be freed from the restraint of the "dogmas of any particular book," meaning the written Scriptures. (p. 164.) "Alas, poor Ireland! Is this the *temper, spirit, and system*, under which the church-government of our Society in that kingdom is *in future* to be administered? and is its *final doom thus sealed*?" (p. 199.)

261. *A Memoir of the Proceedings of the Society called Quakers, belonging to the Monthly Meeting of Hardshaw, in Lancashire, in the Case of the Author of a Publication intitled "A Narrative of Events which have lately taken Place in Ireland," &c. By William Rathbone.*

THAT the spirit of love and charity professed by the Society, whose distinguishing denomination is FRIENDS, should be so repeatedly violated by the professors towards one another, is one of the signs of falling off so much to be lamented. They suffer the loss of all things under the name of Persecution,

yet inflict the severest wounds on one another with a truly inquisitorial spirit.

"HARDSHAW was formerly a hamlet, but in later years has become a town of considerable size, and is now generally known by the name of St. HELEN'S. It is four miles distant from Prescot, on the road to Wigan. The members of the Society who reside in, and in the neighbourhood of, Warrington, Liverpool, Wigan, and Manchester, assemble once a month for the purpose of transacting their discipline, and are hence called a MONTHLY MEETING. From the circumstance of these meetings having, in former times, been constantly held at Hardshaw, this district-association was denominated THE MONTHLY MEETING OF HARDSHAW. It is supposed that it now includes about 900 families, or 1000 individuals." *Advertisements.*

It has often been observed, that, in cases of extreme degeneracy, reformation has been applied with an affection of prudish severity. This is in no instance more strongly marked than in the case of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who are in a fair way of bringing themselves into contempt for their over-zealous measures. In party matters, a point once gained transports the reformers beyond the bounds of discretion, and, in the end, completely ruins the best cause. But let Friend Rathbone expose the Jesuitical inquisitorial spirit of his Society in his own words:

"The right of any constituted Society to exercise an inquisitorial jurisdiction over its members, by authoritatively requiring an exposition of their private opinions on any subject whatever, may be justly denied. On every proper occasion, however, the conscientious Christian is 'ready to give an answer to every man that asketh a reason of the hope that is in him;' and circumstances may exist, under which the public declaration of his sentiments becomes a duty which he owes to his own character, and to what he conceives to be the interests of truth.

"Under the influence of these and similar considerations, the following Memoir is now presented to the publick. It contains all the minutes and documents recorded by the monthly meeting of Hardshaw relating to the case of the author; with the addition of some explanatory notes; but with scarcely any comment by him, except what is contained in the four concluding pages. This plan has been adopted for the express purpose of presenting to the reader an impartial statement, in order that he may form an unbiassed judgment upon it.

"The

"The discussions which took place at the several sittings of the monthly meeting, while this case was under consideration, occupied much time. That it is not desirable to bring the *whole* of these into public view, would probably be the opinion of all who were present. A report of the more interesting part, both of these discussions and of what passed at the conferences between the delegates and the author, might indeed furnish acceptable and useful information to some readers; but the great difficulty of making a *selection*, which would be satisfactory to the persons who delivered their sentiments at these meetings, discourages such an attempt.

"It is very far from the author's wish to excite unprofitable controversy by the present publication, which cannot be expected to excite much interest beyond the circle of his particular friends, and the Society at large.

"He has been favoured by Providence with the inestimable blessing of parents, and near connexions, whose characters he never contemplates but with mingled emotions of reverence and affection. By their precepts and example he was early taught the value of religious principles, and the great importance that these should be founded,—not on implicit faith,—but individual enquiry and serious conviction. To the more intimate part of his acquaintance it is known, that in youth, as well as at maturer age, he was not a lukewarm enquirer after religious truth. The sentiments which he then embraced have remained unchanged for more than twenty years; during which period they have been strengthened by accumulating evidence; and these sentiments he has avowed with constant openness and unreserve.

"He has lately been charged with holding opinions which are represented as 'very inconsistent with genuine Christianity;' and, in consequence thereof, the Society in which he was born and educated has formally disclaimed 'church-fellowship' with him. He feels no resentment towards them for this conduct; but he conceives that it fully justifies a desire, on his part, that the merits of the case should be fairly stated and fully known.

"He does not lightly appreciate the value of being connected with a religious Society, but he affixes a much higher value on the right of individual opinion, accompanied by an open communication of thought. It appears to him, that the principles on which the Society has lately acted, must debar its members of one of these advantages; and the settled convictions of his mind left no place for doubt or suspense respecting the alternative which he has embraced. 10th May, 1805."

262. *An Exposure of the Prosecution of Lord Melville; in a Letter to an intimate Acquaintance.*

THIS is the only pamphlet that we have yet seen on this subject. The style bewrayeth the author to be a countryman of his Lordship; and his argument is, that "his Lordship may yet prove, as I apprehend it is open for him to do, that, although he actually diverted the money from one public service to the temporary use of another, yet he did so without any sort of personal consideration or personal benefit; and that, in doing so, he facilitated the service, promoted the interest, and saved the purse, of the Nation." (p. 10.) "He did not come to Parliament for a bill of indemnity. If he had not felt confident in his rectitude, he would have done so." (p. 11.) "I confess to you, that his Lordship was over-scrupulously conscientious in the delivery of his evidence." (p. 16.) The writer pleads for a favourable construction of Lord Melville's letter (p. 17); and that "he has reckoned for the money to a fraction; that the publick have not lost one shilling; that no person has suffered the slightest inconvenience; that no payment has been delayed for a day; and that the money used by Mr. Trouer could not have been applied to any national or other use even if he had not drawn it from the Bank of England" (p. 18); and he doubts whether the speeches of certain members of the House of Commons have been published faithfully (p. 20). In pleading for candour we certainly must concur with this author; and it is our opinion that the accusation has been urged with a precipitation that leads to a suspicion of the motives. Farther, while the question is at issue, and the trial on the point of taking place, we cannot go.

263. *A Letter to the Editors of the Edinburgh Review. By the Rev. William Cockburn, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.*

HOW must that man delight in authorship who thinks it incumbent on him to repel the attack of every Reviewer!

264. *An interesting and authentic Account of the melancholy Ravages of the Pestilential Disorder, or Yellow Fever, at Gibraltar, Malaga, Cadiz, &c. &c.; accompanied*

compared with *Observations on the Causes, Nature, and Symptoms of malignant Fevers: together with the most certain Means of avoiding the dreadful Consequences of Infection at this awful Period.* By J. Grant, M. D.

AFTER a dreadful detail of the effects of contagion, the author presents us with a remedy, "which the improving state of medical science in the prevention and cure of diseases has expelled from the tomb of hidden knowledge; a remedy which bids fair to eclipse all other medicines which have hitherto been recommended for the prevention and cure of one of the most disastrous maladies that can possibly affect the human race." So much may suffice for the malady and the unknown remedy.

255. *Recherch sur le Teme le plus recule de l'Usage des Voutes chez les Anciens, avec des Corrections & Additions à l'Ouvrage du meme Auteur, intitulé, "Recherches sur l'Origine des Decouvertes attribuées aux Modernes. Par M. L. Dutens."* 4to.

MR. KING having anticipated the IVth volume of his *Minimenta Antiqua*, in 21 folio sheets, price 5s. to be deducted from the price when the volume appears, in order to answer the *Recherches* of this respectable writer, reviewed in our p. 352, M. Dutens, in the Supplement to them, observes, "Since the publication of the first edition of this little work I have gained a considerable number of additional proofs that arches were in use in the most distant periods of Antiquity, which are added in this new edition. Mr. King has endeavoured to invalidate my opinion with that politeness peculiar to him. I am concerned I cannot subscribe to his opinion; but amicus Plato, sed magis amicus veritas. I take the liberty to observe to Mr. K., that he brings Democritus too near the time of Archimedes. Democritus flourished 460 years before Christ. Archimedes was dead 212 years before that time, which makes a distance of 250 years between the two persons; whereas Mr. K. makes but 156. A century is no small matter in the advancement of the arts. See Brucker, l. 1177; where, with his accustomed penetration, he seeks the time when Democritus lived. Mr. K. alleges the silence of Ptolemy in proof that the Labyrinth of Egypt was not supported

by arches. But Ptolemy never saw this building. P. Lucas visited it, and gave us a drawing of it. Positive against negative proofs. Mr. K. says that the gate of Pæstum was probably built by Adrian. It is, however, clear that it is of the same masonry with the walls of that city. But where is the proof that Adrian built this gate? Is not this a *petitio principii*? Besides, was the Syren over the gate an Etruscan work, placed there by Adrian?

"Mr. K. says, it is very probable that Scipio Africanus built the tomb of the Scipios, and removed into it his great-grandfather, who died 200 years before. Another *petitio principii*."

"Speaking of the triumphal arch erected to Fabius the Censor, who died 360 years before Christ. Mr. K. adds, just about the age of Archimedes. Now Archimedes died above 180 years after the erection of this monument. But this difference of a century Mr. K. seems to reckon nothing."

"I cited the testimony of Pliny for the antiquity of the arches which supported the Aqueduct of the *Aqua Marcia*, built by Ancus Marcius 650 years before Christ. To this Mr. K. objects, though himself quotes the very words of Pliny. *Aqua Marcia . . . forniculus structis perducta.* Then he twills the passage, and perplexes it so as to draw from it a conclusion expressly contrary to Pliny's express words. This is another *petitio principii* of Mr. K. which is his great war-horse. The passage of Pausanias, on the building of the Treasury of Minyas, was too clear to be capable of perplexity. How was this to be got rid of? Mr. K. has thought proper to say, that *this building might have been rebuilt many ages after the time of Minyas.* How far may we not carry the desire of supporting an opinion once hazarded, to say nothing of the incorrect and forced translation of the passage in question!

"Against all the respectable testimonies which I cited in favour of the high antiquity of arches in Sicily, Mr. K. contents himself with assuring us, positively, that he has no reason to believe that they were in use before the time of Archimedes. I am obliged to refer him to the proof of the contrary which I have alleged, and particularly the magnificent work of the learned painter Honel, who travelled many years in Sicily, took plans, made draw-

ings of the temples and other buildings, of which he has published plates and descriptions in his "*Voyage pittoresque des Isles de Sicile, de Lipari, & de Malte*; par Jean Houel, Peintre du Roi de France. Par. 1767." 4 vols. fol.

"As to the passage of Aristotle, which I have cited, it contains as clear as exact a detail of the principle of the construction of arches; and the same may be said of the passage of Pausanias. Aristotle speaks of those stones which are called 'Keystones of an arch, which support the whole building by the resistance which they oppose on all sides.' Translation of the celebrated Abbé Bateau. Pausanias says, 'the whole building rested on the stone which was in the centre of the arch, and served as a key to the work, and supported all the parts.' (Translation of Goguet.) Will it be believed that it could have entered into the thought of a learned critic of our day to attempt to overturn all this by saying that 'the original covering was conical, that is, consistently with what has just been said, of the form of a truncated cone, produced by each tier of stones being laid a little more inward, towards the centre, than that next beneath, till the aperture of the top became at last as to be covered by one single stone?' How could a stone laid flat upon the opening of an arch serve as a key to the work, and confine all the parts? Must we not have shut our eyes against the truth to advance such a proposition? I appeal to Mr. K. himself. He has too much sense and learning not to yield to the evidence of this reasoning when he has paid a little attention to it. He will thank me then for having given him an opportunity of rectifying his error.

"When I cited Voltaire, at the beginning of my dissertation, I had not seen the passage in question. I have since found it in his "*Remarks on General History*, XIX. p. 868. Edit. Beaumarchais." But I said then, and I repeat it again, that, in point of critical erudition, the authority of this author is of no great weight."

To this very pertinent defence of himself by Mr. D. we have only to add the words of Pausanias, IX. c. 38, and Mr. K's translation:

Σχῆμα περιφρὶς ἐστὶν αὐτῷ. κορυφὴ δὲ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀλλὰ οὕτω ἀνεστημινη, τοὶ δὲ ἀνωτάτω τῶν λίθων φάτω ἀρμολογῶνται ὡς τὰ ἐνδομήματα.

"The plan is a round, and the top not carried up to a very sharp point; but they say that the uppermost of the stones is a binding to the whole building." Here is not a word of a *plain flat stone*. *Extrava*, also, is rather the figure than the plan; and the uppermost stone rather acted in the way of symmetry and proportion, harmonizing as well as binding the whole. If Mr. K. means that the arch was of Divine revelation more than the flat lintel, we beg leave to differ from him, as thinking that his argument, that "all the great improvements upon the face of the earth depend upon external causes, under the direction of a divine over-ruling Providence, either insensibly or immediately suggesting them to the human mind, at the same time acquitting Providence of the obstinacy with which many persons adhere to opinions against the conviction of the fairest reasoning," as not to the purpose; and we close our Review of this Controversy.

266. *The History and Antiquities of Doncaster, and its Vicinity; with Anecdotes of eminent Men.* By Edward Miller, Mus. D. Doncaster.

IN the dedication to the Mayor and Corporation of the antient borough and soke of Doncaster, the Author, who is organist of the church, tells them, "he has now enjoyed an appointment under them for nearly half a century; he has received many favours, for which he is truly thankful; but he hopes this history of their antient borough will prove a more lasting monument of his gratitude than any verbal acknowledgments he might now make." . . . "As a public body, you are possessed of an ample revenue, which you expend nobly. The many stately edifices raised at your expence, the zeal you shew, on every occasion, for the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants, your liberal contributions to the exigencies of Government, and your charitable benefactions for the relief of the poor and helpless, are facts, which, without the imputation of flattery, may confidently be asserted by the voice of Truth. That every member of your respectable body may long continue a blessing to his fellow-creatures, is the sincere wish of, gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant, E. M." After this compliment to the Corporation, the Doctor thus addresses

addresses his readers: "This History of Doncaster, with the principal towns and villages in its vicinity, it is hoped, will afford the reader both entertaining and useful information. The receptacles of the dead are here explored; their virtues, their charities, their geniuses, recorded. The learned divine, the brave warrior, the renowned statesman, the ingenious artist, and the industrious farmer, all claim a place in these pages. The country within this district is picturesque and delightful; it contains so many beauties of nature, and vestiges of art, that the description may afford ample scope both for the genius of the poet and the researches of the antiquary. The author, well aware that he is neither possessed of invention requisite for the one character, nor scientific knowledge for the other, would not have presumed to offer this work to the publick had he not been favoured with the kind assistance of many learned friends in the neighbourhood. Their communications have extricated him out of many difficulties which might have otherwise proved insurmountable; and their kindness and approbation have not only encouraged him to persevere in this undertaking, but to pursue it with gratification and delight. Should it be asked, why this work was not consigned into abler hands? the answer is, authors of genius will rarely submit to the drudgery of compiling; and perhaps there is no species of composition which requires more zeal in enquiry; or more labour in procuring and arranging the materials, than in works similar to this now offered to the publick. To accomplish his purpose, the author has not been satisfied with mere verbal intelligence, nor relied entirely on the kind communications of friends, but has also found it necessary to visit every church, town, and village, of which he gives a description." The West Riding in general, and the natural history of Doncaster and its vicinity, occupy the three first sections. Sect. IV. treats of the name and etymology of the town; sect. V. its ancient name and antiquities. We are sorry to learn, p. 31, that the cross engraved by the Society of Antiquaries has been removed, in 1792, a furlong more to the South, and erected in a place called Hopcroft-hill; but we trust a faithful representation of it is given p. 83. There is

mention of a Thomas Tilly, in Henry the VIIIth's reign, p. 50. It is hard to understand what the Doctor means by his translation of the Roman altar found here:

MATRIBV
M·NAN
TONIVS

T
ORBOAL
V·S·L·M·

See Archæol. III. 108.

"To the great Mothers (Goddesses) *Anthony Oberthal* willingly and meritoriously has performed his vows or promises."

Luna: Latona: Lucina: Matribus.
Mag. Nis Antonius. Orbis. Romani.
Imperator. Bonis. Theis. ALTARE.
Vota. solvit. Iubens. merito.

"To Luna, Latona, Lucina, the great good mothers, Goddesses, *Anthony* the Emperor of the Roman Empire, hath erected or dedicated this altar—freely and fully he has discharged his vows or promises*."

"Part, at least, of the East end of the church, from the stone in my possession, dated 1070, was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was most probably only a chapel to the castle." p. 73. Qu. where is this engraved?

The ignorance and abuse of power in churchwardens is properly exposed in p. 79. Three sides of the church tower were cut plain, and three dials placed near the top of it by a butcher, who held that office; but Archdeacon Markham, about seven years after, obliged the then churchwardens to remove two of the dials, and restore the ornamental parts of the tower to its original form.

In blazoning arms, the Doctor always puts *Or* in capitals.

A slab of grey *British* marble; the brasses gone; and among others, from each corner, "a rose or some paltee." Does this mean open flower?

The Doctor composed a book of psalmody for the use of the church, and got near 5000 subscribers. He is better versed in this science than the armorial, when he mistakes the initial of the Virgin Mary for a monogram

* "Sometimes *Θ* is of the feminine gender, for *Deabus*, as well as of the masculine for *Deia*. *Posuit* is understood on comprised in the *Theta*, from *ΘΙΟΝ* (*Tithemi*) *pono*." (p. 37.)

of Edward Duke of York, afterwards King Edward IV. (p. 91); and the supposed inexplicable *merchants marks* on the point and bottom of the arch of the North door of the church.

Natives of Doncaster were, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge; Richard Role; John Marre; Dr. Henry Parker; Archbishop Rotherham; Sir Martin Frobisher; Sir Philip Monkton; Sir Ralph Knight; Viscount Moleworth; Rev. John Jackson; Rev. George Hay Drummond, second son of the late Archbishop Drummond; and the Rev. John Bingley, the Welsh traveller, and intended compiler of a general History of Musick, in three volumes, 8vo.

"Doncaster has never been what is called a trading town. Formerly it was rather noted for knitted stockings; and of late years several attempts have been made to establish manufactories of various kinds, but without success. The shopkeepers and mechanicks chiefly depend upon the people of fortune in the town and neighbourhood, on the corporation, and on travellers, for support. However, the inhabitants enjoy privileges which are rarely to be met with in any other country town. Here are no assessments to be paid for lighting or for paving the streets; the expence of both is defrayed by the corporation. No constable assessment is levied; and families are supplied with river-water, chiefly at the expence of the corporation. The poor and highway assessments are also small, in proportion to those of many other places. Coals are cheap; servants wages moderate; and corn in the market will not procure so high a price as in most other places in its neighbourhood. In fine, from the beauty of the town, the salubrity of the air, the goodness of the roads, the delightful promenades, and from the other advantages above-mentioned, Doncaster may perhaps vie with any town in the kingdom as a most desirable residence, not only for the affluent, but more particularly for persons of small fortune."

We spare our author transcribing, among many other general observations, that in pp. 159, 160, on the universality of card-playing; and those unhandsome ones detracting from the accomplishments of the late Mr. Mason, who was scholar to Dr. M. (p. 161.) His praise of Mr. Robert Copley, Dr. Wainwright, and Mr. Herschel, hardly compensate.

To the names of mayors, among whom was Francis Frobisher, 1585; supposed father of Sir Martin, is annexed a chronological series of public events, pp. 167—188.

The villages within three miles of Doncaster described are, *Carhouse, Patteric-Carr, Wheatley, Sandall, Streethorpe, Armthorpe, Cantley, Loverfall, St. Catherine's Well, Atterley, Baily, Hexthorpe, Warnsworth, Sproughton, Cusworth, Scausby, Bentley, and Arley.*

In repairing Loverfall church, 1788, the inscription in the porch was destroyed, which we suspect the Doctor was hoaxed about, as the verser of St. Paul's was about Warnsworth church (p. 221); since, whatever the two larger words mean, the lesser is clearly intended for *I h s, Jesus*. See it in our *Plate I.*; and also a Remark, by a Correspondent, on the same inscription, p. 910.

See another hoax on the David care at Pontefract, *Domus DITTS.* (p. 387.)

We doubt if the bier in Sprothorough church (p. 224), and common in many others, was to convey bodies *without* coffins.

Astell's (Aisle) Account of the Seal of Scotland (p. 205).

Vergilian (p. 241). Godwin, *com. epist.* (p. 297, n.) *Respici finem* (p. 357).

Nor is the inscription on Brathwell cross (p. 246) rightly translated:

Jesus: le: fiz: Marie penfel
On le finaron que vus prie.
"Jesus, the son of Mary, remember our king, and deliver him. I pray;" but
Think on the son of Moron, who prays to you.

This is the name of the *erector*, as *Tell* on the cross at Doncaster. The observation, therefore, — "*Amor vincit patria.*" This cross was set up when King Richard I. was a prisoner in Germany, by a prince who resided here. There is a room in the house of the present Mr. Sheppard, at Brathwell still called the *Prince's chamber*," — is totally irrelevant.

The inscription at *Edlington hall* (p. 252) is illustrated in our p. 795.

We distrust that over *South Kirkby hall gateway*, *MOOR* (p. 341), and the representation of the stone at *Comsthorpe* (p. 262), under which, on its removal from the churchyard, a body was found, two feet from the surface, lying North and South, and, a foot lower, another, East and West, *unrecorded*

rounded with irregular stones, and, under it, something like charcoal. Mr. Mackley Browne's description of the castle, in our vol. LXXI. p. 201, is copied in p. 264.

Another set of places, six and ten miles from Doncaster, are given.

We circulate the Doctor's very appropriate reflections on the state of *Acroby* church: "In my visits to the different churches mentioned in this book I have not met with so dirty, so indecent a place for the performance of divine service as this building. It has exactly the appearance of an old barn, or lumber-room. The chancel is chiefly a receptacle for logs of wood, old balks, fragments of stone, ladders, long brushes, never used, and all kinds of rubbish. Yet this is the place, enveloped in dirt, where the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper is administered. The poverty of the parishioners cannot be pleaded as an excuse for such neglect, for in this parish are several wealthy farmers, two of whom are generally appointed churchwardens, and, doubtless, might be induced, by small exertions on the part of the officiating minister, to remedy the above abominable evil." (p. 305.)

Languld is the feat of John Galley Knight, esq. and *Arbeck*, near it, that of his brother, Henry Galley, esq. barrister at law, and before of Jonathan Staniforth, esq. who, with his sister, are exhibited as musical geniuses. (p. 308.)

Roche abbey furnishes little more than the common place lines,

I do love these antique ruins, &c.

which the present Earl of Scarborough carefully preserves, now they are almost carried away. (p. 313.) There is a like hackneyed copy of verses on Campsmount boarding-school (p. 344), and on the institution for young ladies at Alkerns, of which the Miss *Franks* favoured the Doctor with an account, p. 347, which he had not room to insert at full length.

The Doctor applied to the late Marquis of Rockingham for the place of master of his Majesty's band of musicians, on the death of Dr. Boyce; but it was given, by the King's particular desire, to Mr. Stanley. "On the death of my honoured Lord, in the effusion of affection and grief, I ventured to publish my first attempt as an author in a pamphlet, intitled, 'The Tears of Yorkshire, on the Death of the Most Noble the Marquis of Rockingham.' As a proof how much this

great and good man was beloved, 600 copies of this literary trifle were sold in the course of a few hours, on the day of his interment, in York minster." (p. 367.) We regret the author's modesty has overcome his vanity to insert it here.

"I have now finished a work, which in collecting the materials has cost me much pains and labour. I see and lament that the account of many places is too short and defective. Compressed, according to my proposals, within the compass of a single volume, of course only the most material circumstances of an extensive district could be inserted. As I know that various manuscripts, the labour of ingenious men in former times, were yet preserved, relative to that part of the West Riding here described, I flattered myself in finding easy access to these sources of information; and that the owners of them, partaking of that liberal spirit for which the present age is so justly celebrated, would even rejoice in co-operating with my well-meant efforts to amuse or inform the publick. I am sorry to say that these pleasing hopes have not been realized to the extent which was at first expected. On the other hand, I acknowledge, with the most lively gratitude, having met with gentlemen of a different description, of more enlarged minds, who have kindly interested themselves in my behalf, and liberally given me every assistance in their power to bestow. . . . Candid reader! pardon the many defects which may be discovered in this work; it was written under the pressure of declining years and increasing infirmities, as the last tribute of gratitude and affection to many dear friends. . . . Under these circumstances it is hoped the critic will be disarmed of his severity; and that my labours will obtain, if not the approbation, at least the indulgence, of a good-natured and generous publick."

We decline to press too hard on such a confession.

267. *Poems, Tales, Odes, Sonnets, and Translations from the British.* By Richard Llwyd.

IN the writings of self-taught Genius it is more natural to look for original thoughts and simplicity of expression than in those of men who, with the advantages of regular education, are not unlikely to attach themselves to certain modes of contemplation.

tion, and particular views of nature and of science, as well as to certain established rules of composition. We are, however, apt also to conceive that these rules are so essential that little worthy of notice can be done without them; and, limiting the restriction to the few general rules necessary to give unity and regularity to a composition, we conceive justly. Beyond these it is not necessary, nor would it perhaps be beneficial, to insist upon them; and these the just perception that always accompanies real genius is sufficient to suggest and enforce.

In the poems before us there is considerable merit and interest, and more especially to the inhabitants of the Principality, as many circumstances of its history are given in a lively and pleasing manner in the notes to several of the poems; and, from the specimens which Mr. Llwyd has given of translations from the Welsh, we are induced to wish he should find it agreeable to his own mind to turn his attention more particularly to the works of the ancient Bards of his country, which his knowledge of the language and history would, we are persuaded, enable him to exhibit with advantage in the English dress. We do not mean by this that Mr. L. is not possessed of merits of his own. The general character of his own poems is, that they are the effusions of a good and upright mind, independent in itself, and warm in its feelings of esteem or of friendship. The tales are told with simplicity, and enlivened by pointed remarks and humorous description. The odes, and particularly that to Temperance, and the one intitled "The Bard of Snowdon to his Countrymen," are spirited compositions. Upon a general view, therefore, of these poems, we are pleased that we can recommend them to the notice of our readers; and we hope that the author will find, in the attention of the publick, and more especially that of his countrymen, that encouragement which he seems to us to deserve.

349. *The fatal Use of the Sword considered, in a Sermon preached in St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, on Wednesday, February 20, 1803, the Day appointed for a General Fast. By the Rev. Spencer Madan, M. A.*

MR. M. vindicates the misapplica-

tion of our Lord's prohibition of the use of the sword to Peter, Matt. xxvi. 52, and demonstrates that it relates only to acts of aggression, drawing the sword suddenly and without a legal power, taking the sword in a rash and hasty manner, and using it, without due authority, to gratify views of vengeance, or for any other unwarrantable purpose. The contrary inference, drawn from the text by a writer reviewed in vol. LXXIV. p. 1138, is in itself so unfounded, so mischievous in its tendency (whether wilfully or not), and leads directly, at the present moment, to so dangerous and fatal a conclusion, that it cannot be too earnestly resisted, nor its fallacy too fully exposed.

This calm, sensible, and temperate explanation of the truth, respecting the lawfulness of war to Christians, was produced by the fanatical and mischievous sermon of Mr. Warner, of Bath, on the same text, Matt. xxvi. 52, which, from his own title, has gone through five editions. His chief modern abettor in this doctrine, whom he has not thought fit to mention, is a mad female fanatick of the West (Joanna Southcote), now in prison, if we mistake not, or deservng to be so, for her pernicious prophecies. Let him go to her cell for a defence! We think him a *very weak man*, for this and many other good reasons. See our account of his Sermons, vol. LXXIV, p. 1135. We had no alternative, in the present case, unless we called him a *wicked man*, which we neither wish to think or prove him. In a *defensive way* particularly (which he refuses to distinguish), many truly Christian virtues are exercised, which are not in peace called into action. Such as self-denial, strict obedience to command, neglect of present and personal interest, contempt of life for the sake of duty, and devotion for the welfare of others; which, with other kindred virtues, the volunteer in arms for his country displays in a degree never likely to be manifested by Mr. Warner, nor the whole gang of canting peace-mongers. Mr. W. therefore, by his own admission, deserves to be severely censured, and SEVERELY CENSURED he hereby is; and ever shall be by us, while he preaches and publishes such pernicious nonsense. Mr. Warner, it is very truly observed in a note, "admits the impropriety of framing general doctrines

out of particular texts, perverted from their true meaning, and accommodated to false ones by dislocation, and makes many just observations on the evils which have arisen from that practice, and yet has most strongly illustrated it by his own example, in the use which he has made of the above text."

Omitting the sound and general answers which Mr. Madan has given to the absurd sophistry which he opposes, we cannot but observe how completely he has overthrown it, by a text taken from St. Luke's account of the same period. So that if the one text could be supposed absolutely to forbid the use of the sword, the other would with equal strength enjoin it; an absurd consequence which must always result from such false interpretations. "What," says Mr. Madan, "is the language of the same Divine Teacher, when preparing his Apostles for the melancholy change which would speedily ensue? *Let him that hath no sword, sell his garment, and buy one*, Luke xxii. 36." This expression may be applied indeed in a metaphorical and spiritual sense; but it has also a literal and temporal import. It is a warning of the most imminent dangers, and enjoins the Disciples to prepare against them by all the means in their power, as evil days were coming when they might account a weapon more necessary than a garment. It was intended to apprize them of the circumstances in which they would stand, and to intimate what perilous times would follow. It surely shews us, in the strongest light, the expediency and the necessity of preparation against personal dangers, as well as against trials of a moral or religious nature. It is therefore, of itself, an ample refutation of those who explain the words before me in a strict and absolute sense, as if the taking of a sword, in any case whatsoever, were an act incompatible with the profession of Christianity." (p. 19.) The great importance of opposing the entrance of erroneous doctrines into such a town as Birmingham is an abundant justification of the Rectory of St. Philip's (if any were wanted) for publishing this discourse. The lessons of his old antagonist Priestley are probably not yet quite forgotten, and give additional cause for that vigilance which he so laudably displays.

269. *The Unity of the Christian Body stated. A Sermon, preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of the Rev. Henry Bathurst, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Norwich; and published at the Command of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. By Richard Procter, D.D. Prebendary of Durham.*

THE Doctor, after explaining the nature of the unity requisite in the Christian Church, deduces the establishment from the head, even Christ, through the various ministers, at various periods, to diffuse and inculcate the Gospel; an unity this of Divine appointment, edifying itself in love. "The authorities of the National Church, in all their degrees, kinds, and places, are rendered venerable by the sanction they derive from the successive usage of all Christian ages; and they are *such* more for the sake of the Christian body than their own; and the proper action of them all is indispensably needed by every single power in it, and that of every single power by them all." (p. 17.) "But if, after all, there should be found those who will sow the seeds of dissension, and endeavour to disunite the integrity of the Christian body, what remains for the true members of Christ's Church but to apply every serious and earnest endeavour 'to bind up and heal?' and for those who preserve a doubtful adherence to our Established Church, but to confirm the more their deference of heart to the meek simplicity, yet expressive solemnity, in the forms of her religious worship, to the unaffected yet fervent strain of piety which pervades her Liturgy, and to all the various operations and instruments of her superintendence—for those, especially, who bear her appointment of official and ministerial trust; but to let 'Charity have her perfect work,' to watch, with greater solicitude, over the fold of Christ, to preserve it united and safe, and either to lose none that have entered into it, or to lead homewards those that have strayed; that, in the end, in the dispensations of the fulness of times, might be gathered together in One all things in Christ, both which are in heaven and which are in earth." (p. 18.)

270. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Lord Mayor, &c. Jan. 6, 1803. By*

Manley Wood, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.

FROM 1 Cor. x. 16, the nature of the Christian sacrifice, and of communion with Christ, and union with one another, is explained.

271. *Sermon, by the same, on June 16, 1805, being the first Sunday in Trinity Term.*

FROM Mark xii. 29, 30, 31, explains the foundation of our love to God, "as a most excellent OFFICER, and of all mankind as our brethren."

272. *An Appeal to serious Dissenters of every Denomination, concerning the present irreverent Practice of sitting while singing the Praises of God in public Worship; and an Attempt to prove that standing is the only posture at those Seasons, as authorized by Scripture, and deduced from Analogy, Custom, and Common Sense. By a Layman.*

WE must leave the Dissenters to argue upon their own Directory and prescribed form of worship, confessing that, however standing on this occasion was the posture of the Jewish Church, no instances of it in the Christian are adduced from the New Testament before the practice of the early fathers was made a comment on it.

273. *The Churchman's Remembrancer: being a Collection of scarce and valuable Treatises in Defence of the truly primitive Doctrines and Discipline of the Established Church. No. III. A summary View of the Doctrine of Justification. By Daniel Waterland, D. D. late Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. No. IV. The Summe and Substance of the Conference which it pleased His Excellent Majesty to have with the Lords Bishops and others of his Clergie (at which most of the Lords of the Council were present) in His Majesties Privie-Chamber, at Hampton Court, Jan. 14, 1603. Contrasted by William Barlow, Doctor of Divinity and Dean of Gloucester. Whereunto are added some Copies (scattered abroad) unsavory and untrue.*

THE first tracts published were, I. Dr. Waterland's Sermon on Regeneration; II. Dr. Winchester's Dissertation on the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England. Nothing can more properly follow these than Waterland's View of the Doctrine of Justification. Barlow's Account of the Conference at Hampton Court is also valuable, as pointing out, with dis-

tinctness, what were the leading objections to the doctrines or discipline of our Church, which the Dissenters urged at the beginning of the seventeenth century. This tract, after becoming scarce, was reprinted in "The Phoenix," vol. I. p. 189, which book is now also growing scarce, having been published near a century ago.

The short prefaces affixed by the present editors have always been valuable. On Dr. Waterland's View, indeed, there was little required to be said; but in the preface now joined to Dr. Barlow's Narrative a very candid and clear statement is given of the objections which have been thrown out against it. The conclusion is drawn in the following terms:

"When we consider that Bishop Barlow's account of this famous Conference is admitted, by all parties, to be the only one set forth, and is accordingly, by all parties, continually quoted; that it was set forth, not upon his own authority alone, but with the assistance and allowance of several of the great men then present; that no objections to the authenticity of this account, of any consequence, was brought forward for a considerable time after it took place; and that the best of those objections were weakly and suspiciously urged, and never proved; when we see two writers on the Puritan side, confessedly their best hands, one, quoting his author to make him speak what he never intended, another confidently denying what a writer of their own affirm to have happened, and then proceeding to give a probable conjecture, in opposition to matter of fact; without hesitation we offer this tract to the notice of the public, as well deserving attention; it has passed the ordeal of its enemies' utmost malice, and is found to be a true and faithful work."

274. *The Clergyman's Assistant in the Discharge of Parochial Duties, especially those of a private Nature. By J. Robinson, M. A. Vicar of Flitton cum Silke, Co. Bedford.*

A JUDICIOUS compilation, no less likely to be of essential service to the young Divine, in fulfilling his clerical office, and particularly in that important part of it the visitation of the sick, than to the Laity, in suggesting to them an easy method of inculcating the sacred truths into the rising generation, and preparing them for confirmation; and also affording many excellent hints for propriety of conduct in the various departments of his

275. *An illustrative Supplement to Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, consisting of Biographical Sketches, and 139 Portraits, principally taken from the Anecdotes of Painting, &c. by Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.*

A WORK so finely embellished as this is but very rarely makes its appearance. We had intended to have examined critically into its pretensions; but the Editor's Preface gives so concise an account of its contents, that we shall copy his own words.

"Having accidentally learnt that a new edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters was actually printed under the direction of Fuseli, and intended for immediate publication, the Editor conceived that a Supplement, to contain such names as were supplied by the research of the celebrated Earl of Orford, could not but be acceptable to all those who might wish for the first-mentioned work. He immediately suggested the idea to his publisher, in whose possession was the most numerous and finest collection of portraits for its illustration ever the property of an individual in this country; and he having embraced it with that warmth and zeal for which he is so justly remarked, one difficulty alone remained, that of having it compiled and printed in time for what was already finished. The Editor will not state the number of hours that the following selection and compilation occupied, being aware that it would not be considered an adequate apology for any deficiencies or inaccuracies of its contents, although, to his own mind, it must be a material palliation. He believes, however, that no errors will be discovered but what belong, together with the exclusive merit, to that great patron of the arts, Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, from whose works the whole of this book has been taken, Lives, as well as Engravings, with the exception of those of West and Fuseli. The Editor cannot think that these additional portraits will be considered inappropriate to such a performance, notwithstanding the subjects are yet living, the first being President of the Royal Academy, and the latter having superintended that edition of Pilkington's book to which this Supplement directly refers. That he might not incur the charge either of flattery or of prejudice, he has particularly avoided any comment, either upon the artists or their performances.—The life and portrait of the Earl of Orford are added, on account of their near connexion with the subject, together with a Brief Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Painting. This hasty pro-

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duction is now submitted to the *Cognoscenti*. The Editor's task is not an ambitious, and far from a satisfactory one. He is very open to censure, without even the chance of applause. He confesses himself guilty of having made a book, and, he thinks, in a shorter time than ever book was made before. He is not the first who discovered the art of book-making; and shall only farther express a hope, that his short labours will not, on the whole, meet with disapprobation."

A beautiful and exquisitely-finished engraving of West, from a painting by himself, is prefixed to the title-page; and an accurate likeness of Fuseli, by Laurence, who, as well as Mr. West, but particularly the latter, must feel highly indebted for the attention he has met with.

There is also another point deserving of notice, that the dedication contains a well-timed compliment to the King, by being dated upon the anniversary of his birth-day, and compliments the Minister on a ground entirely new:

"To the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, &c. who, by his ability, energy, decision, and firmness, during a war of unparalleled rancour, supported his King, saved the Throne, and rescued his Country from the horrors of democratic and revolutionary anarchy; and has, thereby, proved himself the greatest patron and protector of the arts that ever existed in Great Britain. This is dedicated as a grateful testimony of the sense entertained of his public services by an unknown but sincere friend."

There is a spirit of loyalty too in the note, at p. 51, on Weeslop, who quitted England in consequence of the judicial death of Charles the First; and we feel with regret the justice of the Editor's censure upon the disaffection of modern artists.

276. *A Tour in America, in 1788, 1789, and 1790, exhibiting Sketches of Society and Manners, and a particular Account of the American System of Agriculture, with its several Improvements. By Richard Parkinson, late of Orange-Hill, near Baltimore, Author of "The Experienced Farmer."* 2 vols.

THIS is as singular a book as ever we perused; and if the account given of the fate of emigrants to America be accurate, the author has done a meritorious deed in relating the tale of his personal disappointments. By this nar-

native, no adventurer in the farmer's line, from Europe to America, ever did, or ever can, succeed. The poverty of the soil is represented as so great, that, though the lands are cheap, the cultivation will not pay for the labour; and the greater part of the speculators in this way have brought themselves and their families to ruin.

277. *Report of the Committee for managing the Patriotic Fund, established at Lloyd's Coffee-house, July 20, 1803. Parts First and Second.*

THE establishment of this fund is among the things which reflect immortal honour on the generous spirit of the English Nation. As soon as the Country was roused to arms by the perfidy of an inveterate enemy, a determination shewed itself to encourage and reward the noble exertions of our gallant defenders by land and sea. A prodigious sum of money was raised for this purpose, and a committee of respectable merchants and others was constituted to direct and regulate its distribution. These Reports record some of the most noble and extraordinary deeds of enterprise and valour, which have been progressively rewarded from these funds; and the committee appear to have discharged the trust reposed in them with unexceptionable judgment and discretion. The books, we believe, are not sold; but, if they were, an addition to this highly laudable fund might be reasonably expected.

278. *Suggestions towards forming a Plan for the Encouragement, Improvement, and Benefit of the Arts and Manufactures in this Country, on a Commercial Basis. In Two Letters, addressed to Robert Udney, Esq. Dated Dec. 22 or 23. By Josiah Boydell.*

THE distinguished taste of this gentleman for the fine arts, and his personal liberality in all which they involve, we have had frequent occasion to admire, and to point out for imitation. The plan proposed in these letters has been in some degree anticipated by a noble and honourable list of individuals, who have incorporated themselves into a society for the particular encouragement and reward of the artists of this country.

Mr. Boydell proposes the institution of a company for the same excellent purposes, the advantages of which he specifies in detail. His letters to Mr.

Udney will suggest many important hints, which probably will not be unattended to by the noble society above-mentioned. To the insinuation of foreigners, that our climate, lives, and minds, are not congenial with the arts, Mr. Boydell adduces, as a sufficient answer, the Ugolino of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Regulus of West, the Works of Wilson, Turner, Banks, Flaxman, and many others of our countrymen. We have experienced much satisfaction from this production, which evinces great patriotic zeal, and a very extensive knowledge on the subject it discusses.

279. *A Proposal of a Bible Society for distributing Bibles on a new Plan. Submitted with the Hope of making thereby the Holy Scriptures more read and better understood. By John Reeves, Esq.*

THIS plan tends to provide better Bibles for our less opulent brethren, "that there may be, in every house in the kingdom, no longer a mean nominal Bible, but a readable, instructive Bible, that will attract the reader either by the fashion or method of it; and will be valued by its owner as a book, besides being regarded as the depository of God's word, because it will surpass in price and figure every other volume in the poor man's library." (p. 22.) He thinks it may be expedient in such a plan to divide the whole Bible into four deliveries, giving first the New Testament, and promising the books of Moses, the historical books, and the prophets, in due succession, if proper use be made of the first. Some arguments are used in favour of subjoining short notes, which Joseph Bingham and others have wished, but this is a remoter part of the design. The present proposal is circulated with the hope of forming such a society, in which Mr. Reeves would willingly take an active part, and we know has benevolent designs of great extent for the support and encouragement of it.

280. *Typographical Marks used in correcting Proofs explained and exemplified, for the Use of Authors. By C. Stower, Printer.*

EVERY author by profession makes or needs many corrections, the art of which he is taught by his printer, for their mutual benefit; so that we fear Mr. S. will hardly be reimbursed the expence of this handsome specimen of his press.

281. *A Letter to Lord Euston, respecting the Guardianship of Miss Seymour. By a Member of the British House of Commons.*

THIS M. P. is a warm advocate for the Royal and Mrs. Fitzherbert's guardianship of this infant.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

It appears, from the report of the Baron Von Kotzebue, in his recent Travels through Italy, that the business of unrolling the Herculean MSS. proceeds at *Portici*, under the direction of M. Hayter, with success and rapidity. One hundred and thirty MSS. have already been unrolled, or are unrolling; and M. Hayter does not despair of being able to decipher the six hundred MSS. which are still extant. Eleven young persons are constantly employed in unfolding the MSS. and two others in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the expence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Another work has been discovered of Philodemus, treating on the vices which border on virtues; besides a work of Epicurus, of Phædrus, Demetrius Phalerus, and Colotos, the last in reply to Plato on Friendship. Among seven Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an historical work written in the style and manner of Livy; and, among the Greek ones, the entire works of Epicurus, in the best state of preservation.

Mr. Parkes (who amused the publick a few years since by his lectures pretending to refute the Copernican System) is trying farther experiments on credulity by announcing high tides, which, according to some hypothesis of his own new philosophy, are to happen at certain times! The 10th of August (see p. 786), it is believed, was one of his predictions; and, having failed, he next foresaw, with equal certainty, and desired to announce, another extraordinary tide, to happen in October. It becomes a public duty to notice such empiricism.

An uniform edition of the Works of the late Richard Graves, author of "The Spiritual Quixote," is preparing for publication.

The enlarged edition of "Memoirs of early Italian Scholars," by the Rev. W. P. Grefswell, is enriched with a very ample Account of the celebrated Joannes Picus, Prince of Mirandula, drawn from his own writings and his correspondence with the most eminent scholars of his age. As we have hitherto had no other than very brief or

very imperfect accounts of Picus, the present will have the recommendation of combining novelty with the interest universally allowed to attach to the character of this learned and accomplished nobleman.

Mr. Wooll has in the press Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, with a Selection from his Poetical Works, and an extensive Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons, left by him for publication.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We have the noble Peer's own authority for stating that our Correspondent in p. 799 has misinformed us respecting the Epitaph on Mr. GIBBON.—Lord Sheffield was NOT the author of it.

VIATOR JUNIOR's letter has been transmitted to our correspondent CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS, who will take his hint into consideration.

T. O. cannot with justice charge us with partiality on the subject of VACCINATION, which we wish to see calmly investigated, but by REAL NAMES. [See pp. 891, 897-901, 916.]

S. M. will find an answer to his query respecting the alteration of *Old Michaelmas Day* from Oct. 10 to Oct. 11, by consulting the Act of Parliament for regulating the Style. Every hundred years will make a day's difference. In 1901 *Old Michaelmas Day* will be the 12th of October.

A SUFFERER asks, "What are the best means, or are there any means, to counteract or prevent the influence of damp upon those articles which are commonly injured where it prevails? I mean dry goods, articles of wearing apparel, chiefly fancy articles, silk, stuff, &c. &c.?" We think the best remedy must be heat of fire in a safe place.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to be informed whether the whole site of LISBON disappeared in the earthquake in 1755, by the subsiding of the earth or fall of a cliff; and whether the city was rebuilt on the other side of the Tagus, or the bed of that river enlarged by the earthquake.

The breed of *lame White Mice*, noticed by DASH, is by no means uncommon. The writer of this note had several, when a schoolboy, more than 50 years ago.

A SPECULATIVE OBSERVER submits, whether an Ex-governor of a captured West India island, revered by the planters, might not justly say,

Hanc ego coloniam fovi, rapiuntur honores.
"Sic vos non vobis," &c. &c. &c.

A CONSTANT READER, who has been so kind as to send us a copy of what is called "Montfieur Andreoff's Secret Instructions," does not seem to be aware that they are evidently a mere fabrication.

SHANKBURY RING,
NEAR WORTHING.

LED by the smiling Genius of the
place, [came;
To Shankbury's lofty heights the Poet
What Artist's hand the magic scene can
trace? [can name?

What Muse inspir'd, the various charms
Far as the eye can stretch its aching sight,
Majestic Ocean rolls his waves along;
Beneath, unnumber'd objects of delight
The vale enliven, and the landscape
throng.

The modest village church, which peeps
above

The solemn wood with unassuming ken,
The gorgeous villa and the dark-brown
grove, [glen;
The fleecy thousands wand'ring o'er the

The fragrant gale which cheers the beat-
ing heart, [ease,

And breathes around complacency and
Oh! yet again thy balmy airs impart,
And let once more the sweet enchant-
ment please.

Yes, yet again shall gay remembrance
bring

The lovely vision and the golden day,
When saw the Muse, but ah! forbears
to sing, [Beauty stray!

Grace hand in hand with youthful
But younger Bards in sweeter verse must
tell [charms;

Of Mira's perfect form, and Laura's
My sager Muse avoids the magic spell,
Nor dares to think again of Love's
alarms.

Enough for me to reach th' auspicious
shore [bower;

Where Hymen rests within his sacred
Life's stormy tides assail my bark no more,
Connubial Peace, I hail, I bless thy
power! B.

CANZONETTE.

WHEN Cupid saw that cruel fan
Puff all his darts away,
Against the gentle Mary-Anne

He rose in fierce array,
He tore the bauble from her hand;
Away the pieces flew,
And scatter'd was each filken band,
To every wind that blew.

But soon compos'd, with softest arts,
To me a fan he gave:
Through this, he cried, my keener darts
A passage soon shall have.

But I a fond and artless youth,
All mischief to prevent,
With simplest innocence and truth,
To you the gift have sent,

And may it from my fair one's breast
Each ruder breath remove,
Except the vow with sighs express,
The vow and sigh of Love.

C. B.

ELEGY

*on the Death of Mr. O'NEALE; who had
only been one Year in ENGLAND, and
was in daily expectation of the Arrival of
a beloved Mother from the Island of Bar-
badoes.*

By W. HEWITT, of the Norwich School.

TO thee, companion of my youth,
farewell! [cares;

The early grave has clos'd thy future
Thy virtues, friendship, on my mem'ry
dwell, [tears.

Of them I think, and shed these useless
Long had I hop'd with thee to spend my
hours,

Reclining under Friendship's genial sun;
But those vain hopes have vanish'd as the
flowers; [run,

O'Neale is gone, his course of life is
Th' expecting mother comes; with anxious
eyes [for shore;

She views the welcome and long-wish'd
But ah! what sorrows in her bosom rise,
She hears her son, her darling son's no
more!

How soon such scenes of hope delusive fly,
How short to man is Pleasure's flow'ry
reign.

The sweet illusion quickly passing by,
Tells to her soul that joy is budding pain.

FROM OSSIAN'S CARTHON.

O thou that roll'st above as burnish'd
gold, [old,
Round as the shield my fathers bore of
Whence are thy beams, O Sun! thy end-
less light?

Thou comest forth in awful beauty bright,
Deep in the sky the stars extinguish'd hide;
And pale the Moon sinks in the Western
tide.

But thou alone thyself appear'st to move,
Who can accompany thy course above?

The sturdy oaks that on the mountains
grow [know

Decay with years: and e'en the mountains
The rage of time: the great and boundless
main [again;

Diminish'd shrinks, and slowly grows
The Moon herself is frequent lost in
Heav'n,

But still the same to thee a beam is given
That never fades; thou boast'st an endless
source,

Rejoicing in the brightness of thy course.
And when the world is dark with low'ring
storms, [forms,

When livid lightning Nature's face de-
When thunder rolls—thou lookest in thy
charms [their alarms;

From midst the clouds, and laugh'st at
th

In vain thou look'st on me; for, as of yore,
Sad Ossian's eyes behold thy beams no
more;

Whether on orient clouds thy tresses rest,
Or tremblest at the portals of the West.

But thy irradiate years, perhaps, extend
A season through—like mine will have an
end;

And thou shalt sleep thy sable clouds
Regardless of the morning's grateful song.

Then in thy youthful strength, O Sun!
rejoice,

For age is dark, unkind, and void of joys;
It's like the Moon's unsteady glimmering
beam,

When from a broken cloud its glories
And shadowy mists are on the hills
around,

The Northern blasts across the plain re-

Mid cloister'd shades, where monk and
ghostly prude

From prime to vespers con her maxims
crude;—

Ye, whom quaint Rigour never taught to
The madd'ning goblet, nor the lawless
bed;

Whowander, frequent, through the ev'ning
To mazy dance, and wanton masquerade,

Unscar'd by gliding spectres of the night,
Their drear looks withering each fond de-

light—*(hisses and groans)*

Fearless, though Terror shake his iron
scourge,

And bare the tossings of that fiery surge,
Where Superstition feigns her bugbear
hell,

Sees blue flames glare, and sulph'rous
billows swell! *(bursts of laughter)*

Mr. URBAN,

OCT. 20.

WHEN it was rumoured at Paris that
a Society for the Suppression of
Vice had been formed in London, a de-
putation from the Parisian theatres waited
upon the Minister of Police with proposals
for a counter-establishment in the French
capital. Mons. F—— not only received
the parties with the most winning affa-
bility, but accompanied them to St.
Cloud, where his Imperial Majesty gra-
ciously permitted the projected institution
to assume the name of "The Royal Napo-
leon Society for the Suppression of Virtue."

The Society has recently increased its
funds by a benefit-night at the several
theatres; and I have the honour to inclose
the prologue delivered on this occasion,
composed, I believe, by the impassioned
Kotzebue (strangely reputed to be now in
prison!) and lately translated by a gentle-
man of the DARWIN School. Though
this production may appear rather awk-
ward in an English dress, it yet retains no
inconsiderable portion of its original fire.

Yours, &c.

MOMUS.

P. S. I hope we shall have no critic
panting about sound without sense.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

SPOKEN BY MONS. ———,

IN THE CHARACTER OF COMUS.

*(Sylphs, Fairies, Gnomes, &c. are seen
sitting across the stage.)*

YE sportive elves, who roseate garland
twine,

And deck, to-night, this consecrated
Where, yok'd with Venus and the crim-

son God,

Unblushing PLEASURE waves his magic
And YE *(to the audience)*, disdainful of
the sullen fools

Whom VIRTUE blinded in her murky
(VIRTUE—pale tenant of the icy cells,

Where moody Care with leaden Quiet
dwells;

'Tis YOURS to patronize the wizard
clan,

That Liberty restores to fetter'd man,
That bids for him voluptuous visions rise,

And clears the mental cobwebs from his
eyes!

No more shall dotard Reason's pedant
As erst, direct her cheated victims choice;

No more, emerging from his wan retreat,
Shall Wisdom damp our philosophic heat;

But ever sepulchr'd that squinting sage
Beneath the rubbish of a Gothic age!

(applause)

'Tis YOURS, ambitious of ethereal fame,
The glowing sparks to waken into flame,

That kindled, quick shall VIRTUE's self
consume,

And flash terrific through the livid gloom.

Ye GODS *(to the galleries)* who, volant
from the swarming street,

Aspiring throng yon elevated seat,
From heights theatric mark the festive
scene,

When Riot revels with the soft-ey'd
Ye too *(to the boxes)*, whom zoneless
Fashion's rubrics guide,

To bare what mincing Modesty would
hide, *(applause)*

Firm patrons of the 'lustrious cause we
Who willing hie where Sport and Pastime
lead;—

And YE *(to the pit)* your phalanx clos'd
Who critic-ey'd our mimic world survey,

To-NIGHT, ah! bold emprise! your secrets
we dare,

For Passion saves what Critics scorn to
Hence, goblin VIRTUE, to thy dank
abode,

With lubric asp and venom-bloated toad,
In chantries dim unveil thy shrivell'd phiz,

The idle dread of fanatic and quiz!

(a laugh)

And hither haste, *(for PLEASURE bids*

your feet
Ardent approach her love-encircl'd seat.)

AN ODD QUESTION.

TWARDS London from Dublin as Paddy
was getting, [ed and snug,
High mounted on coach-top—content—
Arriving at Glo'ster, ask'd hostels to let
him [of strong beer a mug;
Have some good bread and cheese with
Which landlady bringing—thus Pat did
accest her: [if you please,
"From this pretty place let me know,
How far is the distance to fam'd double
Glo'ster, [cheese?"
As I very much wish to buy me a

THE GREY MARE THE BETTER HORSE.
Some wags for the sake of a joke will de-
clare, [mare.
That a mare is a horse—but a horse is no
Now two grey steeds I have, and without
any pother, [the other,
One Greyling being nam'd, and Greytail
Can well from experience the proverb en-
force, [horse.
That Greytail, the grey mare, is far the best

HENRY AND CELIA;

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT.

FAR o'er the seas, remote from wealth
and noise,
Embosom'd in a vale of purest joys, [train
Young Henry liv'd, the noblest of the
That cheerful till'd the ever-yielding
plain.

Him, though no gorgets sparkled in his
breast, [refs'd.
Health, innocence, content, and joy ca-
The cheering sunshine, and the glow of
day,

The languid Moon in her nocturnal sway,
The bleating cattle and the songs of morn,
The fragrant flowers that deck the velvet
lawn, [rain,
The winds loud howling and the falling
The rising bosom of the sounding main,
The thunder's roar, the lightning's awful
glow, [fo.
To him were blessings, for he felt them

Though 'mong the Sons of Science
strange was he,
And stranger still to each dark mystery,
Yet had he learn'd the works of God to
scan,

Nor murmur'd at the universal plan.
He heeded not the present woes, but
thought [nought,
How future joy would vanish them to
Gen'rous he was, and tender, kind, and
true, [knew,
Yet he was charg'd with guilt he never
And foul-mouth'd Envy, with calumni-
ous tongue, [wrung.
His fame had blasted, and his bosom
Proud was he too, and but of noble
deeds, [succeeds;
Mild as the sunshine which the storm

How have I seen his independent soul,
Firm as the rocks o'er which the surges
roll, [sway,
Unmov'd withstand each petty tyrant's
And their imperious mandates scorn
t'obey;
At tales of fierce oppression, mark'd his
eye
Gleam like the vivid meteors of the sky!

Often at morning o'er the hills he'd
rove, [grove;
Or hide himself within the lowering
Was often seen with sorrow-streaming eye,
And oft would smile, yet none could tell
for why; [sad,
This hour was happy and the next was
And all believ'd the wondrous youth
was mad.

Long liv'd the youth in ——'s enchant-
ing vales,
Unmov'd by field Fortune's adverse gales,
Till Celia, lovely as the beautiful morn,
Shun'd the gay courts, and sought the
flow'ry lawn.

O! she was kind, in Virtue's mantle
drest,
And meek as infants on the parent's
breast; [her wrong,
So good, she bless'd the hand that dealt
So sweet that Comfort dwelt upon her
tongue. [trac'd,
Yes, I have seen, where'er the fields the
The little children greet her as the pass'd;
So well they knew her, by the gen-
rous care [despair,
She us'd to save their parents from
When poverty and woe were all their fare.

One fatal day, young Henry saw the
maid,
An innate joy each stranger's eye betray'd.
He thought her fairer than his eyes had
seen, [green;
The sweetest virgin that adorn'd the
And she, reciprocal, esteem'd him more
Than ever man or mortal was before.
Pure was their passion as the zephyr's
figh,

Or the blue azure of the vaulted sky!
But rich was Celia, and her fire forsook
The love-rich youth to see the hapless
maid;
And cruel forc'd her to the hated hands
Of rich Ontario, known in distant lands.

One eve, when Horror, rob'd in thun-
ders, howl'd, [scowl'd,
And the red tempest through the forest
Fair Celia, drown'd in tears, Ontario led
A weeping victim to the nuptial bed.
In Henry rush'd, and plung'd the deadly
dart, [heart!
Madden'd with love, in base Ontario's
"What hast thou done?" (the trembling
Celia cried)
'O my soul's lord?' th' astonish'd youth
replied;

"Ah! what indeed! by passion borne
away,
Robb'd Heav'n of its attribute—to slay.
Joy of my soul! for thee I'd bravely dare
The wrath of Gods! the lightning's angry
glare!"

Thus said the maiden with the stream-
ing eyes: [arm deficiencies,
"Hold, impious; he who Heav'n's red
Should e'er be shunn'd like pestilential
skies!"

"Forgive," the youth replied, "what
only prove

The rash expressions of impetuous love."

"But oh! fond youth! methinks the
hand of Death [my breath!

Now chills my soul! now does oppress
My hapless heart with sorrow overborne,
With grief distended and by passions torn,
Death's cold hand grasps!"—"Forbid, ye
powers of air,

The awful stroke! nor yield me to despair!
Oh! let this warm embrace thy life re-
store!" [tis o'er!"

"Ah! no, dear youth! adieu! 'tis past!
She fell—he caught her in his arms, and
bore

The clay-cold virgin to the sea-beat shore,
And there, beneath the dewy turf, he laid
With pious hands and streaming eyes, the
maid.

Wrapt in his woes, and of the worldly
throng

Unheeded, Henry rov'd the beach along;
All drown'd in care, sad, desolate, and wan,
The wretched wand'rer knelt, and this
his pray'r began:

"Is no hope left, Almighty Ruler! say?
Yon broad blue ocean shews the daring
way!

'Tis done—I go—relentless Sorrow urge
A wretch like me to tempt the dangerous
surge!" [deep,

He said, and rush'd within the foaming
And Death's dark shadows o'er his senses
creep; [rise,

Beneath the waves he sunk, no more to
And vanquish'd by the billowy water—
dies! I. C.

EPITAPH

To the memory of Mrs. CLARIDGE,
The good old Hostess of FINCHLEY.

SWEET is the sleep of Death to those
Whose pious acts, whose earthly la-
bours,

Through a long life, were always crown'd
With blessings of their friends and
neighbours.

Such was her praise enshrowed here,
She liv'd a Patriarch's length of life,
She liv'd a model pure for all,
As friend, as mother, and as wife!

With flowers of each returning year
Shall Flora deck her hallow'd sod,
For sure a spirit never fled,
More pure, more perfect, to her God!
WILLIAM HOLLAND.

Mr. URBAN, Newington Butts, OR. 14.

THE following Epitaph I copied from
Orton Church-yard, Westmorland.
Yours, &c. L. W.

READER! on this plain stone's engrav'd
the name

Of one who merited his hard-earn'd fame;
Brave, gen'rous, frank, blest'd with a
cheerful mind,

The poor man's friend, the friend of hu-
man kind!

Ah! what avails! in vain are talents giv'n,
If not accompanied by the smiles of Heav'n.
For thirty years he labour'd to attain
A competence in life, but strove in vain.

Though scourg'd by ills, he own'd his
chast'ning rod, [God.

Blest'd the decree, and hasten'd to his
When his last hour approach'd (his friends
around) [sound;

He saul'r'ing said, "Peace is by Virtue
O Conscience! thou it is, who hast the
pow'r, [hour.

T' assuage the anguish of this fearful
Virtue on earth, has its reward"—He cries—
No, it has not, for here Charles Stanhope
lies.

THE FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

By DR. DARWIN.

DULL Atheist! could a giddy dance
Of atoms lawless hurl'd,
Constrict so wonderful, so wise,
So harmoniz'd a world!

Why do not Arabs driving sands,
The sport of every storm,
Fair freighted fleets, the child of chance,
Or gorgeous temples form?

Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey,
That lesser fabric scan;
Tell me from whence th' immortal dust,
The God, the reptile man?

Who bids the babe, to catch the breeze,
Expand its panting breast;
And with impatient hand untaught,
The milky rill arrest?

Or who with unextinguish'd love
The mother's bosom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life
To bear it in her arms.

A God! a God! the wide earth shouts,
A God! the heavens reply;
He moulded in his palm the world,
And hung it in the sky.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

June 10.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved for several Papers connected with the case of Lord Melville.

On the motion of Col. *Craufurd*, Accounts were ordered of the number of men raised weekly under the Defence Act.

June 11.

The *Speaker* having stated that he had received a Letter from Viscount Melville, announcing his readiness to attend and be examined relative to the Tenth Report, the Serjeant at Mace was dispatched to inform him that he might come in; and on entering, a chair was placed for him within the bar.

Lord Melville began by observing, that since the first agitation of the subject, he had made every effort to obtain a hearing, but without effect: that when called before the Commissioners of Inquiry, he was wholly unacquainted with the nature of the accounts they possessed between Messrs. Trotter and Coutts; that when he applied for an opportunity of making fuller explanations, he was answered that their Report was before Parliament, and they did not think it necessary to alter what they had done. When the discussion came on, whether previous inquiry should be instituted before resolutions were adopted against him, he hoped that a Committee would be appointed, and that he might be heard before them; but in this he was disappointed, from a difficulty which arose in the other House; and that at length being permitted to explain himself in his present situation, he came under such restrictions as would not allow him to enter upon his defence. He, however, begged to make some preliminary remarks; and he began by solemnly protesting that the resolutions of the House, which stated that he had contrived at the violation of the Act of the 25th of the King, were erroneous. He never had any knowledge of Mr. Trotter's investing any Navy money in the Stocks, of his discounting bills with it, or of his turning it to purposes of private advantage; and that, if any such practice had existence, it was altogether without his privity or consent. He would, therefore, confidently assert, that the evidence of the only two persons, Mr. Trotter and Mr. Wilson, who could be supposed to be privy to the whole, does not contain one title which could lay any foundation for this charge. With respect to the origin of his connexion with Mr. Trotter, he spoke as follows:—"When I first

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came into the Navy Office, I found Mr. Trotter, who was introduced and recommended to me by Sir G. Elliott and Mr. Coutts; with the latter of whom he had connexions in the way of business. I soon distinguished him for his uncommon activity and diligence. He was indefatigable in detecting and disclosing to me a variety of frauds before committed, in withholding the pay of seamen, and different emoluments to which they are entitled. I encouraged and supported him in the prosecution of the parties guilty of these mal-practices. I was desirous of going farther; and, instead of confining the protection of Government to the sailors themselves, of extending it also to their wives, children, and families. In my endeavours to effect this, Mr. T. made himself so useful, in laying before me the best-arranged plans for producing the effect, that I thought him worthy of being trusted; and, for his unwearied exertions, on the death of Mr. Douglas, I promoted him to his late situation in the office; and I am even now ready to say of him, that, for a great length of years, no public office could have been better conducted; that, during the whole of that time, there was not a single instance of any stoppage or delay of payment to the seamen; and that all the balances were fairly accounted for, and transferred, without the loss of a single shilling to the publick. He received, it is true, an additional salary; but that I thought him fully entitled to, for his additional exertions." He then asserted, that on no occasion whatever had he authorised Mr. T. to draw money from the Bank for his own private emolument, and that there is not the smallest evidence to support the charge; that he only allowed Mr. T. to lodge money at private bankers for making payments with facility. He added, that, notwithstanding the restrictions he was under, he must say that the assertions contained in the Report are false, and in contradiction to the evidence which was given. The Act of the 25th of the King, of which he allowed he had some knowledge, never intended to make a regular digest of regulations for the office of Treasurer of the Navy. Its true object was, to restrain Treasurers or Paymasters from retiring from office, as had frequently been done before, with large balances unaccounted for. During the whole of his own administration, the law was rigidly complied with; and in retiring from office, he has not been accused of retaining any balance whatever. He observed, that the House should

should consider that, beyond the necessary controul of the Treasurer, his office is quite distinct from that of the Paymaster, and that of the Paymaster-general not very much connected with those of other persons employed in that department. A great deal of money must pass through the hands of inferior officers in different parts of the country where the demands are made. In the month of January last, the Pay-office was kept open for a long time, to make good small demands; and there were 6802 payments made in different sums, from 3 l. or 4 l. so low as 4 s. 6 d. and many of them even to a smaller amount, to supply such sums as different sailors were entitled to. It must, therefore, be obvious, that, to answer such numerous demands, it is necessary to have always a very large sum, either in the iron chest of the office, or at some convenient banker's, as it would be endless to pay them all by drafts on the Bank of England, specifying the names of the persons in whose favour they were drawn. He therefore thought it but fair and reasonable that the Paymaster should derive some advantage from the money placed in the hands of the private banker, on the mere principle of mutual accommodation;—the practice was not peculiar to his administration, but had been continued two years after he resigned; and he would contend that it was preferable to leaving the money in the Bank in the hands of sub-accountants. He entered into a detail of the nature of Trotter's employment as Paymaster; and asserted, that from the nature of the transactions between them, it was impossible for him (Lord M.) to give any precise explanation. He had availed himself of the 5th clause, not with any view of screening himself, but for the purpose of withholding disclosures, which, as the facts were connected with the public service, it would have been extremely improper for him to have divulged. He next adverted to a charge against him, of having ordered the public money to be laid out for his advantage and behoof, which, to the best of his recollection, he denied. This, he remarked, was a singular expression, but it was one which was generally used by him, when talking of past transactions. A good deal of acrimonious wit had been expended on this expression, but his literal translation of the phrase was, that he had never given any orders to any such effect. He next made an elaborate statement on the situation in which he stood with Mr. Trotter; in the course of which, he said, it was impossible for that gentleman to make up, with any degree of correctness, his accounts. Personally he had no means of aiding him in that way, and therefore he stood completely at Trotter's mercy.

He enlarged on the supposed connection between himself and the late Mr. Tweedie, which he denied; and declared, that, instead of being intimate with him, as Trotter had asserted, he knew him only as a Messenger, and never had occasion to speak to him above twice in his life. He next entered into various details of several pecuniary transactions relative to the 40,000 l. applied to Boyd and Benfield; and vindicated his conduct in that transaction. He insisted, that Trotter could never have meant to say that he advanced 20,000 l. for him on any one day; and he admitted that he gave his consent to the application of the 40,000 l. in concurrence with the opinion of the superior servants of Government. For this he was willing to take his share of responsibility; and he appealed to the liberality of the House for a fair interpretation of his conduct.

Lord Melville then retired.

Mr. *Whitbread* began by expressing his satisfaction that Lord Melville had at length defended himself, and lamented that the forms of the House would not permit him to hear his (Mr. W's) reply. He deprecated the observations of Lord M. on what he stated to be the pre-judgment of his case; and that, as he had stated his innocence, he ought to have informed the House by what means they could ascertain it. The public mind could not be otherwise than inflamed against him, because he had conducted himself in such a way as to excite general indignation; and, by his reflections on the partiality of any jury that might try him, he reflected on the whole Country. He should have thought himself wanting in his duty if he had not brought forward the present motion. He had proposed that the Committee should take into consideration the 14 Resolutions respecting the conduct of Lord Melville: but this the House had refused; and had constituted the Committee under several restrictions, which were soon after discovered to be directly contrary to the due course of justice. This, it was conceived, would operate as a complete bar to impeachment, as a civil and criminal prosecution could not go on at the same time. But were there no instances of two processes of that kind going forward together? In a case of common assault, might not a man be indicted for that offence, in order to be made a public example, and at the same time be prosecuted by a civil action, for the recovery of damages? In the present case, it was impossible the Country could consider the restitution of the money to be any thing like compensation, or atonement for the offence. Even were there a bar to impeachment in existence, it ought to be removed. He descanted in this strain for a length of time, and made many severe remarks

remarks on the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he accused of screening his Lordship from the censure of the Address which might have been voted to his Majesty, to strike him from the list of Privy Council, by stating that he had it in command from the King to inform the House, that his Majesty had resolved to strike out Lord Melville's name on the next meeting of the Council. On that occasion Mr. P. had been compelled to give such an intimation, as he was afraid of being out-voted by a great majority. From the report of the Select Committee, much new matter had come out; indeed, in his mind, it was of so serious a nature, that the House would feel it impossible to resist the motion for an impeachment, with which he meant to conclude: "for," says he, "without receiving satisfactory evidence to the contrary, I hesitate not to charge it upon Viscount Melville, that the sum of 10,000 l. was converted to his private use, and also the 20,000 l. the disposition of which was never explained. It is in vain for him to repeat assertions that he acted from the purest motives; or to indulge the delusive idea, that his memory will defend to posterity without a blot, unless he comes forward to trial, and, after a full investigation, purges himself from every suspicion which now attaches itself to these transactions." He then re-capitulated the charges contained in the Report and its Appendix, and contended that Lord Melville ought to have prayed the House to hear him in his defence on the first publication of the Tenth Report. At length he concluded by moving, "That it was the opinion of the House, that Lord Melville had been guilty of several high crimes and misdemeanours, and ought to be impeached for the same."

Mr. Bond thought that an amendment to the motion would be proper, as the House seemed embarrassed by the present method of proceeding. He thought the censure of the House, &c. already passed was a grievous punishment; but still that there was ground sufficient for a different proceeding. He took a view of the charges imputed to Lord M. and declared he had no doubt of his criminality; but he suggested as an amendment, "That the Attorney General be directed to commence a criminal prosecution against Lord M. founded on the offences laid down in the Report; and that he be directed to stay the proceedings in the civil suit already instituted."

The Master of the Rolls spoke in favour of a criminal prosecution rather than the mode proposed; but contended that his Lordship had already been sufficiently punished; and the only new point brought

to light by the Select Committee was, that his Lordship had signed a release which had been sent to him by Mr. Trotter, containing a clause for the destruction of vouchers, while it did not appear that he was aware of this clause. His crime was therefore nominal. As to his having participated in the gains of Trotter, this was merely suspicion, and he did not see how any Jury could be justified in drawing such a conclusion. In short, after what he had suffered, were he to go to a new trial, it would be an event unexampled in the pages of history.

Mr. H. Browne agreed with the last speaker, as he thought that no new matter had been disclosed by the Select Committee; but if any farther means were to be adopted, he thought impeachment would be more becoming the dignity of the House.

Messrs. H. Addington, Alexander, and Cartwright, spoke strongly in favour of Lord Melville, and against the motion; and Earl Temple, Lord H. Petty, the Hon. J. S. Cocks, and Mr. Pytches, made many severe animadversions on his conduct, and contended for the impeachment.

At three the debate was adjourned.

June 12.

The Order of the day being resumed on the motion for the impeachment of Lord Melville, Mr. Leicester entered upon a defence of Mr. Wilson (the gentleman who acted under Mr. Trotter, and whom Mr. Canning refused to dismiss); and contended that it was both candid and honourable to maintain him in his situation. With respect to Lord Melville, he had no scruple in saying, that if this was a motion against him for the first time, on all the facts, he should not give it a negative, because it would be founded on charges to which no satisfactory answer had been given. Alluding to the Resolutions of the 9th April, he declared he could find nothing in the Tenth Report that justified them in stating that his Lordship had drawn money from the Bank for the purposes of private emolument; and therefore the proceedings had been premature. He even differed from Mr. Bond, with respect to the criminal prosecution; for, a civil action having been commenced, he thought it unjust to attempt greater severity. He however admitted that the account of Lord M. of the 10,000 l. and the half of the 20,000 l. was unsatisfactory; but it appeared that they had been repaid without interest, and there was no proof that the public had lost a shilling by any transaction in which he had been concerned. As to the release, although there were some suspicious circumstances attending it, he confessed he should have executed

executed it, without considering the clause in it as extraordinary. He considered what had happened as sufficient to deter any person from a similar offence; and the man who was not affected by the disgrace which had fallen on his Lordship, would not be deterred by any thing.

Mr. *Wilberforce* differed from the opinion of Mr. L. and was convinced it was necessary to adopt some farther measure. Those principles the Noble Lord laid down to justify his conduct, appeared to him infinitely more injurious than the particular acts that called upon him for his defence; and so far from any thing that fell from him tending to justify his conduct, or to prove that the House had been wrong in any of the steps adopted with respect to him, it had a direct contrary effect on his mind; inasmuch that he conceived it unnecessary to argue that the Act of Parliament was violated, particularly as Lord M. received 2000 l. a-year for the express purpose that no private use should be made of the public money. There was an inconsistency between his speech and his former statement; and the only part which appeared to him satisfactory was, his reason for keeping the Treasurership of the Navy, viz. that he had the Ministry of the Affairs in India, in which he (Mr. W.) thought his conduct highly meritorious. He had heard a person who was Governor-general of India say, that, during the whole time he was in power, Lord Melville never desired him to take a single step that was in the slightest degree painful to his feelings.—In his Lordship's defence, Mr. W. confessed, he was most struck with his remark about the 10,000 l. and respecting which he stated he would give no account to the house, or to any other person. Such a declaration as this would be astonishing, coming from any man; but from a man of Lord M.'s knowledge of this country, its laws, its criminal proceedings—one in the habit of making defences for other people—that such a man should set up such a defence for himself, was so astonishing and extraordinary, that nothing but guilt itself could have suggested it!—What is it, says he, but to lay down a principle, which, if the House was to adopt, it would put an end to the British Constitution?—What is it but to say, I will be greater than the Law (*great agitation*), I will be above the Constitution?—In short, it is a libel on the Constitution to suppose such a thing will be suffered:—it would open a door to prodigality and corruption: and if it had occurred in the time of Charles II. that profligate Monarch would only have had to say to his Minister, that he had spent 40,000 l.—wanted more—and

did not choose to give any account of it. He admitted that his Lordship had sustained a severe punishment; but he could not conceive that, by presenting the Resolutions to the Throne, the House was prevented from pursuing farther steps. "The main question to ask (said Mr. W.) is, whether, on the whole, this motion having been brought forward, the punishment Lord Melville has received is sufficient; and whether we can, without violating our duty, vote against the motion? We have traced a large sum of money into the hands of Lord Melville; and he ought to explain what he has done with it. If he does not explain, the House ought to call on the justice of the Nation to punish him."

Lord *Castlereagh* ardently entreated the House to adopt the civil process. He reminded them that Mr. Fox had distinctly stated, that he would be satisfied if Lord Melville were dismissed from his Majesty's Councils for ever. With what kind of consistency, therefore, could those gentlemen who acceded to the civil process, now abandon that course, and institute a criminal proceeding? When the civil process was recommended, the amount of the sum supposed to have been appropriated was 60,000 l.; now, however, that sum was reduced to 20,000 l. He traced the conduct of Lord M. with regard to Mr. Trotter; and inferred, that if he had intended to accumulate a fortune, he would have established a bank of his own, and not have admitted Trotter to make a loan for him of 20,000 l. Although he acknowledged that Lord M. was unfortunate, yet he did not see any thing at present at all new, to justify the House in its departure from the resolution at first adopted. The object indeed seemed to be to punish him piece-meal, a measure foreign to the Constitution, and repugnant to the feelings of the people.

Mr. *Grey* contended, that as the civil suit had been forced upon the House at the very time when the criminal method of proceeding was proposed, it could not be alleged to have been sought for by those who supported the former motion against his Lordship; but the present method was perfectly regular. It was clear that a breach of the Act of Parliament had been proved; and that his Lordship had corrupt purposes in view. He wished the House to advert to the nature of the balances remaining in the hands of Trotter. The Act was passed in 1785, and was to take effect in the month of July, same year; Lord M. however, thought it expedient to suspend its operation till July 1786, and in the mean time contrived to accumulate the balances to about 104,000 l. when at the corresponding period

riod in the preceding year there was only a balance of about 600*l.* remaining in the hands of Lord Baining. On these balances there was proof of actual profit having been made and paid to Lord Melville. Here Mr. G. entered into a detail of the various payments made upon the accounts he had alluded to, which he stated as amounting in all to about 7,222*l.* After a review of various other points connected with the conduct of Lord M. he concluded with observing, that, on the whole, there was such a mass of evidence contained in the two Reports, that he could not doubt that such a complete case of participation had been made out against Lord Melville as would justify their instituting a criminal impeachment.

Mr. R. S. Dundas thought it but justice to the House to remind them how much the conduct of his Noble Relative had been misrepresented. At the general meetings the most absurd falsehoods were propagated; and, at one of them it had been asserted by a person in high rank, that the peculations of Lord M. and Mr. T. were the original cause of the various loans, and numerous taxes imposed upon the people. He proceeded to argue that Lord M. would have afforded every satisfaction to the Commissioners had he been permitted to have documents.

Mr. Canning made an animated speech against the motion, in which he declared that Lord M. had received much less justice in his examinations than a criminal would have received at the Old Bailey.

Messrs. Bathurst and Vansittart spoke in favour of the amendment; and, on a division, there appeared for the amendment 238; against it 229. Majority for the criminal prosecution, and against the impeachment, 9.

June 14.

Mr. Whitbread addressed the House, in a speech which lasted two hours, on the propriety of moving certain Resolutions against the Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer; the object of which was, that there should be upon the Journals a record, that the illegal practice with which he charged him might not become a dangerous precedent: and though the act of lending the 40,000*l.* might be deemed justifiable, yet it was desirous that any future Chancellor of the Exchequer should not be able to vindicate an infraction of law. He took a view of the transactions of Government with Boyd and Co. in 1795 and 6, to shew that, when they possessed the confidence of Ministers, they were insolvent: he concluded with a string of Resolutions, explaining the transactions alluded to, and stated that the said advance was contrary to law.

Mr. Pitt spoke at great length, to shew that the transaction was fair, honourable, and important; it prevented the house from failing; and the effect of such a failure at such a time would have rendered the negotiation of a new loan disadvantageous, infinitely beyond 40,000*l.* The loss by the advance was not so much as sixpence; by the refusal a loss of many times 40,000*l.* would have arisen, and incalculable mischief besides. He therefore justified his conduct; and, placing himself at the mercy of the House, was determined to abide its decision.

Mr. H. Lascelles and Lord Castlereagh defended Mr. Pitt; and insisted that he had been influenced solely by great public considerations.

Mr. Fox made a very temperate speech, to shew the propriety of the motion; but admitted that the censure of the House ought to be made as mildly as possible; and he intimated that an Act of Indemnity, properly worded, would be less objectionable than the Resolutions of his friend Mr. Whitbread.

The conversation continued for a length of time; and, after many Members had delivered their opinions, the previous question was put on Mr. Whitbread's Resolutions; and one for a Bill of Indemnity, proposed by Mr. Lascelles, was agreed to.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 7. Letter from Capt. Baker to Adm. Cornwallis.

Phoenix, at sea, Aug. 18.

Sir, I cannot but exult in the honour of imparting to you the extreme good fortune of his Majesty's ship under my command on the 10th instant, latitude 48 deg. 16 min. N. longitude 12 deg. 14 min. W. in the capture of *La Didon*, a remarkable fine, and the fastest-sailing frigate in the French Navy, of 44 guns and 330 men, which had sailed but a few days from Corunna, and was upon a secret cruise. The action commenced at a

quarter past nine in the morning (*La Didon* having waited my approach to leeward), and lasted three hours, never without pistol-shot; during which all our ropes were cut to pieces, our main top-sail-yard shot away, and most of our masts and yards severely wounded. The necessity of our engaging to leeward, in order to prevent the possibility of the enemy's escape, exposed us to several raking broadsides before it could be prudent to return the fire; and the superiority of *La Didon's* sailing, added to the adroit manoeuvres of Capt. Milins, convinced me of the skill and

and gallantry I should have to contend with, which has been fully evinced by the stubborn defence of this ship until she became a perfect wreck, and his subsequent honourable deportment. Owing to the lightness of the wind, and La Didon's attempt to board, brought our starboard-quarter in contact with her larboard-bow, in which position we remained full three quarters of an hour, subject to a galling fire of musketry, that robbed me of such support of officers and men, as there could be no compensation for but in complete victory. With sorrow I transmit you a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, &c. T. BAKER.

Killed and Wounded on-board the Phoenix and La Didon, Aug. 10.

Phoenix—12 killed, 28 wounded. Total 40.—La Didon—27 killed, 44 wounded. Total 71.

Killed on-board the Phoenix.—John Houston, lieutenant; George Donelan, master's mate; John Fowers, quartermaster; and nine seamen.

Officers wounded.—Henry Steele, lieutenant of marines, dangerously; Aaron Toner, midshipman, dangerously; Edward B. Curling, midshipman, badly.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 21. Letter from Capt. Parker, of his Majesty's ship Amazon, to Adm. Cornwallis.

Off Ushant, Sept. 17.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, we fell in with the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet at sunset, on the 31st August, during a hard North-west gale, eighty leagues to the Westward of Scilly, and having with some difficulty learnt from one of the convoy, that several of the fleet had separated, I judged it proper to continue on the station directed in your order, in hopes of collecting and affording protection to the stragglers; we have not met any, but I am happy to inform you, on the 18th inst. in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. long. 18 deg. 20 min. W. his Majesty's ship under my command captured the *Principe de la Paz*, a Spanish corvette privateer, carrying 24 nine-pounders and four brass swivels, with 160 men on-board, principally French. This ship was fitted out at Vigo five weeks before, and had taken the Prince of Wales Packet from Lisbon, and the Lady Nelson letter of marque, from Virginia, bound to Glasgow. We found part of the crew of the latter ship on-board the privateer, and a considerable sum in specie. I have much satisfaction in her capture, as she was completely stored for remaining two months longer at sea, and her captain, Francois Beck, an experienced cruiser, who commanded the French privateer *Le Bonaire*, during the late war, greatly to

the annoyance of our trade.

I am, &c.

W. PARKER.

The Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, &c. &c.

Letters from Capt. Beresford, transmitted by Admiral Sir A. Mitchell, who speaks in the highest terms of the bravery of Lieut. Pigot, and the able support of Lieut. Masterman.

Cambrian, in Lat. 29 deg.

Long. 6½ Deg. June 13.

Sir, This day Lieut. Pigot had the direction of the Cambrian's boats. With the launch he most gallantly boarded the Spanish privateer schooner Maria, of 14 guns and 60 men. Lieut. Croton, in the barge, instantly followed him; the vessel was carried notwithstanding every resistance was made. The other boats did not get on-board till she surrendered; but no less merit is due to the officers and men, who all volunteered this service. Lieut. Pigot tells me every one did his duty most cheerfully. Two excellent men were killed, and two wounded.

I am, &c. J. P. BERESFORD.

Cambrian, at Sea, July 3.

Sir, After a chase of 23 hours, we have just captured the French privateer schooner Matilda. She mounts 20 guns, nine pounders, is 200 tons, and 95 men, had captured the English letter of marque the Clyde, bound to Liverpool. She surrendered in very shoal water; and, but for the exertion of Lieut. Pigot, with one of the boats, every soul in her would have been lost.

J. P. BERESFORD.

Cambrian, July 21.

Sir, I beg leave to present you with a recital of Lieut. Pigot's proceedings, from his Majesty's ship under my command, in a schooner privateer we had taken on the 8d: he made the best of his way to the river St. Mary's, where we had information of two ships and a schooner; he got off the harbour on the 6th, and on the 7th he proceeded with the schooner 12 miles up a narrow river, through a continual fire of the militia and riflemen, until he got within shot of a ship, brig, and schooner, lashed in a line across the river; he engaged them for an hour; the schooner grounded; he had recourse to his boats; and, after an obstinate resistance, carried the ship with her guns; he obliged the men to quit the brig and schooner, took possession of all; then turned his fire on the militia, about 100 in number, and a field-piece, which were completely routed. Lieut. Pigot got two wounds in the head by musket-balls, and one in the leg. Lieut. Masterman, of the marines, who most ably seconded all Mr. Pigot's views, escaped unhurt, to the wonder of all, for his cloaths were shot through and through; Mr. Lawton, master's-mate, wounded severely, as well as

Mr. Mitchell, midshipman. Messrs. Griffenhuoff, Belman, and Williamson, behaved well, as indeed did all on this occasion. Two were killed and 14 wounded. This very gallant conduct was observed by some hundreds of Americans from the opposite side of the river, who expressed their astonishment. Mr. Pigot never quitted the deck for nearly three weeks, except to get his wounds dressed, which inspired the rest; the wind was adverse for that time; and the enemy never attempted to attack him. I hope he may meet every reward such conduct deserves; he really is an active officer, always ready. The ship proves to be the *Golden Grove*, and the brig the *Ceres*, of London, taken by the schooner, a Spanish privateer, of six guns, and 70 men, two months since. The enemy had armed the ship with eight six-pounders, six-twivels, and 50 men; the brig was defended by twivels and small arms.

J. P. BRADFORD.

Killed—one seaman, and one marine.

Wounded—Lieut. Pigot; Mr. Lawson, master's mate; Mr. Mitchell, midshipman (year youngest son): six seamen, 1 serjeant, and three privates of marines.—30 killed and 22 wounded on the Spanish side.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 5. Letter from Lieut. Fromow to Rear-admiral Dacres.

Superiore, July 24, the Morant Keys, N. three deg. E. distant 45 Miles.

Sir, His Majesty's schooner under my command, fell in with, and, after a chase of nine hours, going free, captured the Spanish felucea *El Santa Maria Magdalena*, alias *Son Sorito*, commanded by Antonio Amet, armed with one gun and small arms, and manned with 30 men, has been cruising 30 days, and has only taken one dreg.

W. C. FROMOW.

Oct. 8. The following intelligence has been received at the East India House.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Fort William, April 23, 1805.

The following heads of intelligence compiled from official and authentic documents received by his Excellency the most Noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief, are published for general information:

Major-general Smith, with a detachment of cavalry under his command, having effected the expulsion of Meer Khan from Rohilcund and the Doab, rejoined the army of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief before Bhurtpore on the 23d March. Meer Khan having re-crossed the Jumna, had arrived at Futtpore Seckree, two days before Gen. Smith's arrival at Bhurtpore. This Chieftain had been abandoned by his troops, with the exception

of a small body of cavalry. The whole of his infantry and artillery quitted his service about the period of his incursion into the Doab, and have since been employed by other Chieftains. Meer Khan himself is gone off in search of employment, attended only by a few hundred predatory horse.—On the 29th of March, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief, with a column of cavalry under his Lordship's personal command, and a column of infantry, under Lieut.-col. Don, marched at two o'clock in the morning to surprize the cavalry of Jeshwunt Rao Holkar, which was encamped at the distance of a few coss from Bhurtpore. The apprehension of being surprized, had induced the enemy to encamp in several separate divisions; and the operations of the British troops were directed against two of his principal encampments. His Lordship, with the cavalry, took a circuitous direction to the right under the hills; whilst Lieut.-col. Don, with the infantry, proceeded to the left, by the direct road to the position of the enemy. The enemy, having received information from his hircarrahs of the approach of the British troops, was prepared for fight when Lord Lake reached his camp. The enemy, however, suffered some loss in his retreat, from the fire of the column of infantry; and, notwithstanding the rapidity of his flight, a charge was effected by the British cavalry, in which about two hundred of the enemy were destroyed. A quantity of baggage and cattle, consisting chiefly of about 50 camels, 100 horses, two elephants, and 20 hackeries, was captured by the British troops. Lord Lake, after pursuing the enemy to a considerable distance, returned to camp at 11 o'clock on the same morning.—On the 1st of April, Lord Lake received intelligence that Jeshwunt Rao Holkar, having retired to a great distance from the British army, had assembled the greater part of his troops and baggage at a position, eight coss from Bhurtpore in the direction of Futtpore. Lord Lake, in the expectation that the vigilance of the enemy would be diminished in consequence of the distance to which he had removed, determined to attempt to surprize his camp. His Lordship accordingly marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April, with the whole of the cavalry, the horse artillery, and the reserve of the army, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Jeshwunt Rao Holkar's camp before the dawn of day. Jeshwunt Rao Holkar had received intelligence of Lord Lake's approach about two hours before his Lordship had reached the vicinity of his camp; and had sent off a part of his baggage. The enemy was posted round a high village, with his front covered by cultivated fields, flanked by high in-

cllosures. It was still dark, but the fires of the enemy enabled Lord Lake to make his disposition for the attack without waiting for day-light.—The cavalry formed in two lines moved round to the right, whilst the reserve and the horse artillery, under Lieut.-col. Don, was ordered to gain the left of the village with as much expedition as possible. The cavalry advanced at a trot, and when arrived within a short distance of the enemy, the right squadrons of each regiment in the first line were ordered to charge, supported by the remaining squadrons, and by the second line. The enemy, on seeing the advance of the British troops, made every possible exertion to escape, but was charged with success in various directions, and suffered great loss. The British cavalry continued the pursuit to a very considerable distance, and did not desist until the enemy were entirely dispersed. The enemy is said to have lost upwards of one thousand men on this occasion.—Upon the return of Lord Lake to camp, a body of infantry, with colours, was observed moving in the direction of the jungle which surrounds the town of Bhurtpore. This body of infantry was immediately charged by a squadron of his Majesty's 8th dragoons, under Col. Vandeleur. Upon the approach of the squadron, and after a few of the enemy had been cut down, the remainder threw down their arms, and were made prisoners. The colours of this corps were captured; and it proved to be a body of Meer Khan's infantry, which, having quitted that Chief, was proceeding to offer its services to Runjeet Sing.—Lord Lake returned to camp at 1 P. M. after a march, including the pursuit of the enemy, of upwards of 50 miles.—A detachment composed of the 1st battalion of the 25th native reg. six companies of the 24th native reg. 1 battalion of irregular infantry, and the Agra irregular horse, the whole commanded by Capt. Royle, marched from Agra on the 26th of March to dislodge Hernaut, the Chelab of Jeswant Rao Holkar, who with the remains of Holkar's infantry and guns and a body of Holkar's cavalry, under Bapoojee, had occupied a position between Bharee and Dholpore. Capt. Royle's detachment, after a march of 19 coss, came up with the cavalry of the enemy under Bapoojee, on the 31st March, and succeeded in completely defeating this corps. On the 6th of April, Capt. Royle received information that the principal body of the enemy, of which he was in pursuit, had taken up a strong position under the walls of the fortified town of Adawlut-Nugger. This body of the enemy consisted of between 3 and 4000 men, cavalry and infantry, and 3 guns. Capt. Royle arrived at Adawlut-

Nugger, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, and found the enemy advantageously posted, having the fort of Adawlut-Nugger in his rear, and his front and flanks covered by the deep ravines, occupied by troops.—Capt. Royle, with great spirit and judgment immediately formed his detachment for the attack, and advancing under a very heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy's artillery, and from his troops stationed in the ravines, compelled the enemy to abandon his guns, and to retreat with the loss of all his artillery and baggage. The Agra horse under Col. Pohlman pursued the fugitives to the distance of 5 coss from Adawlut-Nugger, and killed great numbers of them. On this occasion were also captured upwards of 20 stands of colours and a great number of muskets, of European manufacture, match-locks, spikes, &c. The conduct of the troops in this action was highly exemplary; and especially that of the newly-raised battalions of the 24th and 25th reg. of native infantry, which had not been embodied for more than a period of five months.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief having completed his arrangements for the re-commencement of operations against the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th of April, and took up his final position for the attack. The reduced condition of Jeswant Rao Holkar's power, and the manifest inutility of continuing to afford support to the declining fortune of that Chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previously induced Rajah Runjeet Sing to sue for peace on the 25th February, and to offer terms, which, after some negotiation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by Lord Lake, under the authority of the Governor-general. An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the Honourable Company the fortress of Deeg, and has restored all the districts which were conferred upon him by the British Government after the conclusion of peace with Dowlat Rao Scindia. Runjeet Sing has also engaged to pay the sum of twenty lacks of rupees to the Company; of this sum, three lacks of rupees are to be paid immediately, and the remainder by instalments, at stated periods. The son of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 12th April, as an hostage for the due performance of these engagements.—Lieutenant Holmes, of the Bombay Establishment, with a valuable convoy of provisions and stores from Guzerat, and treasure to a large amount, for the use of the Bombay army under Major-gen. Jones, marched into camp before Bhurtpore

on the 10th of April.—Col. Holmes had marched from Guzerat to Bhurtpore, without having met any material interruption; and since he passed Kotah he had not seen any enemy.—It appears by the most authentic accounts, that Jeevunt Rao Holkar is reduced to the greatest distress, and that his force is nearly destroyed. The troops which remain in his service are not more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person, and even these are entirely dispirited, and harassed by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the Commander in Chief.—The dominions of the Company in Hindostan are in a state of tranquillity; and the bands of robbers which had disturbed certain districts in the North-Western provinces have been expelled.—By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council;

J. LUMSDEN, Ch. Sec. to the Gov.
Scindia, with his army, attended by the British Resident, remained at Subbulgurg on the 9th inst. (April.) On the 7th

instant Scindia had dispatched his prime minister to Bhurtpore, to act in concert with his Excellency Lord Lake, in the restoration of a general peace in India.

F. WARDEN, Secy.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 15. Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Tomlinson to W. Mariden, esq. dated Gibraltar Bay, Sept. 12.

Sir, On the 13th, Gibraltar bearing N. N. W. two leagues, I captured the gun-boat No. 4, Lieut. Magor, commander, of one long 24-pounder, one carronade, and 34 men; we likewise took seven merchant-vessels of the convoy, which are all arrived safe in this roadstead; they were from Malaga, bound to Algeziras. It is with great pleasure that I have to report the zeal and activity with which every officer and man did his duty, and when their Lordships are informed that these vessels were taken in the face of eight of the enemy's armed vessels, who had charge of the convoy, and who carried near 300 men, I most humbly hope my conduct will meet their Lordships' approbation.

R. TOMLINSON.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR HAS COMMENCED; and, we are sorry to perceive, hitherto wholly to the disadvantage of our brave Allies.

The French army crossed the Rhine on the 25th and 26th ult. in three divisions, at Mentz, at Strasburg, and at Mannheim; and Buonaparte has succeeded in bringing the Austrians to action before they could be joined by the forces from Russia. The following French OFFICIAL BULLETINS, we doubt not, like all others that have issued from the same channel, are grossly exaggerated; but, after making every reasonable abatement, the results leave us cause both for wonder and regret.

FIRST BULLETIN.

[This, which relates the approach of the different divisions of the French army towards the Austrians, is superseded by the contents of the SECOND and THIRD.]

SECOND OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.—Oct. 3.

"Events succeed each other with the greatest rapidity. On the 6th, the 2d division of that part of the corps under Marshal Soult, which is commanded by Gen. Vandamme, made a forced march, rested only two hours at Nordlingen, arrived at Donawerth at eight o'clock in the evening, and gained possession of the bridge, which was defended by the regiment of Colloredo. Some men were

killed and taken prisoners. On the 7th, at break of day, Prince Murat arrived with his dragoons, and with the division of dragoons commanded by Gen. Watter, advanced to the Lech, and ordered Col. Watfor, at the head of 200 dragoons of the 4th regiment, to pass over; who, after a very brilliant charge, took the bridge of the Lech, and routed the enemy, whose force was double. On the 8th, Marshal Soult set out with the two divisions of Vandamme and Legrand, on his way to Augsbourg; while Gen. St. Hilaire, with his division, advanced thither by the left bank. On the same morning at break of day, Prince Murat at the head of the divisions of dragoons of Generals Beaumont and Klein, and of the division of carabiniers and cuirassiers, commanded by Gen. Nantouty, began his march, for the purpose of cutting off the road from Ulm to Augsbourg. When he had arrived at Wertingen, he perceived a strong division of the enemy's infantry, supported by four squadrons of Albert's cuirassiers. He immediately surrounded the whole corps. Marshal Lannes, who marched behind these divisions of cavalry, arrived with the division of Oudinot; and, after an engagement which lasted two hours, the colours, guns, baggage, and the whole division of the enemy, was taken. There were 12 bat-

talions

tations of grenadiers, who were coming in great haste from the Tyrol to the assistance of the army in Bavaria. Marshal Soult, with his divisions, manœuvred, throughout the whole of the 7th and 8th, on the left bank of the Danube, in order to intercept the *debouches* of Ulm, and to observe the corps which appeared to be still collected in that place. The corps of Davoust arrived only on the 6th at Neubourg. Gen. Marmont's corps is also arrived there. The corps of Bernadotte, and the Bavarians, arrived on the 2d at Aichstadt. It appears that 12 Austrian regiments have quitted Italy to reinforce the army in Bavaria."

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

† This Bulletin gives the following as the position of the French forces on the 10th. Marshal Soult pursued the Austrian division, which had taken refuge at Aichstadt, drove it from thence, and on the 9th, at noon, entered Augsburgh, with the divisions of Vandamme, St. Hilaire, and Legrand. On the 9th, in the evening, Marshal Davoust, who crossed the Danube at Neubourg, arrived at Aichstadt, with his three divisions. General Marmont, with the divisions of Boudet, Grouchy, and the Batavian division of General Dumonceau, passed the Danube, and took position between Aichstadt and Augsburgh. The army under Marshal Bernadotte, together with the Bavarian army commanded by Generals Deroc and Verden, took their position at Ingolstadt. The Imperial guard, commanded by General Bessieres, proceeded to Augsburgh; as likewise the division of cuirassiers, under General Hauptpout. Prince Murat, with the divisions of Klein and Beaumont, and the division of carabineers and cuirassiers under General Nanborty, hastened to the village of Zusmarshausen, in order to intercept the road from Ulm to Augsburgh. Marshal Lanzer, with the grenadier division of Oudinot, and the division of Suchet, took post the same day in the village of Zusmarshausen.

It afterwards gives the following account of the battle of Wertingen:]

"Col. Arrichi, at the head of his regiment of dragoons, charged the regiment of cuirassiers of Duke Albert. The action was very sharp. Col. Arrichi had his horse killed under him; and his regiment burned with eagerness to rescue him. Col. Beaumont, of the 10th hussars, fired with a true French spirit, seized upon a captain of cuirassiers, in the midst of the hostile ranks, whom he himself made a prisoner, after having cut down a dragoon. Col. Maupetit, at the head of the 9th dragoons, charged in the village of Wertingen; being mortally wounded, his last

words were—'Let the Emperor be informed that the 9th dragoons have shown themselves worthy of their reputation; and that they charged and conquered, exclaiming, *Long live the Emperor!*' The column of grenadiers, the flower of the enemy's army, having formed in a square of four battalions, was penetrated and cut down. The 12th battalion of dragoons charged in the wood. Oudinot's divisions were indignant at the distance which still prevented them from attacking the enemy; but at the very sight of them, the Austrians hastened their retreat—one brigade only was in time to charge. All the cannon, colours, and almost all the officers of the enemy's army who fought at Wertingen, were taken; a great number were killed. Two Lieut.-Colonels, six Majors, 60 Officers, and 400 soldiers, have fallen into our hands. The remainder were dispersed; and what escaped owed their safety to a morass, which stopped a column that was turning the enemy. The chief of a squadron, Excellmans, Aid-de-Camp of Prince Murat, had two horses killed under him. It was he who carried the colours to the Emperor, who said to him—'I know no man can be braver than you; I make you an officer of the Legion of Honour.' Marshal Ney, on his side, with the divisions of Walher, Dupont, and Loison, the division of dragoons of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the division of Gazan, ascended the Danube, and attacked the enemy in their position at Gremberg. It rains heavily; but this does not retard the forced marches of the grand army. The Emperor sets the example on horseback night and day; he is continually in the midst of the troops; and in every point where his presence is necessary. He yesterday rode fourteen leagues. He slept in a small village, without servants, and without any kind of baggage. The Bishop of Augsburgh had, however, illuminated his palace, and waited for his Majesty during a part of the night."

The 4th Bulletin is, dated Augsburgh, the 11th, and gives an account of a battle at Gunzburg on the preceding day, in which the French were victorious. Gunzburg was defended by Prince Ferdinand in person. The place was carried, after an obstinate resistance, and the Austrians made three successive attacks to recover it, but all in vain. The loss of the Austrians in this affair is stated at 2500 killed, and 1200 made prisoners. The loss of the French, in killed and wounded, is estimated at one tenth, or about 400.—The fifth Bulletin is also from Augsburgh, and dated the 12th instant. It states, that Marshal Soult defeated an Austrian regiment at Landshut, on the 11th, and took

took 120 prisoners, including one lieutenant-colonel, and two captains. Soult next proceeded towards Memmingen, where he arrived early on the 12th.

Thus far the Bulletins from the French army. The Austrian accounts of these affairs have not reached us.—We now proceed to abstract from the foreign papers.

The following is the proclamation of the French Emperor to the army:—

“SOLDIERS! THE WAR OF THE THIRD COALITION HAS BEGUN.—The Austrian army has passed the Inn, violated treaties, and has attacked and driven our Ally from his capital. You yourselves have been compelled to advance by forced marches to the defence of our frontiers. Already you have passed the Rhine. We will not stop till we have secured the independence of the Germanic body, assisted our allies, and confounded the pride of unjust aggressors. We will not again make peace without a sufficient guarantee. Our policy shall no more give way to our generosity.—Soldiers, your Emperor is in the midst of you: you are only the advanced guard of a great people, if it should be necessary, they will all rise at my voice to confound and dissolve this new league, which has been formed by the hatred and the gold of England.—But, soldiers, we shall have forced marches to make, fatigues and privations of every kind to endure. Whatever obstacles may be opposed to us, we will overcome them, and we will take no rest until we have placed our eagles on the territory of our enemies. NAPOLEON.”

The French papers observe, that “it is to the fine Castle of Vaudreuil, surrounded with water and pleasant prospects, that part of the English prisoners hitherto detained at Verdun have been removed: a few only have been carried to Valenciennes.”

Paris, Oct. 6. The Emperor has established his head-quarters at Stuttgart. The army passed the Neckar without experiencing sickness or desertion. Many conscripts have joined. A success not less important is, the junction with the French army of the troops of Bavaria, Baden, and Wirtemberg. All the inhabitants of Germany evince the most favourable disposition to the French army. *Moniteur.*

In the *Moniteur* of the 14th, a complaint is made that the electors of Saxé and Hesse have not declared themselves in favour of France; and it is asked whether these electors will wait till Austria sends them a summons by a hussier of the Aulic Court, and invades their territory. As for the electors of Baden, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, their houses, it is said, shall receive a new lustre, being for ever emancipated from the increasing tyranny

exercised upon those members whom the Emperor of Germany ought to protect.

The Emperor left this city on the 1st, for Etlingen, where the Elector of Baden, and the princes his sons, had an interview with him as soon as he arrived. On the 2d he set off for Louisburgh (or Ludwigsburgh), where he had an interview with the Duke of Wirtemberg.

Augsburgh, Oct. 8.—It was believed here, that the French army would march direct for Ulm, and that the Austrians were ready to meet them on the other side of the Danube; but the French took all at once another direction, and marched Northward to Nordlingen, Donauwerth, &c. Their object is to cut off the communication between the Austrian army and the Russians, and to penetrate from Franconia and Suabia into the interior of Bavaria. There are, in all, 100,000 French, Bavarian, and Dutch troops in the rear of the Austrians.

A corps of the French army is gone to Kempten and Kauffbeare, to cut off all communication with the Eastern Tyrol.

The French force in Germany, including the Bavarian, Baden, and Wirtemberg troops, is estimated at 180,000 men.—The whole Austrian force on the Westward of the Inn, is stated at 143,000 of which 50,000 are under Klenau and Auffenberg, between Stockach and Ulm, and 41,000 beyond the Danube.

Stuttgart, Oct. 5. Soon after the Emperor of the French arrived at Ludwigsburgh, it was notified that he had declared war.—Upon the arrival of the Courier, the Austrian and Russian Envoys, with their four Secretaries of Legation and attendants, also a Counsellor of State and Charge d’Affaires, were put under arrest, so that they cannot go out, nor are they permitted to see any body.

At the time of the arrest of the Russian and Austrian Ministers at Stuttgart, the Elector of Baden was compelled to expel the representatives of the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna from Carlsruhe. They set off by the road of Heidelberg, Darmstadt, and Frankfort; and the Swedish Envoy took his departure at the same time.

Bonaparte has returned to Nordlingen, from his interview with the Elector of Wirtemberg. The Paris papers speak in high terms of the Duchess (the late Princess Royal of England).

An attempt has been made to assassinate the Elector of Bavaria, who was fired at from the Fleet while sitting at a window, but without success. His troops are taken into pay by the French; they are stated to amount to 32,000 men. The Convention was signed on the 27th ult. by which he agrees to deliver his army and fortresses to France.

The following address has been communicated to the Bavarian troops by the French Emperor, in general orders:

"BAVARIAN SOLDIERS,—I have placed myself at the head of my army, to deliver your country from an unjust aggression. The House of Austria intends to annihilate your independence, and to incorporate you with its extensive dominions: but you will be true to the memory of your ancestors, who, though frequently oppressed, but not subjugated, always preferred their independence and political existence, which is the first boon of nations, as fidelity to the Electoral House of Bavaria is the first of your duties.—As a faithful ally of your sovereign, I have been sensibly affected by the proofs you have given him, at this important period, of your attachment. I know your bravery, and flatter myself that, after the first battle, I shall be able to say to your sovereign, and to my people, that you are worthy to fight under the leaders of the Grand Army. (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague of the 28th Sept. says—"We have not remaining in our Republic above nine thousand French troops, and three thousand Batavian soldiers; but we are in daily expectation of six thousand French conscripts, whom we are to cloath and equip."—A rumour has been circulated, that Holland is to be attacked on the German side by Russia, and on the sea side by England; a mutinous spirit is known to exist on board the ships in the Texel; and French soldiers are doing the duty of marines in every ship to keep the crews in subordination.

Hague, Oct. 19.—[FROM THE BATAVIAN STATE GAZETTE.] The following dispatch was this morning read on the Parade:—On the 7th and 8th inst. the Emperor Napoleon passed the Danube in several places; forced the strong position of the Austrian army at Donauwerth, and totally defeated that army. Eleven battalions of Hungarian grenadiers, and one regiment of cavalry, together with some considerable magazines and a great deal of artillery, are the fruits of this victory. While this important action was fought in the centre of the army, Gen. Bernadotte, with the Gallo-Batavian army, passed the Danube near Ingolstadt; which place was taken by storm.—The consequence of these movements has been, that 19,000 Austrians, in the vicinity of Augsburg, are blockaded; the army is pursuing the flying enemy in every direction. (Signed) BRUCE,

"Major-general and Governor
of the Residence."

A letter from the Hague, dated the 20th, states, that an order had arrived

for the forced march of all the French troops, remaining on the coast, toward the Lower Rhine.

Rotterdam, Oct. 21.—Private letters received this morning from the armies state, that the French have taken Ulm; that a grand battle has taken place between the Austrians and the French; that the former have suffered considerably; that the French have taken 3000 Austrians, that is, the garrison of Ulm, all their arms, ammunition, magazines, &c. The French have a great number of killed and wounded.—The Austrians have retreated behind the Sin (we suppose, the Inn).

A letter from Rotterdam, dated on the 22d Oct. states, that the Russians have entered the Electorate of Hanover, and that a corps crossed the Elbe at Lauenburgh on the 18th. A French detachment, which was posted at Harburgh, had in consequence fallen back. The French, determined to dispute the possession of that ravaged country, had pressed many Hanoverians into their ranks.

GERMANY.

"We Francis the Second, Emperor Elect of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c.

"Facts known to all the world prove, that since the conclusion of the Treaty of Luneville, we have had nothing so much at heart as the maintenance of the peace which we had procured for our faithful people by the Treaty. The scrupulous accomplishment of all the obligations which that Treaty imposed upon us; the observance of a perfect neutrality in the naval war, and the most friendly moderation, when the Emperor of the French violated several of the principal stipulations of the Peace, and endangered, by numerous abuses, the repose and equilibrium of Europe—gave us every right to hope with confidence, that our warm and sincere desire for peace would be fulfilled. Yet the armaments ordered by the Emperor of the French close to the frontiers of the Tyrol and the Duchy of Venice, joined to direct menaces, required of our parental solicitude for our hereditary States, counter-armaments; which, however, though destined to do away our fears for the safety of our States, could not be to France a subject of mistrust or of open complaint. At the same time that we took these measures of precaution, to which we saw ourselves forced, we took with the Courts of Petersburg and Paris, when negotiations to be opened between those two Courts had been frustrated, the proper measures nevertheless to attain the salutary object, and to produce the resumption of the negotiations for peace interrupted.—The Court of France

France did not acknowledge our good intentions on this head, and refused our mediation.—The Court of Russia, on the contrary, declared itself ready to open, in concert with us, and with equal moderation, pacific negotiations, and to employ an armed mediation for the re-establishment of the repose, security, and political balance of agitated Europe. We, far removed from the desire of seeing a new war break out, but convinced of the imperious necessity of those energetic measures, which can alone ensure real and lasting peace, partake perfectly the determination of the Emperor of all the Russias on this subject, and hope, from its good execution, with well-founded confidence, the desired effect.—But also we expect, with no less confidence, that our dear and faithful subjects who have afforded us, for thirteen years of a reign accompanied with the most extraordinary events, so many deep proofs of unshaken attachment, will support us with all their might in this undertaking, formed with a view to their real good, and will hasten, in consequence, to aid us in restoring that happy state of things, which was always our first object, and the wish nearest to our heart."

[The proclamation then fixes the rations and contributions for each province.]

Buonaparte has compelled the people of Frankfort to demolish all the fortifications of that garrison.

Cuxhaven is said to be again occupied by French troops.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—Since the 6th inst. several *Estatettes* and *Couriers* have arrived here from Anspach, with the unexpected intelligence that the French had entered his Majesty's Franconian provinces. A grand Council was immediately held, and Messengers dispatched to the different Courts.—We hear, that in consequence of the violation of the territory of Anspach, his Prussian Majesty declared,—*"that he would allow a free passage to the Russian troops through his dominions, and that he would not in any way oppose the entrance of the Allied Forces into Haver."*

—The following are the particulars of the outrage:—The army of Bernadotte, 20,000 strong, passed in two columns, on the 3d of October, through the Margraviate of Anspach, notwithstanding the representations of the Prussian Generals and Ministers.

It is said, that the Army of Marmont, joined by the Bavarian troops, will take the same road. Major Howen, at the head of his squadron, offered to oppose the passage of the French; but Gen. Kellerman, at the head of 800 men, declared he would pass by force. The representations of Baron Schlagan, the Minister of his Majesty, were equally vain. The French Generals declared that they had positive orders to effect their march through the Margraviate, and to employ force, if necessary, for that purpose.

Anspach, Oct. 9.—[From the Berlin Newspapers.]—On the 7th inst. the Bavarian army advanced from Schawabach to Spalt and Abenburg. They made considerable requisitions of cattle, bread, beer, forage, &c. under threats of military execution. At Spalt, where no flour or grain had been left, Gen. Wrede commanded the Bailiwick to deliver the grain which he required, from the Royal Granary of Prussia; and when protestations were made against this proceeding, he sent a detachment to open it by force. On the 8th and 9th the Bavarians proceeded to Ellingen, and passed the Prussian frontier, into the Territory of Aichstadt.

Ratisbon, Oct. 9.—An action took place on the 7th, between the Austrians and French near Neuberg, in which the Austrians had the advantage, and preserved their position.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The General of Cavalry, Count Kalkreuth, and the Major and Aid-de-camp Von Zeithen, are gone to Pular. The former is the bearer of a letter from our Sovereign to the Emperor of Russia, in which his Majesty states, that the passage of the Russians, through the Prussian Territory will be permitted*.

RUSSIA.

Delft, Oct. 18.—Accounts from Vienna state, that apartments have been prepared in the Palace there, and at the Castle of Schonbrun, for the reception of the Emperor of Russia, who left Petersburg on the 28th ult.

The van of the Russians is arrived at Brannau, on the Inn.—Another column had arrived at Waldmunchen, on the frontiers of Bohemia.

General Kutusow, who commands the Russian army in Germany, is an officer of great experience, and of uncommon bravery; active, vigilant, and enterprising.

* On receipt of the intelligence of the Russian troops having had permission to pass through the Prussian territories, the Ministers of those Courts had a long audience with Lord Mulgrave in London; after which the following bulletin was posted at Lloyd's:

"25th October, 1805.—The Prussian Consul has been authorised to warn all masters of Prussian ships in this country, against entering any of the ports of France and Holland; as thereby their vessels might be brought into danger."

He beat the Turks and Tartars at Babada with an inferior force; and, at the close of that war, was sent ambassador to Constantinople. He has ever entertained the determined hatred towards the French. He received a most extraordinary wound while leading the storming party at Ocza-koff—a musket-ball passed through both temples, and he fell from the top of the wall into the ditch;—the cure, which astonished his attendants, occupied several years.

Gen. Michelson, who commands the second division of the Russian army, is the officer who conducted the war against Sweden in 1788.

Gen. Tolstkov, who commands the Russian troops in Hanover, served with considerable success and talent against the Tartars, and is esteemed a brave and active officer.

Stralsund, Oct. 15. His Swedish Majesty is expected here this week. He will command the combined army in person. The Generals Count Wachtmeister and Baron Armfelt, who distinguished themselves in the last war, will have commands under him.

SPAIN.

A serious riot has taken place at Madrid, in consequence of some bills on the Treasury being dishonoured. The holders waited on the Prince of th Peace; and on expressing their dissatisfaction, he had them surrounded by his body-guard, and several of them were arrested. The populace then took the part of the Bill-holders, and several lives were lost. Four Grandees have in consequence been banished, and many other persons arrested. This affair has created a very strong sensation throughout Spain.

The Duke De Montemar, Grand Officer to the Prince of the Asturias; the Marquis De Villa Franca, Grand Equerry to the Princess of the Asturias; the Count De Miranda, Chamberlain to the King; the Countess Dowager Del Monte, and three or four others, have received orders to quit the Court and Capital of Madrid.

Dispatches from Lord Nelson mention, that the Combined Fleets in Cadiz harbour were so distressed for provisions, that it was supposed they would be compelled by hunger to come out. The enemy has 35 sail of the line, and Lord Nelson 34.

AFRICA.

Revolution at Algiers.—The following account of this event, dated Sept. 4, is inserted in the French papers:—“On the 1st of this month a new insurrection broke out in the barracks; from whence the military soon spread themselves through the city, which, during several hours was threatened with a gene-

ral pillage and massacre. At length, however, they repaired to the Palace, where they immediately killed the *Dey*, and his prime minister; after which, the fermentation gradually subsided, and government seemed re-established. The government is now swayed by a ferocious soldiery, who act under the name of a prince Achmet, suddenly raised from the ranks, to fill the blood-stained throne of his predecessor.”

AMERICA.

A grand public dinner is to be given by the principal inhabitants of New York to General Moreau in the course of the present month, in honour of his arrival.—The General has fixed his residence at Morrisville.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Oct. 1. This day the corner-house of the New Powder Mill, at Roslin near Edinburgh, containing upwards of 40 barrels of gunpowder, blew up with a dreadful explosion. Two of the workmen perished. One man was thrown across the River Esk; the other to the top of a precipice over-hanging the water. Both have left helpless widows, one the mother of 7 young children.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 5. In sinking a cellar at the corner of St. Peter's lane, in the High Cross street, *Leicester*, a quantity of Roman coins were found, some in good preservation; they were inclosed in an earthen vessel, which the workmen broke in digging; many of them are of Domitian.

Sept. 8. At *Surfleet*, near Spalding, a poor woman, on turning down her bed-cloaths, found a large snake, 3 feet long, which had unwittingly been her bed-mate the preceding night. The reptile was immediately secured; and Mr. James Heardson, of that place, possesses it.

Sept. 10. A number of hay-stacks, valued at 2000*l.* were consumed in *Northingham* meadows last week; by one of them heating so as to take fire.

Sept. 21. This night, about 7, a large warehouse in Lower Sparling-street, *Liverpool*, was discovered to be on fire. The upper rooms being filled with cotton, corn, &c. the flames raged with unabated violence for several hours, until the whole building was destroyed; and nearly all the property, estimated at 30,000*l.*

Sept. 22. A few days since, at *Redbourne*, near Derby, during the absence of the parents, who left three small children at home, a fire broke out, which was got under, but the three children were burnt to ashes.

Sept. 24. At *Parley*, Christchurch, Hants, Martin Dean, aged 19, having

eaten of some mushrooms, liked them so much, that he determined to procure some; accordingly he got a quantity of toad-stools, and carried them home, when his mother, being also ignorant of the mistake, prepared them for dinner, and, with her husband, went to Ringwood. Martin Dean dressed the supposed mushrooms, and with his five brothers and sisters, partook of them. The whole family were soon in the greatest agonies; Stephen, one of them, died the day following; and Hannah and Martin the next. The other three continue in a dangerous state.—[The following remedy for the pernicious effects of toad-stools, &c. is practised in France, with success. Excite vomiting; employ laxatives and glysters: after the first evacuations administer one dram of vitriolic (sulphuric) ether in a glass of water of mallows. If the symptoms are alarming, give a glyster made with a decoction of tobacco.]

Sept. 26. As the driver of the Cambridge waggon was coming asleep on the shafts, through the open gate at *Wallham Cross* turnpike, his legs were so dreadfully crushed as to require amputation, which was followed by a convulsive hicough and death.

Sept. 28. At *King's Cliffe* two children died suddenly, after having ate a large quantity of blackberries.

Leicester, Oct. 4. At a general meeting held this day at the Exchange, convened by the Mayor at the request of the physicians and clergy of this ancient Borough, it was unanimously agreed to commence a subscription for establishing a HUMANITY SOCIETY on the plan of that which has so long been successfully established in London; Dr. Hawes, the treasurer of that benevolent Institution, with that philanthropy for which he is so eminently distinguished, having assisted in its promotion, and countenanced it with his patronage.

Oct. 5. So destructive has the Small-pox lately proved at *Hull*, that 208 persons, chiefly children, have died in the course of 28 days only!

Oct. 14. A large meteor, like a ball of fire, fell near the North-west part of *Shrewsbury*, this evening about 9. The light produced by it was very great.

Oct. 15. A great number of large porpoises have been lately tumbling about the coast, into *Catwater, Mill Bay, and Hamaze*. The fishermen consider this omen as portentous of some great hurricane. They have been shot at, but none killed, their backs being impenetrable to musket-shot.

Oct. 20. The very extensive Paper Mills, belonging to Mr. Hamilton, at *Wausford*, Northamptonshire, were this night en-

tirely consumed by fire, supposed to have happened through the carelessness of a boy having left a candle, which communicated to a quantity of rags.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, September 16.

As a gentleman and lady were walking across the fields from *Hampstead* road turnpike to *Primrose-hill*, they met a person of gentlemanly appearance, who rushed on the lady and grasped her round the neck. The gentleman was astonished at the stranger's conduct, and concluded that he was a lunatic; but while in the act of attempting to disengage him, the unfortunate man fell, and expired in a fit.

Tuesday, September 17.

The Gazette of this night contains a notice from the City of London, of their intention of applying to Parliament to provide for the enlargement and better regulating of *Smithfield Market*; and for making a new street from the North end of *Fleet-market* to *Clerkenwell-green*, and thence to the great North-road, near the South end of *Islington*.

Saturday, September 21.

Richard Harding was tried on a capital charge for forging the Ace of Spades, and cards. It was proved that the prisoner had the plates in his possession for stamping the card, and that he had been seen working them. After a very long trial, the Jury returned a verdict of—*GUILTY*.

Saturday, September 28.

At the close of the Common Hall this day, Mr. Nichols, in a short address to the Livery of London, expressed the satisfaction he felt in proposing to them a resolution which, he was confident, would meet with their universal sanction; a vote of thanks to their late excellent and worthy Sheriffs; which he accordingly handed to the proper Officer, in these words:

"That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to *George Scholey* and *William Donville*, esqrs. late Sheriffs of the City of London and Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, for their very exemplary conduct in discharging the various duties of that arduous and important office—for the manly, dignified, and unobtrusive manner in which they have uniformly supported the splendour of that respectable station, and the franchises of their fellow citizens—for the courtesy of their demeanour on all occasions—and particularly for their great punctuality of personal attendance, not only on public ceremonies, but on the less pleasant, though not less useful, duties of examining the state of the prisons, and humanely alleviating the distresses of their unfortunate inhabitants."

This motion, having been seconded by Mr. Griffiths, was carried unanimously.

with unparalleled applause; and was ordered to be signed by the Town Clerk, and inserted in the public papers.

The Sheriffs then handsomely returned their thanks. Mr. Scholey spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"To have merited this unanimous testimony from you, will ever be regarded by me as one of the most fortunate and honorable occurrences of my life. If, in the performance of my public duties, I have been enabled to contribute to the interest and convenience of this great City and opulent County, I shall ever consider it as a source of heartfelt satisfaction, which can only be increased by the very flattering testimony you are pleased to manifest on my retiring from your service. I will not take my leave of you, Gentlemen, without also in this public manner expressing the acknowledgments I feel due to my faithful and worthy Colleague, who has joined me in every anxious wish that we might be able, at the conclusion of the year, to deliver up to our successors the keys of office untarnished, and the high respectability of it unimpaired."

Mr. Domville said,

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"The thanks you have just voted your late Sheriffs, call upon me as one of them to return you my best acknowledgments. When, Gentlemen, I took upon myself the office to which you have done me the honour to elect me, I determined, if possible, to give offence to no one; but at the same time to execute the duties of it with that spirit and firmness which became a good citizen; and I am happy to say I found my worthy colleague, ready at all times, and upon all occasions, to propose, and accede to every measure that was most likely to give the public satisfaction. How far we have both succeeded, your thanks best testify. I shall now, Gentlemen, retire from public life highly gratified, because I have received your thanks; wishing success and prosperity to my country at large, and to this great commercial city in particular, which constitutes so material a part of it. Allow me once more, Gentlemen, to return you my sincere thanks for the favour you have conferred upon me."

The business being over, the Common Hall was dissolved; and the Lord Mayor Elect accompanied the present Chief Magistrate in his state-carriage to the Mansion-house, preceded by the City Officers and State Trumpeters. A sumptuous entertainment was afterwards given by Alderman Ansley, the senior Sheriff, at Merchant Taylors Hall.

Monday, September 30.

The new Sheriffs went by water, in state, to be presented to the Custos Rotarum of the Exchequer at Westminster;

the formalities of which ceremony are amply detailed in our last volume, p. 964.

An elegant dinner was afterwards given by Sheriff Smith, at the London Tavern.

Tuesday, October 1.

Michaelmas-day (the usual period of electing the Lord Mayor of London) having this year fallen on a Sunday, the choice was made on Saturday last (see p. 867; but the present venerable and hospitable Chief Magistrate, unwilling to relinquish the pleasure of enjoying the company of his brethren the Aldermen and the City Officers at his festive board, gave this day a magnificent dinner, at the Mansion-house, to a select company of about 50 of his particular friends.

Friday, October 4.

His Majesty has appointed the Princess of Wales keeper of his Palace and Park at Greenwich.

Thursday, October 10.

The Parliament was this day farther prorogued to the 28th of November.

Thursday, October 31.

An institution has been lately established in London, for the purpose of promoting a liberal and useful intercourse among the different branches of the medical profession, and of affording a centre for the reception of communications, and for the formation of a select and extensive professional library. It is called the MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, and it comprizes a number of professional men of the first character. The meetings are held at the Society's apartments near Gray's-inn, where any communications are to be sent.

Officers and council for the present year:

President, Wm. Saunders, M.D. F.R.S.
John Abernethy, esq. F.R.S. Vice-Pref.
Charles Rochemont Aikin, esq. Sec.
Wm. Babington, M.D. F.R.S. Vice-Pref.
Matthew Baillie, M.D. F.R.S.
Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.R.S.
Gilbert Blane, M.D. F.R.S.
Sir Wm. Blizard, F.R.S. Vice-Pref.
John Cooke, M.D. F.A.S. Vice-Pref.
Asley Cooper, esq. F.R.S. Treas.
James Curry, M.D. F.A.S.
Sir Walter Farquhar, bart. M.D.
Thomson Foster, esq.
Algernon Frampton, M.D.
John Heavyside, esq. F.R.S.
Alex. Marcet, M.D. For. Sec.
David Pitcairne, M.D. F.R.S.
Hen. Revell Reynolds, M.D. F.R.S.
H. Leigh Thomas, esq.
James Wilson, esq. F.R.S.
John Yelloly, M.D. Sec.

The Rev. Rowland Hill, during a tour through Wales this summer, has inoculated for the Cow-pox upwards of 1000 of the poor, gratis; besides 3000 in other districts, without a single instance of failure of success.

P. 881, col. 1. A letter from Barbados says, that Lieut.-gen. Sir William Myers, bart. commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, &c. died between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of July 29, quite collected, and perfectly resigned, amidst the regret of his endeared family and afflicted lady. From the friendly solicitude of the family at Pilgrim-house, Lady Myers was immediately removed thither. It having been Sir William's wish that his remains should be privately interred, only the 15th regiment of Foot paraded under arms at his funeral.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Gormanstown castle, Ireland, Viscountess Gormanstown, a dau.

At Dublin, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy, a son.

In Scotland, Viscountess Dunoon, a son and heir.

At Stainton, in Cleveland, co. York, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a son.

At Hanthorpe-place, co. Lincoln, the wife of Charles-James Packe, esq. a son.

Aug. 28. In Spanish-place, Manchester-square, Mrs. Webber, a son.

Sept. 15. The wife of Mr. Waldron, of Manadon, near Plymouth, a daughter.

20. At Norwood park, near Southwell, co. Linc. the wife of Tho. Wright, esq. a son.

25. At Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, wife of Pascoe G. esq. M. P. for Marlow, a daughter.

27. At his Lordship's house in St. James's-square, the Countess of Bristol, a son.

28. At Hall-place, the seat of Sir William East, bart. the lady of Sir William Clayton, bart. a son, who died in 4 hours.

29. At Sanson-house, in Berwickshire, the wife of Gen. Francis Dundas, a son.

30. At Highbury-place, Surrey, Lady Margaret Walpole, a son.

Oct. 1. In Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, the wife of John Gurney, esq. a daughter.

2. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of the Hon. Jas. Abercromby, a dau.

At Sir William Maxwell's, at Monteith, in Scotland, the wife of Lieut.-col. Maxwell, M. P. a son.

5. At the vicarage-house at Charing, in Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. Barwick, a dau.

8. At his house near Deal, in Kent, the lady of Capt. Sir John Johnstone, bart. of Westerhall, in Scotland, a daughter.

At Chiffstead-place, in Kent, the wife of George Polhill, esq. a son.

9. At her father's seat, Cwmguilly, in Carmarthenshire, the wife of Peak Garland, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, a son.

At Welton, co. York, the wife of Joseph Thompson, esq. a son and heir.

13. At his house in Upper Charlotte-street, Mrs. Luena, wife of the Portuguese Consul-general, a daughter.

14. At Shepherd's-bush, Middlesex, the wife of H. T. Hardacre, esq. of the Royal Navy, a seventh successive daughter.

In Portland-st. Lady H. Stuart, a dau.

15. In Merriion-square, Dublin, the lady of the Hon. George Knox, a son and heir.

16. At his house in Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Hoood, of the 3d Foot-guards, a daughter.

17. At Dundee, the wife of Lieut.-col. M'Kenzie, of the 52d Foot, a son.

20. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. William Capel, of Watford, Herts, a daughter.

21. In Stanhope-street, May-fair, Countess Conyngham, a son.

In Grosvenor-square, the wife of James Lawrell, esq. a son.

At his seat, St. John's lodge, in Herefordshire, the wife of Gen. Cuyler, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Hall, canon of Christ Church, Oxford, a son.

At Henbury-hill, near Bristol, the wife of George Franklin, esq. two daughters.

24. The wife of Lieut.-col. Curson, of Waterperry-house, co. Oxford, a son.

At the Paragon, Blackheath, Kent, the wife of Thomas Mortimer, esq. a daughter.

27. At Windmill-hill, Suffex, the wife of Edward-Jeremiah Curteis, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. **A**T Lancaster, John M'Donald, esq. of Dumfries, to Miss Eliza Norris, mantua-maker, of Preston. In a frenzy of mind, at a reproof from her father, she was about to throw herself into the canal, when Mr. M'D. providentially passing that way, enquired the cause of such rashness, and being answered ingeniously, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures, and married her.

24. Edward Gordon, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, to Miss J. Halliday, of Bath.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Knight, esq. of Lea castle, co. Worcester, to the Hon. Miss Wynn, eldest daughter of Lady Headley.

26. Richard Waring, esq. of Edwardston-grove, to Anna, third daughter of Jn. Warner, esq. of Edwardston-house, Suffolk.

Mr. Whitewood, bookseller, of Portsea, to Miss Burchell, daughter of the Rev. Joseph B. of Tetbury, co. Gloucester.

27. At Bath, John Haley, esq. of Lansdown-place, to Mrs. Richardes, youngest daughter of the late James Rivett, esq. M. P. for Derby.

30. At Fingall, co. York, the Rev. Kingman Baskett, master of the Charter-house at Hull, and rector of Laughton, Bucks, to Miss Bourne, of Hurl, daughter of the late much-respected Master of the said Charter-house.

Mr. William Williams, master of the Swan with Two Necks inn and tavern, Lad-lane, Chancery, to Anne, second daughter

daughter of John Heather, esq. of St. Vincent's-row, Islington.

Oct. 1. Rev. Wm. Broadbent, of Billinghay, near Tattershall, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Fowler, of Lincoln, a widow lady.

2. At Camberwell, Thomas Bush, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss Harriet Brown, of Peckham-lodge, Surrey.

3. At Tottenham, Mr. George-Edmund Shuttleworth, of Austin-friers, auctioneer, to Miss Anne Mellish Thompson, daughter of Jn. T. esq. of Tottenham.

William Coxhead Marsh, esq. of Park-hall, Essex, nephew of Sir Thomas Coxhead, to Miss Sophia Swaine, of Castle-Hedingham, in the same county.

5. James Agar, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

7. At St. James's church, by the Bishop of Exeter, the Rev. William Ward, rector of Mile-End, near Colchester, to Miss Anne Hammersley, eldest daughter of Thomas H. esq. banker, of Pall Mall.

Rev. Mr. Hunt, to Mrs. Butler, of Easton, co. Cambridge.

8. Walter Jones, esq. M. P. for Coleraine, in Ireland, to Miss Catharine Iremonger, daughter of the Rev. Lascelles I. prebendary of Winchester.

10. At Bath, the Rev. James Way, rector of Adwell, co. Oxford, to Miss Croftie, daughter and sole heiress of the late John C. esq. of Antigua.

12. At Pancras, Rich. Price, esq. third son of Sir Charles P. bart. M. P. for the city of London, to Miss Eliz. Heyman, second dau. of Henry H. esq. of Queen-squ.

14. At Bath, George Lowther Thompson, esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Waldron, of Hartlebury, co. Worcester.

15. By special licence, by the Bishop of Rochester, at Beckenham, in Kent, Lieut.-col. J. Willoughby Gordon, of the 92d Foot, secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, to Mrs. Bennet.

Mr. Sharpe, bookseller, of Piccadilly, to Susan, second daughter of Alderman Bullen, of Barnwell abbey, co. Cambridge.

At Plasnewydd, in Wales, the Earl of Enniskillen, to Lady C. Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

16. E. R. Comyn, esq. of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, to Miss Vandercom.

17. At Buckden, Sir James Duberly, of Gainshall, co. Huntingdon, to Miss St. Barbe, of Lymington, Hants.

At Powderham castle, Devon, the seat of Viscount Courtenay, Lord Edward Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Louisa Courtenay, sister to Viscount C.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Robert Peel, bart. M. P. for Tamworth, to Miss Cleike, sister to Sir Wm. C. bart.

19. Wm. Walker, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Sleight, daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. of Whitehall.

21. At Ackworth, George Pollard, esq. of Greenhill, near Halifax, co. York, to the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Horton, of Hundhill, near Pontefract.

22. Charles Hillyard, esq. to Miss Alida Eicke, of Highbury terrace, Islington.

23. At Edinburgh, Brigadier-general the Hon. Alexander Hope, to Georgina, you. dau. of Geo. Brown, esq. of St. Andrew's-sq.

DEATHS.

1804. **A**T Surat, in the East Indies, Nov. . . . in his 21st year, Mr. Henry-John Maddison, a lieutenant in the 11th regiment of Native Infantry.

Nov. 4. Off the Island of Goree, of a fever peculiar to the climate, in his 20th year, Mr. William Long, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Lark, and son of Mr. L. surgeon, at Hailsham, Sussex.

Dec. 24. At Madras, of a wound he received from a spear, while in the act of leading his men to victory, Capt. Gawder, of the 73d Foot. Few officers enjoyed a greater share of esteem and respect while living, and no one has died more sincerely and deservedly regretted.

1805. Jan. 11. In the East Indies, of the wounds he received in one of the unsuccessful assaults on the fortress of Bhurt-pore, Capt. John Wallace, of the 15th regiment of Native Infantry, major of brigade to Col. Maitland, and son of the late Wm. W. esq. of Cairnhill, in Scotland.

June 8. Of the yellow fever, on-board his Majesty's ship Circe, of which he was a midshipman, aged 17, Jonas Rose, esq. brother to Hickham R. esq. of Limerick.

July 1. On the island of Curaçoa, whither he went on shore, during the blockade thereof, to have a parley with one of its principal inhabitants, and caught a cold, that brought on a fever, of which he died in 3 days, Capt. the Hon. Jn. Murray, son of the E. of Dunmore. His remains were interred on the island of Little Curaçoa.

27. In France, Mr. James Dawson, merchant, of Manchester.

29. About four in the afternoon, Mr. Thomas Maples was shot, near his dwelling-house, on the high hills of Santee, near Charles-town, America, by his eldest son, Richard, about 23 years of age, who had secreted himself in the gin-house for that express purpose. This atrocious youth, in whom every principle of humanity seems to be extinct, had loaded his rifle with three large buck-shot! saw his father coming from his dwelling-house, and waited in his concealment till he had got fourteen paces past the gin-house, then deliberately took aim, through a crevice between the logs of the house,

house, at his father! The shot penetrated his back, and came out through his breast. A Jury being summoned early on the following day; the murderer confessed his crime, and made some trivial excuses for his conduct. He was committed to Campden gaol, together with his mother and brother, who were charged as accessories to the murder. Mr. Maples was one of the oldest settlers in his neighbourhood, and had always supported the character of an honest, industrious, good man.

Aug. . . At St. Petersburg, of apoplexy, Major Anting, known as the author of "The Life of Suvaroff," translated into the English language.

Aug. 5. At Barbados, where he arrived on the 14th of July last, after four days illness of the yellow fever, and aged 36, Col. Brintley, quarter-master-general and barrack-master-general of his Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. He was lieutenant-colonel of, and commanded the first battalion of the 4th (or King's own) regiment of Foot for the last three years preceding his appointment in the West Indies.

11. Mr. Anthony Hodgson Nicholson, son of Mr. Anthony N. of Whitehaven, and master of his Majesty's sloop of war *Cameleon*, being charged with the boats of the said ship to attack a guarda-costa, off Palos, in Spain, and in the act of boarding, was killed, with three private seamen. He stood, after his arm was shattered to pieces, till a ball pierced his heart. He was an officer of great merit, and had been promoted by Lord Nelson, with promise of farther advancement.

12. On-board his Majesty's ship *Phoenix*, in consequence of the wounds he received in the gallant but bloody engagement between that ship and *La Didon*, on the 10th, when the latter was captured (see p. 957), Lieut. Henry Steel, of the Royal Marines, a native of Berwick. He was a widower, and has left two orphans to the bounty of his countrymen.

13. In consequence of a duel on the preceding day, at Johnson's Spring, about six miles from Alexandria, on the Virginia side of the Potowmack river, in America, Mr. Enoch M. Lyles, of Alexandria. The ball of his antagonist (Mr. Jn. F. Bowie, of Picataway, Maryland) entered a little below the right breast, and passed through the liver. They exchanged shots at the distance of 15 feet.

Aged 42, the Rev. Daniel Bayley, B. D. fellow and dean of St. John's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Madingley, in Cambridgeshire. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy about 8 the preceding morning, and died at 4 this afternoon. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1785; M. A. 1788; S. T. B. 1795; senior dean of the college 1804; in which

year he was presented to the vicarage of Madingley, on the resignation of Haggitt. His mother was the eldest daughter of Bishop Kennett, and died a few years ago, leaving this son and two daughters surviving; an elder daughter, Priscilla, dying before her. Mrs. B. was possessed of several books with the Bishop's manuscript notes; and, amongst others, a copy, much improved, of Bp. Kennett's Funeral Sermon on William Duke of Devonshire, 1707, with Memoirs of the Cavendish Family; which was afterwards the property of the Rev. Henry Freeman, M. A. Præcentor of Peterborough; who in 1797 permitted Mr. Nichols to present the publick a new edition, with the Bishop's last corrections.

20. At Newcastle, Capt. Hartcup, of the Royal Engineers.

21. At Quebec, of the gout in his stomach, Lieut.-gen. Peter Hunter, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, and commander in chief of the troops in both the Canadas, which devolves on Lieut.-col. Bowes, of the 6th Foot.

27. At Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, Matthew Miller, esq. of London, merchant.

Sept. . . . At Kilworth, co. Cork, in Ireland, Richard Markham Pyne, esq. a lieutenant in the South Cork Militia.

In his 79th year, the Rev. Joseph Harfison, B. A. vicar of Ince, in Cheshire, and formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambr.

Aged 23, George Pawley Buck, esq. of Daddon, near Liverpool.

At Haddingley, near Leeds, after a lingering illness, Benjamin Nowson, esq. captain in the 17th regiment of Native Infantry, in the East India Company's service, on the Madras Establishment, and brother to Mr. John N. of Leeds.

At Dawlish, Devon, Mrs. Hunter, wife of Wm. H. esq. of Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq.

At her house at Upper Easton, near Bristol, aged 77, Mrs. Rogers, relict of Mr. George R. and mother of Mr. R. in the College-green, Bristol.

At Yard-house, near Taunton, Somerset, Miss Eleanor Halliday.

While on a visit at James Galland's, esq. collector of the customs at the port of Grimsby, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. James B. of Horkow grange.

At Gainborough, in his 65th year, Mr. Slater, schoolmaster.

Mr. Collinson, of the Rein-deer inn, near the Toll-gate, Lincoln.

At Streatham, Surrey, in his 50th year, Henr. Cole, esq. of Bexwell-hall, Dulwich.

In Montpelier-row, Twickenham, Mrs. Anne Doig, of Lower Berkeley-street.

Sept. 1. At her house at East Burnham, near Maidenhead, Beaks, aged 65, Mrs. Stephenson, relict of Henry S. esq. and mother of the Countess of Mexborough.

2. Drowned.

2. Drowned, while bathing in the sea, at Whitby, where he was on a visit, aged 28, Mr. Jos. Tindall, eldest son of Lieut.-col. T. of Scarborough.

Aged 57, Mr. Thomas Ball, many years a respectable ironmonger, grocer, &c. at Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, Mr. Kennedy Gaudern, stonemason, of Northampton.

Advanced in age, Mrs. Cafe, mother of Philip Mallet C. esq. of Testerton-house, co. Norfolk.

3. At Vienna, after a short illness, Richard Meade, second Earl of Clanwilliam in the kingdom of Ireland, Viscount Clanwilliam, Baron Guilford, and a Baronet. He was born in May 1776. His Lordship married, at Schuschnitz, in Bohemia, the Countess of Thunn, third daughter of Joseph Count of Thunn, and Wilhelmina Countess of Ulfield, one of the most ancient families in Germany. Her Ladyship died in childbed, August 8, 1800, at Vienna, and left three children; Richard the present Earl, now ten years old, and two daughters very young. His Lordship, secondly, married, at Vienna, July 6, 1805, the Dowager Lady Shuldham, a very amiable lady, who has to bewail his loss before two months of their nuptial happiness had been completed. It is related of his first Lady, who was of very interesting and engaging manners, that she afforded her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales an opportunity of displaying her benevolence and affability in her way to this country. By some accident her Ladyship's cloaths and necessary supplies had been sent off in another vessel. When her Royal Highness and suite went on-board the packet, to take their passage for England, being informed of the risk and situation of her fellow-traveller, her Royal Highness supplied her with cloaths, and paid her Ladyship every attention during her passage.

At Whitby, Mr. Isaac Chapman, master mariner. About nine in the evening he retired to rest in as good health as he had enjoyed for many years; but, finding himself indisposed shortly after, he arose; and, obtaining a temporary relief from taking a small portion of spirituous liquor, was induced to return to bed, where, in less than half an hour, he complained of being extremely ill, and expired before any medical assistance could be procured.

4. The day on which she completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garrard, relict of the late Mr. G. formerly a respectable and opulent Lisbon merchant, but the greatest part of whose property was swallowed up by the dreadful earthquake which destroyed that city in 1755. On that fatal occasion Mrs. G. was alarmed by a violent shaking of the room, and of the chest of drawers in which she was deposit-

ing some of her husband's linen. She instantly fled out of the house, and escaped destruction, after seeing a beloved son and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulsion. She then returned to England; and, having soon afterwards lost her husband, retired to Oulton, near Leeds, where she has ever since resided, and where she died, retaining her mental faculties, unimpaired, to the last.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Machenzie, esq. writer to the Signet.

5. At Cork, Mr. James Bryson, leader of the band at the Olympic Circus there.

7. At Pimlico, in his 40th year, John-Frederick-Bernard Gottsched, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 60th Foot, and inspector of Dutch troops.

Aged 78, Mrs. Alice Wray, a maiden lady, aunt to John W. esq. banker, Holl.

Mr. Jas. Spillbury, late of Lombard-st.

8. Aged 16, Miss Mary Hurst, daughter of Robert H. esq. M. P. for Shaftesbury.

At Burwash, Suffex, in her 74th year, Mrs. Mann, relict of the late Rev. Daniel M. many years a Dissenting-minister there.

Miss Anna-Maria Griffith, of Barnborough-hall, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John G. rector of Hanfworth, co. York, and of Eckington, co. Derby.

9. In Hatton-garden, in his 60th year, Mr. Matthews, of the Stamp-office.

At the house of his nephew, John Robley, esq. in Russell-square, aged 68, Joseph Robley, esq. late of the Island of Tobago, where he had filled the office of governor and perpetual president. He was born and educated at Kewick, in Cumberland; and first introduced the plough into the West Indies with effect, where, by his superior skill in the management of his plantations, he amassed the wealth of 30,000l. per annum; 40,000l. of which he has bequeathed among his relations and friends, and the remainder to his forefaid nephew and heir.

At Finchley, Middlesex, after a lingering illness, Robert Jennings, esq. chief clerk to Lord Grenville, the auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Thomas Curtis, esq. of Bedstone-house, Reigate, Surrey, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

At the manse of Buchanan, in Scotland, in the 82d year of his age, and 49th of his ministry, the Rev. David Macpherson, minister of that parish.

10. In the palace of Haga, at Stockholm, aged 2 years and 9 months, his Royal Highness Charles-Gustavus, Grand Duke of Finland, second son of their Majesties of Sweden.

Rev. Daniel Gaches, vicar of Woodstock Waven, and an active magistrate for the county of Warwick. He was of King's College, Cambridge; A. B. 1766; A. M.

1749; and married to his second wife a daughter of Dr. Bree, of Stratford-on-Avon, at 75, after his first wife had been dead a year.

Aged 86, Mr. Michael Bielby, of Cottingham, formerly of Hull, merchant.

Capt. Francis Martin, barrack-master at Deal, co. Kent.

In South Charlotte-street, Capt. Robert Maitland, of the Stirlingshire Militia.

11. Mr. Bever, confectioyer, of Peterborough, co. Lincoln.

Aged 42, Mr. Thomas Park, of Lincoln, formerly clerk to the Justices for the division of Lindsey.

At Coventry, after a few days illness, Robert Reynolds, jun. esq. of Wood-street, Cheap-side.

At Southgate, Middlesex, aged 18, after a severe illness, and much regretted, Miss Maria H. Smith, daughter of Mr. George S. of Finsbury terrace.

Mr. Carter Moore, of Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, attorney at law.

12. At Tullamore, in Ireland, the Rev. Quinton Finlay, 87 years curate of the parish of Linally, adjoining Tullamore.

13. At Mr. Curlin's, in Grosvenor-place, Piccadilly, in consequence of being thrown out of a one-horse chaise on Bloody bridge, in the King's road, Mrs. Daley.

At Liverpool, in his 59th year, Thomas Lake, esq.; a most respectable merchant.

14. At Burton-Overy, co. Leicester, in his 46th year, Mr. Ashby.

At the manse of Craigie, in Scotland, Dr. Andrew Shaw, minister of that parish.

15. At Edinburgh, in his 63d year, the Rev. Alexander Allan, of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

At Billericay, in Essex, much lamented, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jenner.

17. At Fladong's hotel, in Oxford-street, in his 81st year, Col. the Hon. William Eardley, second son of Lord E. He had complained for some time of a most painful head-ach; but it was not until the 9th instant that he was confined to his bed. The disorder then appeared in a violent affection of the chest and stomach; under which, after enduring great pain with the utmost fortitude and resignation, he sunk on the eighth day. In personal qualifications he was equalled by few; in mental endowments, excelled by none. His understanding was naturally good; and, during the period of his short life, he took unceasing pains in its cultivation. He was educated at Göttingen, where he resided in the house of Professor Heyne: and, though called away, when very young, to enter upon the duties of the profession assigned for him, his time had not been thrown away. He was a good classical scholar, and a very considerable proficient in the modern lan-

guages; the practice of which, by the aid of the best masters, he kept up to the period of his last illness. His political opinions, and the decided part he took in favour of his friend Sir Francis Basset, in the late elections for Middlesex, exposed him to the jealousy and repugnance of many whose political sentiments were different from his. He possessed generosity without ostentation; a pride the most dignified, untinted by vanity; excessive modesty, unshackled by childish timidity; he was an excellent son, a kind relation, and sincere friend. His remains were interred on Tuesday, September 24, near those of his mother, at Berkswell, co. Warwick (see vol. LXIV. p. 282).

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, in his 35th year, Mr. R. Shuttlewood.

At his lodgings in Edinburgh, Allan Macleod, esq. late proprietor and editor of "The London Albion Journal."

19. Mr. George Perry, master of the gun-boat Trial. Going, in a small boat, from Glin to Tarbert, in Ireland, it was overtaken by a sudden squall, and Mr. P. and two others were unfortunately drowned.

20. Capt. Tyrrell, of Ballindery, co. Kildare, Ireland.

John Talbot, esq. of Stone castle, Kent. Suddenly, at Nottingham, in his 62d year, Fielding Best Fynney, esq. surgeon. C. M. S. and the last son of Samuel and Sarah Fynney, of Fynney, co. Stafford. He was lineally descended from John Baron Fenis, hereditary constable of Dover castle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports in 1083. None ever surpassed, and but few equalled him as an affectionate husband, tender and dear parent, and benevolent neighbour. His literary and professional abilities are manifested in the Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, Philosophical Transactions, Gentleman's Magazine, &c. &c.; and in 1787 he had the honour of being elected a member of the Medical Society of London. On the 29th his remains were removed from Nottingham to the family-vault at Cheddleton, and deposited near those of his ancestors.

21. In Camden-place, Bath, Miss Julia Whitby, third daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. of Cresswell, co. Stafford.

At Escot, Devon, the infant son of Sir John Kennaway, bart.

At Walthamstow, Essex, the youngest son of Mr. Mildred, banker, of White Hart court, Gracechurch-street. Amusing himself with drawing a boat, he was drowned in a pond in his father's garden, where he was not found till two hours after. The family have since totally quitted the house.

22. At Clumber, co. Nottingham, aged 72, Mr. John Marson, who, for 57 years.

Had sustained various important departments under three most noble Dukes of Newcastle, with great credit, reputation, and honour. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and, for his various inestimable good qualities, was beloved and esteemed, not only by the domesticks at Clumber, but by every person who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The improvements at Clumber, under his sole inspection, will be a lasting memorial of his real and genuine taste, in converting a barren and unproductive soil into an absolute terrestrial paradise.—And, on the 25th, at Clumber (on the day of Mr. M's funeral), aged 81, John Taddle, a turnspit, &c. to the Dukes of Newcastle ever since Clumber was established. The poor old man had for some years been rendered incapable of following his usual employment; but, in consideration of his past services and upright behaviour, has received every possible support and comfort from the present Duke of Newcastle and his most worthy mother.

Miss Sandilands, daughter of the late Hon. Robert S. of Capenoch, in Scotland.

23. Richard Sandiford, driver of one of the Brentford stages. Passing along Piccadilly, on the 20th, the axle-tree broke, and he was precipitated from the box to a distance of several yards. The body of the coach fell upon him, and he was so dreadfully crushed as to occasion his death this day in St. George's hospital.

At Knightsbridge, where he had a chapel, the Rev. Alexander Cleeve, B.A. He was admitted at Bennet's college, Cambridge, 1767, B.A. 1771; and appointed chaplain to the county-gaol. He was afterwards presented, by the Bishop of Durham, to the vicarage of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, 1772, which he resigned for that of Wooler, 1780. He was editor of several devotional exercises from the Psalms, 1801, and a sermon before the governors of a lying-in hospital, 1773.

This evening, as Mr. Isaac Blight, a reputable ship-broker, of Greenland-dock, near Deptford, was sitting in his parlour, a person suddenly opened the door, and fired a pistol at him, the ball from which entered the abdomen, and, passing through his body, the back of the chair in which he sat, and the wainscot behind him, lodged in the wall. Mr. B. died of the wound in the afternoon of the next day. He was perfectly sensible to the last moment of his life, but could give no account whatever of the person of the man who fired the pistol, nor of the motive, having no malice against any man, nor supposing that any man entertained any malice against him. Mr. B. had recently returned from Margate, where he left his wife and family; and was informed by a

Mr. Patch, whom he had very lately admitted to a share in his business, and who acted for him in his absence, that, on the 19th, as he was sitting, in that part of the room in which Mr. B. usually sat, a shot was fired into the apartment, and a ball passed through the window-shutter, which, from the place where it entered the shutter, must have passed very close to him. He, therefore, advised Mr. B. to be upon his guard; but the latter, unconscious of having given offence to any man, made light of it, and considered it as an accidental shot from some ship or boat on the river, Mr. B's house being situated close to the water-side. Both the balls were extracted, and, being of the same size, it is presumed were fired from the same pistol, which has not yet been found, after the most minute search; but the ram-rod of a pistol was found sticking about two inches in the soil in the privy, which appeared dry and hard, contrary to what it would have been had Mr. Patch made use of the privy, who complained of having a pain in his bowels, and was seen by the servant-maid coming thence, apparently in great confusion, a few moments after the pistol was fired. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder by some person unknown;" and Mr. B's remains were interred in Deptford churchyard on the 29th. Mr. Graham, one of the magistrates of the Bow-street Police-office, anxious to investigate the mysterious manner in which Mr. B. came by his death, and, if possible, to bring the murderer to justice, went to inspect the premises, and to examine Mr. Patch and the servant-maid, both of whom he caused to be taken into custody, and brought to Bow-street, whence, after undergoing several examinations, the former was fully committed for trial at the next Surrey assizes, and the latter was discharged on condition of appearing to give evidence.

In Tilney-street, May-fair, aged upwards of 90, deplored by her numerous relations and friends, Mrs. Munster, the eldest of three surviving sisters of the late Earl Camden, relict of Col. Herbert M. lieutenant-governor of Fort St. Philip's, Minorca. She bore a lingering illness with fortitude and unimpaired faculties.

24. Mr. W. Byrne, of Titchfield-street, Mary-la-Bonne, an engraver of the first eminence, whose works will prove his best monument.

At his house at Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 85, James Esdaile, esq.

At Harfield, Middlesex, Mr. Gilbert Howard hung himself in his own kitchen, where he was first discovered by his mother. No cause could be assigned for the act; he possessed opulence, and, apparently, every domestic comfort. He had

had been some time in a desponding state, which was attributed to his great affection for a departed uncle; this malady had lately increased so much that the Coroner's Jury felt it their duty to return a verdict of Lunacy.

25. Mr. Richard Adams, late partner in the house of Messieurs Harding, Shorland, and Co. Pall Mall.

Drowned, while bathing off Mr. Chatfield's timber-yard, near Blackfriars bridge, James Patterfon.

At Swansea, aged 62, David Morris, esq. banker, of Caermarthen.

Rev. Beather King, LL. D. rector of Mogulah, and prebendary of Kilmacdonough, in the diocese of Cloyne, Ireland.

26. After long and painful illness, Mrs. Edwards, of St. James's place.

Found drowned, in a brook which runs through Chelsea, Alicia Blagrove, daughter of a nurseryman at Hampton, and recently settled in a situation at Chelsea. She had been to Paddington on business in the afternoon of her decease, and it is supposed that she made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the rivulet on her return at night. There could be no other conclusion drawn, as the depth of water and the current were sufficient to drown her, more particularly so if alarmed.

At Limehouse, aged 82, without having experienced, until the day of his death, an hour's illness, a man named Joyce. From the age of 20 he had been in the daily practice of drinking six pots of porter, but frequently exceeded that allowance. By an estimate lately made by himself it appears that he had drank 32,054 gallons, or nearly 300 butts!

At Ailby, near Whitehaven, in her 25th year, Mrs. Preston, wife of Mr. Nathaniel P. of Dublin, and daughter of Richard Ledger, esq. of Whitehaven.

At seven o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Newberry, of Clowes-street, Manchester; and at ten the same night, Mr. Newberry, her husband; both of whom were between 80 and 90 years of age, and retained their faculties in a wonderful manner.

27. This afternoon Mr. Colwell, of Newnham, brandy-merchant, left Gloucester, on horseback, with a considerable sum of money, intending to return home. On the morning of the 29th his horse was found in the meadow on the South side of Over Causeway, adjoining that city, with the stirrups and reins of the bridle cut off, a deep cut, as if with a sharp instrument, on the near side of the saddle, and the off-side ripped, probably by the spur, on Mr. C. being dragged from his horse. The stirrups and one spur were found, at a short distance from each other, just beyond the bridge over the Severn at that city; and Mr. C.'s pocket-book was found

in the river, several miles below that place, stripped of all its contents, except a draft for 100l. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was found, covered with leaves, early the next morning; in a lane near Minsterworth, between three and four miles from Gloucester.

Mr. Woollett, master of the New Inn, Eastbourne, Sussex. He went to bed about 11 the preceding night apparently in good health, and was found, about 2 in the morning, by Mrs. W. dead by her side.

Aged 67, Mr. Paul Parnell, of Lincoln, surgeon and apothecary.

Aged 84, Mr. H. Taylor, tanner, of Newark, Notts.

At Enniskillen, Capt. Sir James Rivers, bart. of the 3d Dragoon-guards. While on a shooting-party at Nixon-hall, in company with Captains Fancott and Platt, of the 50th Foot, Sir James's gun unfortunately went off and killed him almost instantaneously.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Patten, esq. paymaster of the 7th, or Prince's Royal's Dragoon-guards. He was far advanced in life, having served in that regiment upwards of 50 years, and distinguished himself at the battle of Minden; &c.

28. Suddenly, at his seat, Heath-hall, co. York, aged 72, Wm. Fauquier, esq.

At Akenhead, near Glasgow, aged 68, Robert Scott, esq. banker, of Glasgow.

29. At his house in George-yard, Lombard-street, Mr. John Naish, wine-merchant, late in partnership with Mr. Cooke, of the Carolina coffee-house.

In Fitzroy-square, the Hon. Smith Barry, uncle to the present Earl of Barrymore.

At Tunbridge wells, the lady of Sir George Buggin, of Great Cumberland-place, knr. Her remains were interred, by torch-light, at St. Dunstan's in the East, where a funeral sermon was preached.

After a long affliction, which she endured with fortitude and resignation, most deservedly lamented, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. surgeon, of Norton, and dau. of Peter Chambers, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Bath, Alexander Ellice, esq. late of the house of Phyn and Ellice.

At Portsmouth, on his return from the West Indies, Capt. William Traice, of the 68th regiment of Foot, and formerly of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Streatham castle, Durham, the seat of Lord Strathmore, where he had chiefly resided during the last 40 years, aged 69, John Robinson, groom.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, aged 87, after a very long and painful illness, lamented, as he lived revered, by all classes of society, the Rev. Samuel D'Elbous Edwards, of Pentre, Montgomeryshire, an acting magistrate in that county, and rector of Mainstone, in Salop.

30. At Charing, in Kent, George Grenville Marshall, esq. He was out partridge-shooting, and whilst reaching over the muzzle of his gun to gather some nuts, the piece unfortunately went off, and killed him on the spot.

At Matterly-hill, co. Nottingham, aged 46, John Barker, esq.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, aged 22, Mrs. Shirreff, wife of Alexander S. esq. of Fenchurch-street, London, and only daughter of Robert Cowie, esq. of Highbury.

After a short illness, Mr. Wm. Wright, of Lincoln, joiner, late manager of the assembly-rooms, above-hill.

Mr. Scotney Thorpe, of Edith-Weston, Rutland. He had left home about a quarter of an hour, apparently as well as usual, and was superintending some workmen, when he dropped down and died instantly.

At Edmonton, in his 84th year, William Knowlys, esq. father of the present worthy Common Serjeant of London.

At her house in York-place, Mrs. Sawbridge, widow of the late John S. esq. of Olantigh, co. Kent.

In the Vineyard-gardens, Clerkenwell, almost suddenly, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. B. of Drury-lane theatre.

Robert Spottiswoode, esq. of Dunipace, in Scotland, late commander of the Lord Nelson East Indiaman.

October At the Horse barracks in Norwich, aged 17, Miss Harris, only dau. of Lieut. E. of the Royal Artillery.

At Gainborough, aged 45, Mr. William Tomlin, chair-maker, &c.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in his 55th year, the Rev. James Bolton, M.A. rector of Ketterne, near that place, in the gift of William Denison, esq.

Rev. Thomas Wigfell, rector of Saunderton, Sarrey, B.C.L. of St. John's college, Oxford, 1778. The living was in the patronage of Atwood Wigfell, esq. from the Atwoods.

Mr. J. Wilson, a wealthy farmer, of Methley, near Wakefield, co. York, but his throat in such a manner as to occasion instant death.

October 1. In consequence of a fall from his horse on the preceding evening, as he was returning from Droitwich to Worcester, in his 52d year, Capt. J. Bird, of the 96th Foot. His remains were interred in St. Oswald's burying-ground with military honours, attended by the two regiments of Hereford Volunteers, and all the officers quartered in Worcester, including those of the Loyal Worcester Volunteers.

In consequence of eating berries gathered from the hedge, commonly called poison-berries, aged 9 years, Charles Singer, son of Mr. S. of Halfway-houses, Portsea.

Mrs. Beaumont, relict of the late Mr. Wm. B. of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leic.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Barr, wife of Mr. Walter B.; in whom the poor have lost a kind benefactress.

At Huntingdon, Samuel Roe, gent. formerly of Wild Goose Leys.

After a lingering illness, in his 57th year, greatly lamented, John Paine, esq. of Patcham, near Brighthelmston, Sussex. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Patcham, attended to the grave by his relatives and friends, who were joined in the procession by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, and many of the principal tradesmen of Brighthelmston, thus offering their last tribute of respect to the memory of so good and worthy a man.

John Stables, of Horsforth, gent. was this evening found hanging in a barn near his own house. The Jury, after examining several witnesses as to the state of mind of the deceased, found a verdict of Lunacy. He was brother and heir to Mr. Wm. Stables, who was cruelly murdered in bed, in his house, in the night of the 26th July last, since which dreadful event the mind of the deceased has appeared in a very perturbed and dejected state. On the morning of his death, Mr. Stables breakfasted with his sister, Mrs. Clark, of Low-hall, Horsforth, with whom he had for some weeks resided, and whose house he left on horseback with the professed intention of riding to Leeds; but, as appears from the sequel, he rode only to his own house, which was unoccupied, put up his horse in an out-house, and is supposed to have soon after committed the fatal act, as his body, when discovered in the evening, was perfectly cold; from which circumstance it is conjectured that he must have been suspended for several hours. He died possessed of freehold property to the amount of upwards of 170l. a-year.—The Gazette of Saturday, Oct. 19, announces his Majesty's pardon to any person concerned in the murder of Mr. William Stables, of Horsforth, near Leeds, cloth-manufacturer (except the person who committed the murder), who shall discover his accomplice or accomplices; and a reward of one hundred guineas is offered to any person making such discovery, by Mr. James Stables, of Leeds, fell-monger, and Mr. William Clark, of Horsforth, farmer, brother and brother-in-law to the deceased; and a farther reward of one hundred guineas is also offered by the inhabitants of Horsforth, to be paid on conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

A water-party, consisting of Mr. Hoare, George Peters, esq. of Jesus college, Cambridge, eldest son of Mr. P. the banker, of White Hart court (partner with Mr. Mildred, whose son met a similar fate Sept.

21, see p. 973), and Capt. Clarke, of the Royal Navy, set off this day from London for Gravesend, in Mr. Hoare's sailing-boat. Off Woolwich, at noon, or a little after, the boat got a-ground, when Capt. Clarke, attended by Mr. Peters, went into a small boat, with a rope, in order to haul the sailing-boat afloat. This they accomplished, and had returned so near to their companions, that Mr. Peters, with too much eagerness and impatience, stood up to fling the rope on-board; in the act of doing which, he lost his balance, and upset the boat. The current was very strong, and the sailing-boat refusing to come round, Mr. Hoare could lend them no assistance. Mr. Peters, unable to swim, was repeatedly supported by his gallant friend Capt. Clarke, who, with his well-known humanity, paid too little attention to himself. After repeated and ineffectual efforts to save Mr. Peters, Capt. Clarke's strength became exhausted, and he was seen gradually to sink. At that awful moment a boat put off to their assistance, and saw part of the body of Capt. Clarke still floating; but, before they could reach the spot, he sunk, with his friend, to the bottom. Their bodies, after remaining four hours in the water, were found, and conveyed to the house of Mr. Peters's father, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square. Capt. Clarke was well known and universally respected in the service. During the Egyptian expedition, he commanded the Braakel, of 64 guns, and afterwards protected our factory at Smyrna. During the above expedition, his humanity gained him the esteem of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, when at a considerable expence, and whilst himself and most of the officers of the Braakel were severely indisposed, Capt. Clarke was the means of saving the lives of 330 of our wounded soldiers, who were brought off the plains of Egypt, and had been sent away by many of the other ships. This gallant officer gave them up his own cabin, and fed and nursed the maimed with his own hands. He then went to the Commander in Chief, Lord Keith, and procured surgeons sufficient to attend them. The death of such an officer will be long and severely felt. At an early hour on the 6th, their remains were interred in a vault in St. Andrew's church, Holborn.

At Fulham, Middlesex, the infant son of Peter Free, esq.

In Billiter-square, George Desborough, esq. agent-victualler of his Majesty's fleets on the Leeward Island station.

Aged 84, Mr. William New, partner with Mr. Vandeau, beam and scale-maker, No. 117, Leadenhall-street, which

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house he had occupied 83 years. His death was occasioned by falling through the trap-door in his shop into the cellar, where, pitching on some iron-weights, his skull was fractured, and he died instantly.

At Banff, in Scotland, Mr. Alexander Pirie, a merchant there, of great probity and industry, by which he had acquired a very handsome fortune, part of which he has bequeathed for the purpose of establishing and supporting an English school within that burgh.

2. At Paris, the Senator Pleville Pelet, and a vice-admiral of France.

At Brighthelmstone, in her 45th year, of a decline, which had been of considerable duration, that once popular singer and actress, Mrs. Crouch, whose beauty and talents have been a subject of admiration to every poet and critic for the last five and twenty years. She was a Miss Phillips, the daughter of a Solicitor. At a very early age she displayed such powers of voice, and such a natural taste for music, that he determined to cultivate the talent. She made her first appearance in her eighteenth year, in the year of the riots, 1780, in the character of Mandane, in the serious opera of "Artaxerxes." Her appearance was that of a meteor; it dazzled, from excess of brilliancy, every spectator. Her success was unbounded. She made a sort of epoch in the theatre, and was pursued and idolized by the town. In an evil hour she gave her hand to Mr. Crouch, a midshipman, whose showy person and address won her affections. They were married at Twickenham church; and in that union she found nothing but misery. With the secret load upon her heart of ill-usage at home, she sought for happiness with the most dazzling and illustrious of lovers! She separated from her husband on the occasion, but made him a provision to which he was not entitled by his conduct. For several years past she has lived with Mr. Kelly the singer. Her remains were interred in Brighthelmstone church-yard on the 6th.

At Ford-place, Essex, in his 66th year, Zachariah Button, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county.

At the parsonage-house, of the gout, to which he had long been a martyr, and of a thrush in his throat, the Rev. Edmund Mapletost, M. A. rector of Antye, Herts, formerly fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, in whom is the advowson; B. A. 1764, M. A. 1767. His father was rector of Bartlow, near Linton.

Killed on the spot, by a fall from his horse, near Brize-Norton, co. Oxford, Joseph Vipes, esq.

John Boyfield, gent. of Witham-place, Boston, late of Quadding-Edike, co. Line.

At Olveston, co. Gloucester, the infant son of Capt. Gafcoyne, R. N.

3. At Winterton, Mrs. Sanderfon, late of Beverley, co. Lincoln.

4. At Brompton, in her 72d year, Lady Temple, widow of the late Sir Richard T. bart. of Kemsey, co. Worcester.

Mrs. Dimock, of Wilder-street, Bristol.

Mrs. Collins, of Hillgrove-st. Bristol.

In Berners-street, almost suddenly, Mrs. Harriet Collins, wife of John C. esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Lowe, millwright, of Nottingham.

This afternoon the body of a naval officer floated on shore near the Martello tower No. 11, in Pevensey bay, on the coast of Suffex. By a commission found in one of his pockets, signed in August last, it appears he was Lieut. Webb Smith, of the Wrangler gun-brig.

At Cheltenham, David Scott, esq. M.P. for the Scotch burghs of St. Andrew, Perth, &c. His house was among the foremost, if not actually the first, private one engaged in the East India trade. It has established, regularly, an overland express to and from India; a measure only occasionally resorted to by Government. Mr. S. had for many years laboured under a disease, the cause of which had baffled the sagacity and skill of the most eminent medical men in the kingdom. He directed that his body should be opened after his death, that the seat and cause of his complaint might be ascertained, for the benefit of mankind; which was accordingly done by a very eminent surgeon and anatomist, Mr. Frye, of Gloucester, when his disease was found to have been a schirrus in the pylorus.—His remains were interred in the family-vault in Mary-la-Bonne burying-ground, attended by his relations and most intimate connexions and friends; and conducted with great solemnity, but in that plain, unostentatious manner so consistent with the uniform tenor of his life.

J. Rooke, esq. of Bigwear-house, a General of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 38th Regiment of Foot, and M. P. for the county of Monmouth. He was sporting on the Trellick hills, and had just fired at a bird, when he fell dead from his horse, in an apoplexy! He had represented Monmouthshire in several successive Parliaments; and might be truly styled a gentleman of the Old English School, being of an open, social, and most affable disposition: indeed, in the extensive circle of his acquaintance, no character could be more esteemed or more respected. During the late war, he had the command of the Severn District; on relinquishing which, the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol voted him some superb pieces of plate, as a mark of the high

sense they entertained of his private worth and public services. On the return of peace he retired to his estate in Gloucestershire, where he spent his time in the enjoyment of field sports, and the pleasure of social intercourse with the families of fortune in his neighbourhood. His death must be severely felt by all who had the pleasure of knowing him; for to know him was to love him. The loss of such a man must be deeply impressed on the mind of his friends; a man, whose goodness of heart, whose friendly and affectionate disposition, were unrivalled. He was ever ready to serve his friends, and ever constant and sincere in his friendship. He may, indeed, be truly said to have been every man's friend, and no man's enemy. He possessed, from nature, the most pleasing manners, a warmth of address, an unaffected politeness, arising from good humour, infinitely superior to all the artificial imitations of it. His temper was free, open, generous, and humane, without dissimulation, envy, or malice; and his soul was richly endowed with the milk of human kindness.

5. Scalded to death, by drinking hot water from the spout of a tea-kettle, in the absence of its parents, a child of Samuel Muns, of Huntingdon.

At Worcester, Capt. Hardcastle, of Bath. He had only arrived on that day from Malvern, accompanied by a friend, with whom he was walking up Broad-street, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and taken to an inn, where he soon expired.

At Leicester, after much illness, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Alderman P. During an active and exemplary life she faithfully discharged the various duties allotted to her; and was deservedly revered by her children, and beloved by her friends.

This morning, William Winterpen, a bricklayer's labourer, was at work, repairing the roof of a house in Richmond. Just as he got to the top of the ladder, he fell backwards, into a wheelbarrow, and was killed on the spot. The woman, whose house was repairing, dreamed, two nights previous to the accident, that the deceased fell from the top of her house into a wheelbarrow. She told him her dream the next morning, and was continually cautioning him to take care, till the fatal accident happened. It is rather remarkable, that he had used a hod to fetch his bricks in, till that day, when he got a wheelbarrow.

Of a locked-jaw, in St. Bartholomew's hospital, in her 33d year, Mrs. Mary Newton, wife of Mr. N. baker, of Eufield. On the Saturday preceding she had undergone a painful amputation of the right thigh, near the hip-joint; which, till the fatal symptom of trismus took place,

place, had every appearance of terminating happily. The operation was performed with great skill, tenderness, and humanity, by Mr. Ramsden, with the assistance of Sir Charles Blicke, Sir James Earle, Mr. Abernethy, Dr. Sherwin, and Mr. Clark, surgeon of Enfield, and several other gentlemen whose curiosity had been excited by the singularity of the case. A tumour intimately connected with a diseased state of the bone (a spiculous kind of exostosis), occupying nearly the whole of the thigh, had gradually increased, during seven or eight years, to an enormous magnitude, weighing upwards of forty pounds. While this swelling was in progress, she had been the mother of three children, all now living, the eldest three years old, and the youngest two months. We understand that a cast has been taken of the limb in plaster of Paris; but we regret that it had not been previously injected, because there can be no doubt that the pressure of so large a tumour must have rendered the femoral artery completely impervious, and, consequently, that the limb, together with the great mass of sebaceous accumulation, must have been for some years supplied with the necessary circulation by the anastomosing branches alone. This would have added one to the cases on which the *Medical Spectator* founded his proposal for curing the popliteal aneurism, by an improvement in the application of the tourniquet, thereby obviating the necessity of the very painful and dangerous separation at first proposed by the late John Hunter. We hope this may serve as a call upon the Author of that useful and entertaining work, the *Medical Spectator*, to complete his third volume, which he appears to have abandoned in so unaccountable a manner.

This evening, as Mr. S. Corcoran, apothecary, of Capel-street, Dublin, was returning from Clontarf, where he had been visiting a patient, he was thrown from his horse on the North Strand, by which he received a violent concussion on the brain, bled violently at his ears, and died about four o'clock the following morning.

6. At Gatton park, Surrey, in his 10th year, Alexander Wood, esq. senior cornet of the 11th Light Dragoons, and eldest son of Col. W. of Gatton.

Aged 57, Mrs. Roden, of Gretford, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 43, Mr. John Peckton Hendry, late cashier to the Customs at Hull.

7. In Hyde-street, Bloombury, in her 99th year, Mrs. Poston, mother of the Rev. A. P. Poston, curate and lecturer of St. George's, Bloombury. Providence permitted her to live to extreme old age, in order to exhibit to her family and

Merits those meek and silent virtues which, however disregarded by the world, meliorate and sublime our nature, and shed a peculiar lustre on the Christian character.

Mrs. Ryder, of Chancery-lane.

At his apartments in Kensington, aged 72, the Rev. Seth Thompson; whose character was ever mild, modest, and unassuming. He entered early into orders, and at the time of his death had been nearly half a century in the ministry. About the age of twenty he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, as a student; and regularly proceeded B. A. in 1756, and M. A. in 1759. He took no academical honours at the time of his degrees, *belles lettres* having for him more charms than the predominant studies of the University. Mr. T.'s preferments were few; two moderate livings, and the chaplaincy of Kensington palace, we believe, comprized them all. In the prime of life Mr. T.'s eloquence as a plain, practical preacher was very justly admired. His setting sun possessed (or, rather, evinced) less heat; but its rays were more equally luminous. His powers of oratory were indeed great; but his innate invincible modesty made him latterly shun every opportunity of being admired. The death of his son Archer, about 8 months ago (see our *Obituary*, p. 191), undoubtedly gave the blow that laid this venerable man in his grave; for, though he bore his son's loss like a Christian, he mourned it inwardly with inexpressible grief. Mr. Archer Thompson was the light of the good man's eyes. Bred under his tuition from infancy to boyhood, he quitted the paternal roof for Eton, well-grounded in classic rudiments. At Eton he distinguished himself as an elegant Latin poet in a great variety of pleasing exercises. From school, in his 19th year, Mr. A. T. went to his father's college, where he soon obtained a scholarship, exhibitions, and prizes. He proceeded B. A. in 1791 (when he was a *senior optime* in the academical honours), and M. A. in 1794. He soon succeeded by his merit to a fellowship. He was almost immediately admitted to orders; and never, perhaps, did so young a Clergyman so rapidly attain celebrity. Lectureships, morning and evening preacherships, and innumerable charitable institutions, seemed constantly to contend for the preference of Mr. Archer Thompson's choice. Uncommon exertion in the sacred profession hurried him to dissolution in the very zenith of his fame. His lungs were impaired, a quick decay ensued, and he died!—Mr. Seth Thompson christened his son's child on Wednesday the 2d of October, when he appeared very unwell; on the Monday following

following he breathed his last. His venerable remains were deposited in the family-grave, on Mr. A. T.'s coffin, early in the morning of Monday the 14th. They were carried by eight poor men, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Ormerod, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Thompson's two surviving sons. A funeral sermon was preached on Sunday the 20th, by the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, B. A. F. A. S.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Acton, relict of the late Nathaniel A. esq. of Bramford-hall, Suffolk.

At Raithby, near Spilby, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Mr. Overton, late of Belleau, near Alford, farmer and grazier.

A carpenter, named Marshall, aged 59, employed in building a vessel at Gainborough, fell off the scaffold, and was killed.

8. This morning, between 8 and 9, a young man, named Robert Whiting, clerk to Messrs. Anson and Co. distillers, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, shot himself through the head with a pistol, in his bed-room. A brother-clerk of the deceased slept in an adjoining room to his. He rose about 8 that morning, called to the deceased, and said he was going down stairs to breakfast. The deceased said he would follow him in a few minutes. He had but just sat down to the breakfast-table, when he heard the discharge of a pistol, and it not being known whence it proceeded, and the deceased not coming to breakfast at the appointed time, suspicion arose that something had happened to him, and several of the household went to his room-door, which they found fastened; and, calling to the deceased, received no answer; they then proceeded to break it open, when they discovered the deceased on the floor, with another pistol lying near him, and loaded. He had put on a clean shirt, and dressed himself, except putting on his coat. No cause could be assigned for the rash act. On examination, his accounts were found to be correct. The Coroner's Jury sat on the body; and, on the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that the deceased was subject to very violent head-aches, which made him at certain times not know what he was doing; they brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

This morning, as Mr. Johnson, landlord of the Twelve Bells, in Bride-lane, Fleet-street, was going to pay his property-tax, he was seized with a fit, carried home, put to bed, and died instantly.

At Enfield, of excessive drinking, — Pratt, an old superannuated walkman of the New River. He had drunk so much gin that it was necessary to bleed him in the neck before he could recover his speech, to make his will, and divide his property between his two sons; after

which he expired. The Jury sat on him on the 12th, and brought in their verdict, Died by excessive drinking.

At Terling place, Essex, William-Henry Strutt, son of Col. and Lady Charlotte S.

Mrs. Youle, wife of the Rev. Mr. Y. rector of West Retford, Notts.

At Ednham, Mr. John Steel, *sen.* late of Scottlethorpe, co. Lincoln.

Aged 71, much lamented; John Wetherell, esq. of Field-house, near Darlington, one of the partners in the Durham and Darlington banks.

The Reigning Duke of Brunswick Oels, general of infantry in the Prussian service, and knight of the order of the Black Eagle, &c. &c. He was on a visit to the Ducal Court of Weimar, and was carried off by an hemorrhoidal attack, aged 65. By his death the sovereignty of the principality of Oels devolves to Prince William of Brunswick.

At Cromhall, co. Gloucester, aged 83, Mr. Robert Marklove, father of J. H. M. of Small-str. Bristol. His wife, to whom he had been married upwards of 54 years, died in May last, nearly of the same age.

At her lodgings at Ryegate, Mrs. P. Tatlock, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Gresley, of Bristol.

9. Ensign David Blacklock, of the Dumfriesshire Militia. He died soon after receiving a mortal wound in one of his thighs in a duel with Lieut. William Nimmo, of the Berwickshire Militia, on Musselburgh Links, near Edinburgh.

At Cork, after much illness, Mrs. Kellert, wife of William-Augustus K. esq.

At Exmouth, Devon, of a decline, in his 27th year, Gerard Levinge Van Heythuysen, esq. of the Six Clerks office in the Court of Chancery, and eldest surviving son of the late G. L. V. H. esq. of Bedford-row.

10. In his 49th year, John Bennet, esq. president of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. While on a shooting-party at Wemyss castle, in the act of firing, his fowling-piece burst, and killed him.

Aged 39, Mr. John Nixon, of Red Lion street, Spital-fields, grocer. Shortly after eating a hearty breakfast on the 7th, he was seized with a most excruciating pain in the bowels, and, though medical assistance was immediately procured, and every remedy resorted to, he died on the 10th. He was a great admirer and patron of Sunday-schools. Some years ago, on hearing of the deplorable situation of the children in the Mint, Southwark, he, with some friends, began a Sunday-school, to improve their morals and give them education; in which they succeeded; and at present some hundreds are receiving the benefit thereof. He was well known for his philanthropy and goodness of heart; and the poor in his neighbourhood have lost

lost a good friend. His body was interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, attended by a great number of the children of his Sunday-school, and a vast concourse of persons, to see the last of their departed friend and liberal benefactor.

II. At Whitby, Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Rev. Joseph R. of that place. Having been in a declining state of health for some weeks past, a residence in the country was on the point of being engaged for her. On the morning of the above day, however, she rose about 7, not worse than usual, and had reached the breakfast-parlour, when, finding herself suddenly indisposed, she placed herself upon a sofa, and, calling the servant-maid, would not permit her to quit her side for the purpose of procuring any other assistance. In this situation she expired in the course of a few minutes; the rest of the family, who were in a different part of the house, being in total ignorance of the melancholy event.

At Asfley, in her 28th year, Mrs. Martha Jane, wife of Mr. John J. salt-refiner, of Bristol.

Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Patmore, widow of Mr. James P. farmer, of Birchanger, Essex, at the time of whose death 18 children followed him to the grave. There is a singular coincidence of circumstances between the above Mrs. Patmore and her husband's niece, Mrs. Trotte: they have each had 18 children; Mrs. P. 10 girls and 8 boys, Mrs. T. 10 boys and 8 girls. They brought them all up to be men and women before any of them died. They were both widows many years, living in the same parish, and both their husbands were farmers.

At Perth, after a few days illness, in his 52d year, George Kinnaird, Baron Kinnaird of Inshure, in Scotland; whose loss will be long and deeply felt by those who were honoured with his friendship. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Charles Kinnaird, M.P. for Leominster. At the general election in 1790 his Lordship was thrown out of the Scotch Representative Peerage, and never again re-elected.

12. At Ashgate, near Chesterfield, David Barnes, esq.

Aged 60, Mr. Samuel Spring, burial-crape manufacturer, of Sudbury.

After a lingering illness, in his 73d year, Ingram Rider, esq. of Boughton-place, near Maidstone, Kent.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mr. Jacob Meluish, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

About 6 this morning Miss Shepherd, aged about 18, drowned herself in a pond near the mills in Battersea fields, Surrey. She was beautiful in person, accomplished in manners, and had conceived a partiality for a young gentleman, of whom

her aunt, with whom she resided, did not approve. Some disagreement arose the preceding evening, which, it is imagined, preyed fatally on her mind.

13. At Ilington, in his 57th year, William Flower, esq. formerly a wholesale stationer in Cannon-street, but who had for some time retired from business. He was walking home from morning service, apparently in perfect health, when he fell down and expired instantly.

At his house at Pimlico, Mr. Mason, a King's messenger.

At Tunbridge wells, in his 24th year, Mr. Richard Palmer.

At his house near the Senate-house in Cambridge, aged 70, Joseph Merrill, esq. formerly, for many years, an eminent bookseller there.

Aged 61, Mr. William Bishop, head-butler, and, on the 17th, aged 60, Mr. John Fell, under-butler of Baliol coll. Ox.

At his residence, Cornwell-house, Bath, in his 73d year, Edward Leighton, esq. in the commission of the peace for Surrey.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Dr. H. of Derby.

Of a lingering disease, Mrs. Allen, wife of Alex. A. esq. of Rosedale, near Truro.

At Barachny-house, in Scotland, in her 75th year, Charlotte Duchess-dowager of Athol, Countess of Athol, and Baroness Strange, in her own right, Lady of Man, and sole heiress of the Isle of Man. She was daughter of James second Duke of Athol, widow of John the late Duke, and mother of the present Duke, besides whom she has left six younger children. By her death the Irish annuity of 2000l. per annum is extinguished. That annuity was granted in 1765, in addition to the sum of 70,000l. in purchase of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, to John the late Duke, her Grace Charlotte his wife, or the survivor of them. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Dunkeld.

14. Aged about 27, Mr. William Rexworthy, an extensive corn-factor, of Cookby, Devon, and one of the Wells Yeomanry Cavalry. Returning from that city he fell from his horse, and died in a few hours.

At Margate, aged 77, Mrs. Troward, relict of the late Mr. Richard T.

At his seat at Cloverley-hall, co. Salop, John Dod, esq. formerly of Tooley-park.

After a few days illness, Mr. Francis Berry, of Holbeck, near Leeds, clothier, late one of the delegates to the Houses of Parliament from the cloth-workers.

Suddenly, at his house in York-street, much lamented, Fr. A. F. Beckwith, esq. third son of the late Major-general B. a brigadier-general of his Majesty's Forces, major of the 37th Foot, and one of the commissioners for military enquiry, which appointment he had recently received, while

while acting as assistant-adjutant-general of the Southern District.

15. Aged 55, Mr. Edward Fardell, butcher, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In her 38th year, Mrs. Fawcett, of Ashby, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Beale, jun. grocer and tea-dealer, of Coventry-street, Piccadilly, was taken suddenly ill at 11 o'clock this night, and died in a quarter of an hour.

16. In the neighbourhood of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, as Miss Archer, second daughter of John A. esq. M. D. and Miss Poe, daughter of William P. esq. of Donnybrook, were taking an airing in a jaunting-car, the horse took fright, and overturned the ladies, the former of whom was killed on the spot, and the latter had a leg broken.

Samuel Raymond, esq. of Riversdale, co. Kerry, Ireland.

Washed on shore, on Southsea-beach, the body of Mr. James McDonough, late purser of his Majesty's ship Experiment. He is supposed to have accidentally fallen overboard.

At Chester, O. M. Wynne, esq. of Overton-hall, in Flintshire.

In Percy-street, in childbed of a daughter, Mrs. Second, a celebrated oratorio and concert singer. Her professional talents and abilities were well known and admired by the public; and in private life she was greatly respected and esteemed. She has left five children.

This night, at half past 11, two gentlemen passing through Lincoln's-inn-fields discovered a well-dressed man leaning against a post, groaning bitterly. He complained of shortness of breath, and added that he had but a few minutes to live. The gentlemen asked his address, and he had just strength to articulate "No. 23, Charles-street, Hatton-garden," before he expired. The body was put into a coach without delay, and conveyed to the house of Mr. Dale, surgeon, of Charles-street; but all attempts to restore life were fruitless. He was a very respectable man, named Manly, and resided where he had said; was a widower, with six children.

17. John Lewis, esq. of Great Titchfield-street, Mary-la-Bonne.

In great agony, in consequence of falling into a copper of boiling elder-wine a few days before, Mr. Savage, dyer, of Sherrard-street, leaving a wife and four children.

At Blackheath, Kent, of a decline, in her 27th year, the wife of Steph. Hill, esq.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Hugh Maclean, of the 90th Foot. He was buried in the garrison chapel, with military honours.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Potter, sister of Alderman Hartley, of York.

At the house of his brother, aged 70, James Wellford, esq. of Newcastle-house, Bridgend, co. Glamorgan.

18. Mr. Philpot, of Hartlip, in Kent. Gathering apples the preceding day, the ladder on which he stood broke in two, and he fell to the ground with such violence as instantly to deprive him of speech, and cause his death this evening.

In Shanford-street, Canterbury, after sleeping from 11 o'clock in the morning of the 13th till 4 this morning, aged 70, James Tappenden, brick-maker.

Suddenly, by over-exertion, while playing a match of cricket, near Totteridge, Herts. — Corderoy.

Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. Rich. B. many years printer of the Coventry Mercury.

At Fillingham, near Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. William Jackson.

In St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Fullers, a maiden lady.

Found dead in a field near his house, aged upwards of 70, Mr. John Shipton, of Keddington, near Louth. He had walked out, apparently in good health.

At Matlock, co. Derby, Miss Margaret Stanfall, eldest daughter of Thomas S. esq. mayor of Newark, Notts.

At Walworth, Surrey, John Smith, esq. of Southwark, hop-merchant, fourth son of Alderman S. of York.

At South Lambeth, after long illness, Mrs. Hook, wife of the eminent Composer. Her virtues and accomplishments were well known; as an authoress and an artist, her productions are highly valued.

At Egham, Surrey, of which he had been vicar upwards of 33 years, aged 73, the Rev. James Liptrott. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford; M. A. 1760.

At Hammer-smith, Middlesex, aged 77, the Rev. Nicholas Clavering.

At his house in Liffon-grove, Paddington, aged 77, Mr. William Greene.

In Manchester-street, Lieut.-col. Powell, in the East India Company's service, and lately returned from Bengal.

19. By cutting his throat in a hackney-coach, which he had taken from the stand in the Borough, and ordered to drive to Vauxhall, and thence back again to the Borough, aged about 26, Mr. Thomas Norman, a Jew, clerk to Mr. Mark Sproat, who had for some time laboured under a depression of spirits, amounting almost to derangement.

In his 70th year, at the house of John Lloyd, esq. of Wygfat, near St. Asaph, where he had arrived on the preceding Monday on a visit, apparently in good health; a few hours after his arrival he complained of violent pain in his ears; and in a day or two this was succeeded by apoplexy; Alexander Anbert, esq. of Highbury-house, Ilkington, governor of the London Assurance Company, F.R. and A.SS. and vice-president of the latter Society.

20. Suddenly, Mr. Hull, coach-maker, at Twickenham, Middlesex.

21. In childhood of a still-born son, in her 26th year, after enduring, for 16 days, with uncommon patience, fortitude, and resignation, the most excruciating and incessant pain and torture, the removal or relief of which defied the united skill and efforts of several of the most eminent of the Faculty, Mrs. Sarah Boote, wife of Mr. John B. surgeon, &c. of Theobald's-road, Red Lion square, Holborn; a truly amiable and worthy young lady, whose early death, in the prime of youthful life, and in the enjoyment of the utmost domestic happiness and human felicity, is unaffectedly regretted by the small circle of real friends to whom she had endeared herself by the affectionate warmth of her friendship, and the integrity and cheerfulness of her disposition and manners. On the 13th of March, 1790, then in her sixteenth year, she embarked at Gravesend for Ireland, to reside with her father, Mr. Grindley, then surgeon of the Devon and Cornwall Regiment of Fencibles, serving in that kingdom, but now surgeon, &c. in Marsham-street, Westminster. Very early in the morning of the 20th, the brig Diamond, Capt. Killar, on-board of which she was a passenger, was captured in the Channel by Le Coureur, a French brig; but, providentially, about 9 o'clock the

same morning, while in full sail for a French prison, his Majesty's ship Porcupine, Capt. Draper, hove in sight, and recaptured the Diamond, with the French brig; and, after giving the necessary security for the payment of the customary salvage-duty, Capt. Killar was permitted to proceed on his voyage to Cork, where he arrived the next day. Mrs. Boote was in Ireland during the whole of the late rebellion there, but chiefly resided in the Southern and Western parts (over a great part of which she had travelled), where the excesses committed by the misguided and deluded insurgents were less violent than in the Northern and Eastern; and returned to England in July, 1802, and resided with her father till her marriage, June 4, 1803. Her remains were interred in St. Bride's church-yard, Fleet-street.

On the Queen's Parade, Bath, Miss Charlotte Mason, second daughter of Jn. M. esq.

22. Aged 69, Mr. James Ellis, of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.

23. In consequence of the wound he inflicted on himself by a shot from a pistol on the 18th, Mr. Elliot, of Bury-street, Bloomsbury, wine-merchant.

24. At her house in Queen's-square, Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, widow of the late Bishop of Kildare.

25. Sir James Malcolm, bart. late lieutenant-governor of Sheerness.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 24, to October 29, 1805.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	945	Males	886	2 and 5	254
Females	895	Females	861	5 and 10	106
Whereof have died under 2 years old		1747		10 and 20	57
Peek Loaf 4s. 4d.; 4s. 6d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.				20 and 30	114
Salt £. 1 os. 0d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.				30 and 40	160
				40 and 50	164
				50 and 60	23
				60 and 70	185
				70 and 80	50
				80 and 90	27
				90 and 100	4
				100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 28:

Fine 6ss. to 70s.—Seconds 60s. to 65s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 1s. to 10s.

Return of Flour, October 12 to October 18, from the Cocket Office:

Total 11,722 Sacks. Average 60s. 5d.½ 6d.½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 19, 44s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 23, 1805, is 49s. 1d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, October 28:

Kent Bags.....6l. 10s. to 8l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Suffex Ditto.....6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.	Suffex Ditto.....7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.
Effex Ditto.....6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.	Farnham Ditto.....10l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 28:

St. James's—Hay.....3l. 3s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d.	Average 4l. 0s. 6d.
Straw.....1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Average 2l. 2s. 0d.
Whiteshapel—Hay.....3l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d.	Average 4l. 7s. 0d.
Clover.....5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Average 5l. 15s. 6d.
Straw.....1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Average 1l. 78s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, October 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 16lb.

Beef.....3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork.....4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.
Veal.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts 3400. Sheep and Lambs 16,000.
COALS, Best, in the Pool, 44s. 0d. Delivered 60s. 0d. Sunderland, 42s. 6d. Delivered 54s. 0d.	
SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s.	CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.
TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 44s. 3d. Clare Market 44s. 3d. Whiteshapel 45s. 4d.	

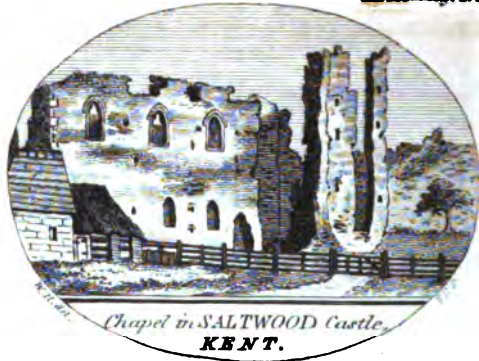
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1895.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. H. V. Red.	3 per Ct. Confola.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchg. Bills.	Sou. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om- num.	With 5 per Ct.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.	English Pills.
29 Sunday	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that	181	1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		4p	that	58 1/2	19 13 0	
30	that	that	58 1/2	that	89	that	that	182	1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		4 a 3 1/2	that	57 1/2	19 19 0	
1	that	that	58 1/2	that	89	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	58	19 19 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
2	that	that	58 1/2	that	89	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
3	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
4	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
5	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
6 Sunday	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
7	that	that	58 1/2	that	89	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
8	that	that	58 1/2	that	89	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
9	that	that	58 1/2	that	89	that	that	183	1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
10	that	that	58 1/2	that	89	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
11	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
12	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1 a 2d 1 a 2d			that		3 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
13 Sunday	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that	183 1/2	1d Par 1d			that		4	that	57 1/2	20 5 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
14	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
15	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
16	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that	183	1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
17	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
18 holiday	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
19	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
20 Sunday	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
21	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
22	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
23	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
24	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
25	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
26 holiday	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.
27 Sunday	that	that	58 1/2	that	89 1/2	that	that		1d Par 1d			that		4 1/2	that	57 1/2	20 15 0	0 2 per Ct. dif.

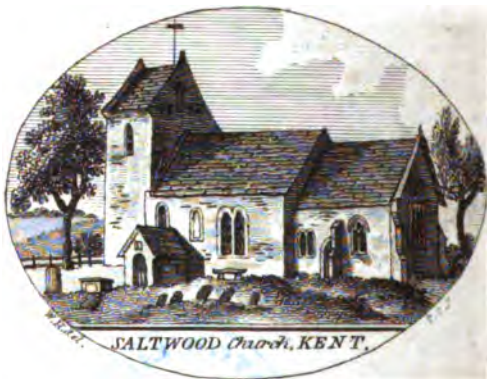
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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lady Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.





*Chapel in SALTWOOD Castle,
KENT.*



SALTWOOD Church, KENT.



W.H. del. May 19, 1883.

West View of ST. MILDRED'S Church, & the Castle of CANTERBURY.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON-GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—White.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
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Marriages and Deaths of eminent
Bill of Mortality—Prices of the
Daily Variations in the Prices of t

Embellished with Perspective Views of ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, MIDDLESEX; ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, and the CASTLE, CANTERBURY; and SALTWOOD CHURCH and CASTLE, SALISBURY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London, where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

OROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1865. By W. CARY, Strand.

at of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Mora.	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barom.	Weather	D. of	Month	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barom.	Weather
				in. pts.	in Nov. 1865.					in. pts.	in Nov. 1865.
0	0	0				Nov.	0	0	0		
0	30	44		29,40	rain	12	30	42	39	30,30	cloudy
4	46	43		,64	cloudy	13	42	43	39	,40	cloudy
4	44	35		,55	rain	14	39	44	41	,52	fair
5	49	34		30,00	fair	15	41	48	40	,65	cloudy
2	41	37		,40	foggy	16	40	46	40	,65	cloudy
6	43	36		,15	cloudy	17	34	41	39	,55	fair
5	47	35		,08	fair	18	39	42	34	,18	fair
2	48	38		,35	fair	19	31	39	38	,05	foggy
6	48	38		,32	fair	20	36	41	35	,25	fair
1	38	37		,39	foggy	21	39	38	35	,36	fair
8	43	42		,39	cloudy	22	35	42	35	,20	fair
3	44	40		,38	foggy	23	31	42	36	,28	fair
0	40	39		,36	foggy	24	33	43	40	,25	showery
1	41	39		,20	cloudy	25	40	44	42	,20	cloudy
0	42	40		,16	cloudy	26	42	46	41	,20	cloudy
0	42	39		,32	cloudy						

VERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 16, 1865.

LAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans						Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans					
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
73	3 33	2 37	7 35	2 48	0	Effex	67	4 31	0 27	6 36	9 43 7
80	0 41	8 38	0 36	4 47	0	Kent	74	3 38	0 36	3 39	3 43 6
72	2 41	0 39	4 28	2 42	0	Suffex	74	8 00	0 38	3 40	4 43 9
62	11 38	0 34	3 28	0 44	6	Suffolk	65	11 00	0 34	8 27	11 32 0
gd. 63	11 00	0 33	0 24	10 40	4	Cambrid.	64	6 00	0 30	8 22	6 32 0
m. 70	0 41	0 37	4 37	6 48	6	Norfolk	62	5 32	0 32	8 24	0 29 0
l 68	6 00	0 39	3 24	0 43	0	Lincoln	64	8 39	0 35	7 25	5 42 0
r 75	5 41	5 42	10 26	8 13	2	York	66	4 52	6 37	4 26	11 47 10
h. 75	8 50	0 44	6 28	6 48	0	Durham	69	1 00	0 00	0 27	1 00 6
83	0 00	0 43	4 30	6 51	4	Northum.	63	11 45	4 38	8 27	7 00 0
l 87	6 00	0 46	6 29	0 53	0	Cumberl.	74	8 51	4 39	5 26	1 00 0
89	6 53	4 31	2 27	5 44	5	Westmor.	83	8 60	6 36	10 27	5 00 0
rd 88	8 51	2 45	6 27	3 41	3	Lancaster	78	0 00	0 00	0 29	6 51 10
t. 96	2 00	0 48	10 32	0 51	7	Chester	75	10 00	0 00	0 29	3 00 0
k 90	6 00	0 47	10 34	4 58	9	Flint	74	5 00	0 58	0 00	0 00 0
79	8 00	0 40	4 32	2 62	4	Denbigh	86	7 00	0 58	4 28	0 41 8
76	2 00	0 36	7 32	8 17	3	Anglesea	80	0 00	0 40	0 21	0 00 0
78	2 00	0 36	9 29	6 52	10	Carnarvon	76	8 00	0 37	8 22	0 00 0
71	3 00	0 35	3 29	10 18	8	Merionet.	88	0 00	0 48	6 24	4 00 0
94	4 47	7 47	2 24	0 00	0	Cardigan	74	6 00	0 32	0 18	0 00 0
87	4 00	9 00	0 22	8 00	0	Pembroke	72	4 00	6 39	2 19	6 00 0
94	3 00	0 46	9 28	8 00	0	Cartharh.	90	0 00	0 36	0 19	11 00 0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.						Glamorg.	88	6 00	0 38	8 21	1 00 0
78	7 44	4 40	8 28	2 46	0	Gloucestr.	91	2 00	0 46	5 30	0 52 4
Average of Scotland, per quarter.						Somerset	90	0 00	0 46	10 26	7 49 2
80	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Montmo.	95	11 00	0 48	3 00	0 00 0
						Devon	94	7 00	0 42	1 30	7 00 0
						Corwall	88	6 00	0 41	4 27	9 00 0
						Dorset	82	7 00	0 39	6 43	6 00 0
						Hants	74	11 00	0 37	2 31	8 00 0

VERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Wheat						Rye						Barley						Oats						Beans					
s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.		s.		d.			
71	4	24	0	39	10	34	1	16	8	7	77	5	11	4	40	8	20	5	51	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
65	6	41	4	33	8	26	3	32	0	8	82	0	11	4	45	6	23	7	41	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62	5	32	0	33	8	24	0	29	0	9	78	8	14	4	37	0	10	2	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
63	9	39	0	34	1	25	9	13	1	10	91	8	14	4	47	0	28	8	51	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	0	45	4	38	3	27	4	16	0	11	91	11	44	4	41	11	28	10	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
77	6	51	4	38	9	26	6	46	0	12	78	6	44	4	38	6	24	7	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1805.

LETTER XXIV. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court,*
November 19.

"E vengo in parte, ove non è che luca *."
DANTE, *Inferno*, c. iv.

***** HE length and im-
***** portance of the fol-
***** lowing letter leave
***** T ***** me neither space,
***** nor indeed necessary

***** motive, to enlarge
upon it; at the same time, I cannot
well avoid noticing the pre-
servation of my friend, in his de-
scend into the dark caverns, or
oubliettes of Durham-castle, to
whom, with alliteration, may be
applied, the hymn of Callimachus
ad Delum, v. 25.

Ταχὴν μὲν καὶ λῆξιν ὅποιον βίβλος γὰρ παρὸν
Ἐρμῆν Βορέαν· οὗτος δ' αὖ ἀγροφίλος!
Νηλεὶ φῶλη, τοῖος Σαρπηδόος ἀμφιβόηκται.

That *oubliettes* were constructed
for the final exclusion of man from
light and society, is fully confirmed
by history. There were several of
these in Europe, and particularly
in France, in which persons were
shut up, who had been condemned
to perpetual imprisonment. Bou-
fons, in his "*Antiquités de Paris*,"
speaking of Hugues Aubriot, pre-
voit of this city, who was con-
demned to this punishment, says,
"qu'il fut prêche et mitré pub-
liquement au parvis Notre-Dame,
et qu'après cela, il fut condamné
à être en l'oubliette, au pain et
à l'eau."

* In a part he came where no light
shone.

† Ramparts and walls of stone may
be shaken, and fall at the blast of Stry-
monian Boreas; but God is immovable!
Such is the power who surrounds and
protects my esteemed friend.

In a country possessed of the
right of *habeas corpus* and trial
by jury, the freedom of the peo-
ple will never be extinguished in
the gloom of *oubliettes*; nor the
enquiring appeal of Dante, in his
Inferno, be necessarily refused;

" ————— se per questo cieco
Carcere vai, per altezza d'ingegno,
Mi figlio ov'è? —————"

C. x. l. 58.

is the firm persuasion of every Bri-
ton, with that of J. C. LETTSON.

County Gaol at Durham. Gaoler,
John Wolfe (by patent from the Bi-
shop, *durante beneplacito*): in the pa-
tent it is called the *Outer Gate*; salary,
500*l.*; and for the Bridewell, 35*l.* and
17*l.* from the rents of four small ad-
joining houses. Out of this salary,
the Gaoler pays 30*l.* per annum to a
Turnkey and assistants, and likewise
provides them a house to live in. For
the removal of Transports he is al-
lowed the expence. Fees and garnish
are abolished. Chaplain, Rev. James
Deason; duty, prayers and sermon
every Sunday; salary, 40*l.* Surgeon,
Mr. Green; salary, 10*l.* 10*s.* and his
bill for medicines. Allowance (see
remarks), if certificated as Paupers,
the Debtors 4*d.* a day; Felons 3*d.*
a day.

The High Gaol is the property of
the Bishop. By patent from Bishop
Talbot, 1723, Sir Hedworth William-
son, bart. was appointed Sheriff, with
a salary of 10*l.* per annum; and it
has continued in the family ever since.
FELONS side of the Gaol:—18. The
men's day-room is large and commodi-
ous, situate at the top of the prison,
28 feet in length, 18 in breadth, and
9 feet 7 inches in height; has two

* ——— If thou through the blind pri-
son go'ft,

Led by thy lofty genius and profound,
Where is my son? ——— CARY,

large

large windows fronting the South-east, which look also on the river, and one smaller window at the South-west side, by which a thorough air is admitted. No other place for all description of male prisoners. Number of Felons, September 5th, 1802, eight; and of these, seven attended divine-service.

2d. Women. Felons day-room is immediately underneath the men's day-room, and has the same aspect from two large windows looking to the South-east; is 26 feet 6 inches in length, 18 feet wide, and 8 feet 3 inches high. This is also the only day-room for women Felons, and all other female offenders.

3d. Is a small room over the North-front of the gateway, 12 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 10, and 9 feet 9 inches high; was formerly the Felons day-room, but which the active and intelligent Keeper has converted into a soup-kitchen, the establishment and support of which arises as follows: viz. There are twelve prebendaries and a dean; three of the prebendaries have dispensations, and do not keep any residence, nor contribute to the soup establishment. The prebendaries, who for many years past had sent a profuse dinner to the prisoners in the gaol at the time they severally kept their residences, have, for the four last years, given, in lieu of such dinner, five guineas, which is paid to Mr. Wolfe, who has established a soup-kitchen, and supplies both the Gaol and the Bridewell with a good dinner twice every week in the year. The benevolent Bp. of Durham also gives ten guineas at Christmas, and the same at Lammas, for the same purpose; and the Dean of Durham (Bishop of Lichfield), seven guineas annually. At this time, there is a surplus in Mr. Wolfe's hands of 87l. It gave me great pleasure to be informed, that this fund is increased, &c. as to enable the Gaoler not only to furnish his prisoners with dinners, as above mentioned, but occasionally to release persons imprisoned for small debts, and assist others in obtaining their discharges. There is a court-yard, 62 feet by 59, which is the only one for all descriptions of prisoners: it is open all the day for the accommodation of Debtors, except when the Felons are in it, which is for an hour or two in the day when they think fit; and then the door is locked, to prevent any communication between them. I come now to the five cells where the

Felons sleep, which are to be numbered amongst the very worst in the kingdom, and in which the descent is by a flight of forty-one steps from the men's day-room. The lowest and largest of these five, called, the *great hole*, is 15 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 3 inches, and 7 feet 9 high; it has a flagged floor, with straw and rugs, furnished by the county: in this dungeon five of the Felons sleep every night. The second, in which three of the Felons sleep, adjoins, and is 11 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 4, and 7 feet 9 inches high; this has a flagged floor, with straw and rugs, the same as the *great hole*; both are totally dark, and, I may say, without ventilation, though each cell has a wooden tube, 8 inches by 5, which communicates, in a zig-zag direction, to the top of the building; but, as it is impossible to clean them, I imagine they must have been long stopped up; for, on applying my candle to the mouth of the tube, not a breath of air was discernable; both were damp and offensive. The great attention of Mr. Wolfe to his prisoners is manifest here, as well as in the soup-kitchen, by frequently having them white-washed, and the doors kept open during the day; they would otherwise be fatal to many. The two dungeons in which the women sleep are equally dark with those of the men, but somewhat more comfortable, by having boarded floors; they are immediately over those I have described; the largest of them, 16 feet 9 inches by 12 feet, and 11 feet 5 inches high; the other, 11 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 10, and the same height; straw and rugs are allowed, but the same obstructed ventilation. There is a part of this prison which seems to have escaped the vigilance of the excellent Howard: this is a third dungeon, on the same level with, but divided by a passage from, the *great hole*. I expressed a desire to see it, and the Turnkey fetched the keys. This dungeon, totally dark, is 7 feet by 6 feet 7, and 7 feet 9 inches high; in the middle of the floor is a large massy wooden grated trap-door, strongly-clouted with iron, and with apertures 4 inches square: guess the surprise, when this door was lifted up, by another dungeon presenting itself. I went down four stone steps; to the bottom one I found a ladder fixed, but, not liking to trust myself upon it, returned back,

and desired the Turnkey, with his candle, to go first. I followed down the ladder, which consisted of eleven rounds or staves, and brought me into a vaulted or arched landing-place. Here I was most miraculously preserved from instant death; for, retreating at the bottom of the ladder two paces, I fell backwards, my coat-pocket caught hold of something, which, with my weight, tore through the strong tape binding; and during the momentary suspension, I fortunately caught hold of the Turnkey; otherwise, I must have precipitated to the bottom, and been dashed to pieces. When I had recovered from the fright, and lighted my candle, I descended, by eleven stone steps, into the lowest dungeon of all, which is 10 feet by 9, and 7 feet high to the crown of the arch; there is in the stone wall a niche, or narrow passage, with a privy, and a round hole cut in the seat. Though there was no ventilation whatever in this dungeon, I found it perfectly dry, and less disagreeable than the arched landing-place above it; the air was warm, but not oppressive, nor loaded with vapours; my candle, which I let down several feet to ascertain if there had been any prisoners there lately, shewed no signs of a sculent, excrementitious, or corrupted atmosphere. When the prison was built, this place must have been intended as an *oubliette*. The ruins of some I have seen in what is called a *castle keep*; and there is one, in excellent preservation, at Alnwick-castle, which, by the roof, appears to be Saxon architecture. They are subterraneous caverns, in which such unhappy persons as had incurred the displeasure of a powerful baron or chief-tain, in feudal times, were, to gratify his malice, let down, with a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine, and the ladder drawn up; and never more heard of, or enquired after, but suffered to perish in solitude and darkness. The Rev. Mr. Nesfield, an active magistrate of this county, told me, he remembered a man being confined in this dungeon; but he no sooner received the information, than, repairing to the prison, he ordered him to be immediately taken out. This was probably done by the unfeeling wretch of whom Mr. Howard speaks, as torturing his prisoners with thumb-screws. It is a fortunate circumstance,

where so much power is lodged, that the present Gaoler, Mr. Wolfe, never treats his prisoners with rigorous severity, which often *hardens* the heart; and that the ear of the learned Prelate is ever open to the cries of distress. I have often wished a new gaol was built at this place: there is a plot of ground behind the Sessions-house, seemingly of little use, and well adapted for the purpose of both prisons, abundantly supplied by a spring, and stone and lime almost on the spot.

Having finished my remarks on the Felons side of this gaol, I shall proceed to that of the Debtors. Number now confined (Sept. 5th, 1802), eighteen; and of which, eleven attended divine-service, where the behaviour of all the prisoners was orderly and attentive to a very appropriate discourse. The Low Gaol consists of two rooms, 10 feet 4 inches square, by the gateway, under which, out of a door, is conveyed the dirt, ashes, &c. which formerly lay for many months. Both these rooms are free wards. There are likewise three others at the top of the gaol, the largest of which contains seven beds, the others one bed each. To all these, the County furnishes iron bedsteads and straw mattresses *gratis*. These rooms are now cieled and lime-whited; but the Debtors complained much of that great nuisance, bugs, which the straw mattresses harbour, and preclude all possibility to get rid of. Two rooms, formerly set apart for Infirmarys, are now appropriated to Women Debtors. Master's side Debtors have six separate rooms, furnished by the Keeper, at 3s. 6d. a week, or, if two lie together, 1s. 6d. each. Two of these rooms look to the street, and open into the chapel, formerly the Debtors-hall. There is a double-barrelled pump, which raises water about seventy feet, and supplies the High Gaol. Half-a-crown a quarter is paid to a woman, for supplying the Debtors in the Low Gaol with water. The County provides no work; but the humane Keeper told me, he constantly procured (for such as are not handicraft trades) employment in spinning, picking oakum, beating flax, &c. and that every prisoner, however employed, receives the whole of his earnings. The Rules and Orders, as settled in 1796. I transcribed for the next Edition of my Work. Debtors in the Low Gaol receive, from a legacy, 1s. 6d. a week

in winter, and 1s. a week in summer. No memorial of it in the gaol. From the Mayor of Durham's book it appears, that he charged the Corporation of Newcastle with having paid the above sums; and it also appears, that the Corporation of Newcastle reimbursed him. By an entry in the Common-council Books of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, it is recorded as follows: "December 23d, 1699.—31. 6s. 8d. is paid, out of the revenues of the Corporation of Newcastle, to the Mayor of Durham, for the use of the prisoners, annually on St. Andrew's-day." (See Brand's History of Newcastle, vol. II. pp. 193, 194.) It is the donation of a Mr. Fraukland. How the distribution of this charity became changed from St. Andrew's day to a weekly payment, and that to prisoners in the *Low Gaol* solely, does no where appear; but if neither of the low rooms in the gateway are occupied (which has frequently been the case), the arrears have never been paid; on this account, the Keeper takes care to have one prisoner at least there, to secure the regular payment. There is another donation, of 15s. *per annum*, viz. 5s. at Christmas, 5s. at Easter, and 5s. at Whitsuntide. This is a charge on lands, late belonging to Mr. Jackson, of Witton-le-Wear, in this county, who paid the money to Mr. Holt, of the Red-lion-inn, at Durham, for the use of the prisoners in the Low Gaol. The estate has been purchased lately by Mr. John Wood, of Bishop's Auckland, subject to the said charge, which is regularly paid to the Gaoler as it becomes due. Of this legacy, there is no memorial in the gaol.

The legacy of Bishop Crewe, mentioned by Mr. Howard, must be a mistake with respect to the name. It is not in his will (which I have read); but there is a similar donation to that of Bishop Wood left to the debtors in Durham gaol, by Dr. Hartwell; and in the copy of his will (in the possession of Mr. Wolfe) there is, after several other bequests, "Item, I give and bequeath to the gaol of Durham, for the use and benefit of insolvent debtors there, 20l. *per annum*, to be disposed of under the same restrictions and limitations with the charity of the like kind by Bishop Wood; and that, in the application of it, respect be first had to the parishioners of Stanhope. This bequest, as well as several others mentioned in

his will, amounting to 80l. *per annum*, are chargeable upon an estate at Fish-boorn in this county. Now in this, as well as Bishop Wood's charity, there must be great arrears due, as it is several years since any person in this gaol received the benefit; but, as the mayor and corporation of Durham are trustees, and a very respectable gentleman (Mr. Woodfield) clerk and treasurer, this business will, no doubt, very soon be investigated. By the following account of Dr. Hartwell, it appears, he was rector of Stanhope, in this county; which accounts for that part of his bequest, "that respect be first had to the parishioners of Stanhope;" meaning, if any such were in prison.

Dr. William Hartwell was formerly secretary to Lord Crewe when Bishop of Oxford. In the year 1681, he was made rector of Whickham, in this county, and in 1685 was removed to the rectory of Stanhope; and in 1709 was made prebendary of Durham. He died in June 1725, and was interred in the cathedral church here. His will bears date March 9, 1724.

The accounts relating to Bishop Wood's legacy appear to be very intricate and perplexed; but, from the respectable characters who are at present engaged in the business, there is hope of ultimate success.

Bishop Wood, by will made 1690, charges his estate or manor of Ecclecliff, in the bishoprick of Durham, with the payment of 20l. annually, for ever, to be applied for the relief and discharge of poor prisoners, that then were, or hereafter might be, in the gaol at Durham for debt; each poor prisoner's debt not exceeding five pounds. And, by the said will, the mayor and aldermen of the city of Durham for the time being were appointed trustees of the said charity. It appears by the books (now in possession of Mr. Wolfe) that this estate, chargeable with the said legacy, was, in the year 1750, purchased by Anthony Hall, of Flax, in the county of Durham, esq. and subject to this devise; that, between the year 1750 and 1766, it appears there were arrears due from the said Mr. Hall to the charity to the amount of 54l. 4s. 11d. $\frac{1}{2}$; that a suit in Chancery was instituted by the Bishop's attorney-general against the said Anthony Hall for the said arrears, together with a further sum of 163l. 15s. which had been paid into the hands of the then mayor

mayor and aldermen of the city of Durham, trustees of the said charity, by the said Anthony Hall, according to the will of the said Bishop Wood, but had never been accounted for to the said charity by the said mayor and aldermen. And that, in the year 1776, it was decreed by the said Court, that the said Anthony Hall should pay the whole of the arrears due to the said charity, together with the costs: That, in the Michaelmas term afterwards, the said Anthony Hall filed a Bill in the Exchequer against the said mayor and aldermen, charging them with an abuse of the said charity; and it was decreed, the said mayor and aldermen should account for the arrears before stated: That, in 1768, the Corporation lost their charter; and other trustees were then duly appointed, by the Court of Chancery at Durham, to manage the said charity; and the said trustees have from time to time, as any of them have died or declined acting, been replaced by others, according to the directions of the said will. The balance of the account due to the charity at Midsummer 1802, as appears by the books of the late treasurer, is 205*l.* and at Midsummer 1804 had increased to 245*l.*

Bishop Wood was chaplain to king Charles I. and in 1635 rector of Whickham; in 1680 prebendary of Durham; in 1663 dean of Lichfield; and in 1671 consecrated Bishop of Lichfield, with which he held a prebendal stall at Durham. He died April 18, 1692, and was buried at Ufford in Suffolk. His will, by which he bequeaths several other charities as well as that to the gaol at Durham, is dated Nov. 11, 1699.

County Bridewell at Durham was built, as appears by the date over the door, in 1694. It is situate on the side of a hill, near the bridge; and on the ground floor next the street (which is the upper part of the prison) is a convenient room for the magistrates, who meet here to do business. The turnkey's rooms are on the same level, and have a command of the whole prison. The old gaol consists of two good day-rooms, and several sleeping apartments. The first day-room (which is now occupied by women) is three stories from the ground, has two windows which look to the river, 26 feet by 12, and 7 feet high;

with a boarded floor and good fireplace. Underneath are two rooms, which are used as sleeping rooms for women. The first is 17 feet by 12, and 6 feet 6 inches high; the other 12 feet 6 inches by 11 feet, and 6 feet 6 inches high. They have each a window, which has the same aspect as the day-room above. They have boarded floors, wood bedsteads, with straw and coverlets; and are dry good rooms. Immediately underneath these two rooms, on the ground floor, are two other rooms, exactly of the same dimensions; but have not been in use for some years (except for lumber), being very damp and unhealthy.

The second day-room, which is also occupied by women, is on the second story, in the adjoining wing of the prison. It is 19 feet by 15, and 7 feet high; has three windows, which look to the North east, a boarded floor, and a fire-place. Underneath this are two other rooms on the ground floor. The first is 13 feet by 9, and 7 feet high; the second 9 feet by 7, and 8 feet high; both of them very damp and unhealthy; but which I was informed, had not been used since the building of the new apartments.

From the second day-room there is a passage that communicates with an arch of the bridge, which lies at the back or West side of the old prison. Under this arch you proceed to two large cells, where prisoners convicted of capital offences sleep. The first cell is 19 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 9 inches, and 9 feet high; the other is 14 feet 3 inches by 13 feet 3 inches, and 14 feet high, with flagged floors; both of them totally dark, and fitter for the reception of coals than any human being.

The new building consists of seven rooms. The upper story, which is the third from the ground, is divided into three apartments; the first, 13 feet by 9, and 8 feet high; the second and third, nearly the same dimensions. Each has a good window fronting the North-east, with a fire-place, a wood bedstead, with straw and coverlets, and are occupied in general by such prisoners as can work at any business, such as tailors, shoemakers, weavers, &c. They are all dry and good rooms, and have no communication with each other. The second story immediately underneath is the men's day-room, in

which the principal part of the male prisoners are kept. It is a very large good room, 31 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 5 inches, and 9 feet high; has four large windows fronting the North-east, a good fire-place, a boarded floor, and a tiled roof, and is a comfortable room.

The story on the ground floor is divided into three rooms, of the same dimensions as the upper or third story. One of the rooms is appropriated to beating hemp, and blocks are fixed for that purpose; and here the prisoners from the day-room are alternately taken to work.

The prison is well supplied with water. Each prisoner is allowed from the County three pence per day; they receive also the whole of their earnings without deduction. There are people attend every day with victuals, and each prisoner purchases what he thinks proper for himself. There is no chaplain, or any religious attentions here. Number of prisoners Sept 5, 1802, eleven, and one lunatic. There is an useless piece of ground adjoining, well calculated for a court-yard and a workshop, which, being immediately under view of the turnkey, would be perfectly secure. I was sorry to observe a very large dunghill at one end of this ground, and just under the prison windows; so that it is worse than being useless, by becoming a nuisance.

My dear sir, The account of Durham prisons, I fear, will tire your patience; but I must trespass on it a little longer, to tell you about the *lunatic* I have mentioned among the prisoners. His name is Richard Williams. He was found in a wood adjoining the town quite naked, and committed as a vagrant, in 1771. He does not appear to have any recollection of what he was, or of his family; but, to my surprise, he repeated great part of the Morning Service as read in the Church, and, I was informed, could go through the whole: he seemed displeased at my not hearing him longer. I thought it singular that a person so religiously educated in his early years should be found under such circumstances. Adieu.

Yours sincerely, JAMES NEILD.
Durham, Sept. 5, 1802.

ERRATA in our last.

P. 893 a, line 31, for *broke* read *shut*.
— b, — 30, for *seven* read *three*.
— b, — 31, for *two feet ten inches* read *twenty-two inches*.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 12.

A QUESTION, which every rational and well-informed medical practitioner considered as having been finally set at rest, that of the superiority of the Vaccine Inoculation over the Variolous, has been lately agitated in your pages, in a manner, I hope and believe, not likely to hurt the cause of Vaccine Inoculation itself, but in a way far from being creditable to some of the personages concerned in the controversy. It is a lamentable circumstance to see the question disputed with that degree of scrimony which ought to have no place in the discussion of a subject of the greatest importance to the well-being of the human race.

I have no wish to enter into a dispute which relates more particularly to facts which have scarcely any relation to the general question, and can only be known to those immediately concerned; but I wish to contribute the mine of an obscure individual in favour of Vaccine Inoculation, which he has practised, under a great variety of circumstances, from its first introduction, and with the fullest and most complete success; following a caution which almost every practitioner now finds it necessary to adopt, which is, to re-inoculate every person in whom the first inoculation does not produce the true and genuine vesicle.

There cannot be a doubt but every individual so treated will be for ever perfectly secure from Variolous Infection. The united testimony of ninety-nine hundredths of the profession confirms it; the voice of the nation, by its representatives, has, as it were, sanctified its adoption; and why hesitate we from the universal practice of it?

It is hoped your readers will not be led to reject this admirable discovery by the representations of men who know not, or will not appreciate, its merits; but that they will place their confidence in the Vaccine security which it deserves; and certain it is they will never be deceived.

The cause of Vaccination must ultimately triumph from its own intrinsic superiority.

T. M.

* * We have received many Letters in favour of VACCINATION, and a *sup* against it; but, having so largely discussed the subject, though we cannot exclude the occasional mention of it, we shall not at present insert any controversial articles.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

AT the suggestion of more than one of your Correspondents, I send you a sketch of the diminutive parish church of St. Pancras, the ancient outline of which has been repaired till it has almost the appearance of a modern religious structure. The materials used in the original building are so totally covered with repeated coats of plaster that I really cannot say what they consist of; but it must be acknowledged the shape of one or two of the windows remain unaltered; and that the Church is perfect and neat, to the great credit of the Vestry. (*See Plate I.*)

The cemeteries annexed are inclosed by excellent walls and iron rails, and are very large, particularly that lately purchased North-East of the church, which joins another recently consecrated for the parish of St. Giles in the fields. A few years past several fine elms fringed St. Pancras; and the tea-gardens, termed *the Adam and Eve*, North of it, were surrounded by other trees, which gave the place a picturesque appearance, at present completely reversed. The elms were trimmed till they perished; those before the Adam and Eve were cut down; the house itself demolished, with others adjoining; and we now have a miniature brick chapel, bounded by iron gates, almost as large as the building, forming the front of the burial ground of St. Giles; and a new *Adam and Eve*, deprived of its ancient verdant garden. Want of leisure prevents farther notice of the ancient Church; but, if any of your Correspondents should be desirous of having a complete history of it, I should have no objection to give it at large in the future numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine, as it is situated beyond the limits of my *Londinium Redivivum*.

I cannot resist this opportunity of noticing three particularities of the present moment that may easily be remedied, though not all of equal importance.

Vaccination will probably produce still farther defence and opposition from the members of the healing art. Without hazarding an opinion of my own on this important subject, permit me to ask, what is to be done by the publick during the dispute? Are they to vaccinate? By no means, exclaim the Opponents. Are they to

inoculate for the Small Pox? By no means, say the Defenders of Vaccination. Thus thousands of children advance into life, and are neither inoculated for one disease or the other. Gentlemen, reflect on the dreadful consequences to society that must result; and compromise the matter in some way best known to you as Physicians, in order to save the rising generation.

Some insatiation (such as frequently distinguishes nations we know not how) has introduced the Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman ornaments into our dwellings. The first may be accounted for, as honouring the prowess of the British arms in that country; though rather obliquely, in my opinion, because I do not recollect any allusion to the events of the campaign; and the latter are no doubt in many instances very beautiful. But whence is it that our tradesmen front their houses with the monstrous architecture of Egypt, and adorn their shop friezes with "Fancy feather maker," "Seminary for young gentlemen under ten years of age;" and their windows with "Shave for a penny, hair cut for twopence, and dressed for threepence*," in the Roman character used some centuries before or about the birth of our Saviour? Is it for this that human art has brought those characters to the beauty and perfection recently known? The Legislature should forbid this shameful descent into barbarism of characters.

What insatiation induces the publick to cut the beautiful Lombardy Poplar down, which till now rendered the suburbs of London pleasant? Some cut them short off, under an idea that the branches will spread in the future growth; but I inform those, the order of Nature cannot be inverted; the Poplar will rise in a cone in its native majesty, or die. J. P. MALCOLM.

MR. URBAN,

November 11.

YOU will feel a satisfaction in handing to your readers an account of the monument, the work of J. Bacon, jun. 1804, to the memory of a person recorded in your Obituary, vol. LXXIII. p. 890, and correcting the statement there.

At the West end of the nave of WORCESTER cathedral, against the South wall, a figure of a woman,

* See this in Holbourn.

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wreeping, reclining her left hand on a small sarcophagus, inscribed with gold letters, her right embracing an infant at her breast, and a little boy kneeling to a little girl behind her.

To the most tenderly beloved and revered memory of Richard Solly, of York Place, Portman-square, London, esq. who, whilst on a tour of pleasure with his family, was seized with an inflammation of the intestines, which, in four days, terminated his life at Malvern, on the 13th of September 1803, in the 33d year of his age.

His remains are deposited in a vault near this place, where also his wretched Widow intends hers shall be placed when it shall please the God of Mercy and of Comfort to remove her from her present state of misery.

He married 10th of October 1799, Frances, only child of Sir Frederic Flood, bart. of Ireland, and had issue Frances Elizabeth, born on the 12th of Sept. 1800. Frederic, born Aug. 7, 1801, and Jane Carol, born April 20, 1803. If the best and most beloved of men, whose supreme solicitude on earth was to prove the happiness of her who now pays this last sad tribute of affection to his memory, could behold her, resigned, in the pious office, he would know all she must now feel!

May that divine Saviour, in whose presence, she trusts, he is now rejoicing; vouchsafe to his affectionate widow, heavenly faith, and patience, till, through the merits of the same Redeemer, she shall be united with him in eternal happiness! and may he grant that their fatherless infants, following the footsteps of their much revered and kind parent, may share the reward of virtues like his own! Arms above Solly, intpaling Flood.

On a blue and white stone below:

Ob. June 17,

D. S.

1801.

In the North transept of Worcester cathedral, a tablet supporting an urn, and on the latter the arms of *St. John*, intpaling *Chace*, and this inscription:

To the memory.

of the Hon. and Rev. St. Andrew
St. John, D.D.

4th son of John, 10th Lord St. John,
of Bletsoe,

Dean of this cathedral,

who died 23d March, 1795, aged 64.

This monument and last tribute of filial regard

and affection, was erected by his son, A. S.
(See vol. LXV, p. 203.)

In the regular succession of monuments erected in the abbey church at Bath, to the many persons who resort from all parts of the kingdom, and its appendages, to close their lives there, whether attracted by the hope of renewed health by the waters, or recruited fortunes by cheaper living, there will always be some who escape the Bath Guide, or the Antiquities of the abbey church, whose editions are not annual; and your readers may not be displeased with a supplement that preserves the memory of their departed friends in your useful Miscellany.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. S. Domville, wife of Wm. Domville, of St. Alban's, Herts, esq. she died Sept. 29, 1793, aged 48 years.

Richard Perte, Rector of Cockyn Hatley, Bedfordshire, May 1, 1792, aged 49.

Sacred to the memory
of the Rev. Luke Morgan, A. M.
descended from a respectable family
in the city of Worcester,
He was for many years Rector of Whilburn, Herefordshire,
and Minister of Southgate in Middlesex,
who died, March 13, 1772, aged 63,
He lived highly respected and esteemed
by all who had the happiness
of his acquaintance;
and his death was deeply lamented,
not only by his own family,
but also by all his particular friends, and
those who were most intimately acquainted
with his real worth.

This monument was erected from the
most sincere affection,
and strong sense of obligation,
by his youngest sister.

John Wall, M. D. of Worcesterhire,
1776, aged 77.

Rev. Luke Robinson, fourth son of
Thomas Robinson, of Welburne, Yorkshure,
1776, aged 26.

John Penton, A. M. Rector of Brinckworth, Wilts, 1802, aged 58.

[This living is celebrated by having been the subject of one of Mr. Ayliffe's forgeries (see vol. XXIX, p. 578.) of a grant of the next presentation, by Mr. Fox, to induce a clergyman to become one of his securities, and to marry a young woman, by which he was ruined and died broken hearted. It was in the Ayliffe family from 1711 to 1782, and in Lord Holland, 1780. Bacon.]

Alexander Crowcher Schomberg, A. M.
Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1792,
aged 35,

Sacred
to the memory of
the Rev. John Howlett, Vicar of Great
Dunmow, Essex.

He died Feb. 29, 1804,
aged 69.

[See vol. LXXIV. p. 282.]

In the North aisle of the choir :

Thomas Postlethwaite, D. D. Master of
Trinity College, Cambridge, May 4, 1793,
aged 67.

[See vol. LXVIII. p. 447.]

Rev. John Parker of Aston, Cheshire,
Aug. 1794, aged 54.

Juxta tumulatus est
Joannes Sibthorp, M. D. R. S. S.,
Botanices
in Academiâ Oxoniensi
Professor.

Rerum naturalium investigationi
per vitam brevem deditus ;
Physiologiæ in primis amantissimus ;
regiones longinquitate ac metu
pregnantibus tantum non impervias
adversâ dissuadente valetudine,
obstantibus insuper ex omni parte periculis,
exploravit :

itineris molestiarum pleni
labore oppressus,
obiit Bathoniæ
die 8^o Februarii

anno ætatis suæ 88mo, Xti 1800.

Above, a man in a mantle, walking
hastily ; his right hand full of plants,
his left holding his robe, his hat at
his back, his foot on a rudder, as if
just quitting the ship. A Grecian Tem-
ple in view before him.

In memory
of the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Madan,
second daughter of Charles Lord Cornwallis,
and sister of the present Marquis.

Her Ladyship was married in 1756, to the
Rev. Spencer Madan, D. D.

now Bishop of Peterborough, by whom
she had two sons and one daughter.

She died March 22, 1794, aged 68.

She was a rare example of female ex-
cellence in all the duties of the Christian
character, *most perfect* in the most im-
portant.

M. S.

Johannis Ellis, L. L. B.
Archidiaconi Merioneth,
qui obiit 5^o Sept. 1785,
ætat. 62.

M. S.

egregii viri
Gul. Melmoth arm.
qui

abhinc annos fere 40
in hanc urbem se recipiens
inter æmœna studiorum omni

et eruditorum elegantem consuetudinem,
ipse nec inelegans nec ineruditus,
placide consensuit,
inque verâ fide Christianâ
quam scriptis tuebatur,
vitâ commendaverat,
senectuti placide succubuit
A. D. 1799, æt. suæ 89.
Quantis ille amoris et ingenii
laudibus florebat
(quas marmor hoc frustra attinget)
testantur
quod bonis omnibus reliquit
sui desiderium,
quæ patriæ literarum ornamenta
huic suo à teneris
unico custodi, tutori,
cognitione avunculo, affectu parenti,
pignus hocce
amoris in amicum amici,
pietatis in parentes filii,
mœrens conticravit
J. S.

[John Skinner of Lincolns-inn, esq.]
Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 261.

Arms, A. a bend between 3 birds
heads, Gules ; *Melmoth* : impaling, Az.
a bend between 3 crescents, Gules ;
Ogle. Crest, a spotted tiger.

At the foot of the stairs to the gal-
lery and organ-loft, on a square tablet
of white marble (LXXIV. p. 601.)

Douglafs, the beloved wife of John
Sherwen, M. D. of Enfield, Middlesex,
died June 17, 1804. An amiable woman,
who, with a most excellent understand-
ing, had a mild, gentle, and benevolent
heart.

In the middle, on the border of a
yellow tablet, in gold letters.

She was the posthumous and last sur-
viving daughter of that worthy, honest,
and humane man, Dugald Campbell,
esq. of Salt Spring, in Jamaica.

Fra. Lancashire.

HATTON, C. WARWICK.

The church stands at a distance South
from the village, in fields, and consists
of a body and chancel, of one pace ;
a West tower, the West window of
which is very handsome, and its arch
purified, and terminating in a bouquet,
with the heads of a horse and ano-
ther animal at the bottom.

Under a flat canopy, supported by
iron pillars, an altar-tomb, with this
inscription :

To the memory of

Mrs. Mary Edis, relict of Mr. William
Edis, and daughter of the Rev. John Bree,
of Beaufall, and Frances his wife, a true
and worthy member of the Church of
England, which, among other things,

appeared eminent by acts of charity to the parish, in building the school-house which her husband endowed; in giving 200l. to procure Queen Anne's Bounty; and 10 guineas in 1744, towards the second Augmentation. Nor was she unkind of her friends and relations, but discharged all the duties of life with such propriety as to die full of good works in the 83d year of her age, and was buried on the 17th of May, 1756, by Mr. John Bree, her husband's executor.

Here lieth the body of Mr. William Edis, a native of this parish, eminent in his profession, kind and generous to the poor; in his practice, of great and prosperous industry. He departed this life, a general loss to his country, the 5th day of April 1723, aged 64. In memory of whom this monument was erected by Mary his mournful widow. Thomas B. M. B. of Warwick.

Arms, a chevron between three birds legs Sable.

Portraits on the windows by Eginton, of Cranmer and the Holy Lamb;—Tillotson and a Dove;—Crucifixion;—Peter and Paul.

On the North side of the chancel, in capital letters, on a marble, in imitation of the Antique (*see Plate I. fig. 2.*) supporting a cenotaph adorned with flowers.

A ✱ Ω

Joannes . Smitheman .
qui . vixit . an . xv . mens . viiii . dieb . 17 .
hor . 8 .

Decessit . viiii . d . mart . ano . sacro .
CIC CIC CC LXXXIII .

Joannes . & . Margareta . Smitheman .
Parentes . infelicissimi .
unico . & . carissimo . filio .
contra . votum . posuere .

On the opposite wall a similar monument, but without flowers.

P
✱

Thomas . Nelson . A . M .
vir . frugi . integerimus .
sacerdotalibus . in . hac . ecclesia . mu-
neribus .

in . exemplum . perfectus .
& . de . successoribus . suis . quorum . re-
ditus .

augendos . curaverat . B . M .
decessit . pridie . non . Octob .
anno . sacro . MDCC . LXX .
aet . suae . LXXI .

On the same South side, a white marble tablet to

William Norcliffe, of the Inner Temple, Married Jane Miller of Hyde-hall, Hert. died 1733, aged 63.

Jane, to whom this parish, but particularly the curate, owes the greatest regard, died 1749, aged 60.

Joseph Eberall, esq. lawyer at Warwick, died 1792, aged 59.

Thomas Bree, M. D. died 1749.

Rev. Thomas Bree, A. M. 29 years Rector of Allesley in this county, died Feb. 2, 1771, aged 61.

John Bree, of Braunscford, died 1786.

Hatton is only a curacy, formerly belonging to Wroxhall Priory. Now the clerk is nominated by the Trustees, and appointed by the owner of Prinley Farm Mansion-house. Bacon, p. 990.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Original Letter from the Hon. HORACE WALPOLE to the Rev. WILLIAM COLE, of Milton.

“Dear Sir, *Milton, near Gloucester,*
Aug. 15, 1774.

“AS I am your disciple in Antiquities (for you studied them when I was but a scoffer), I think it my duty to give you some account of my journeyings in the good cause. You will not dislike my date. I am in the very mansion where King Charles I. and his two eldest sons lay, during the siege; and there are marks of the last's hacking with his hanger on a window, as he told Mr. Selwyn's grandfather afterwards. The present master has done due honour to the royal residence, and erected a good marble bust of the Martyr, in a little gallery. In a window is a shield in painted glass, with that King's and his Queen's arms, which I gave him; so you see I am not a rebel, when *alma mater* Antiquity stands god-mother.

“I went again to the cathedral; and, on seeing the monument of Edward II. a new historic doubt started, which I pray you to solve. His Majesty has a longish beard, and such were certainly worn at that time. Who is the first Historian that tells the story of his being shaven with cold water from a ditch, and weeping to supply warm, as he was carried to Berkeley-castle? Is not this apocryphal? The house whence Bp. Hooper was carried to the stake is still standing *tule quale*. I made a visit to his actual successor, Warburton, who is very infirm; speaks with much

much hesitation, and, they say, beging to lose his memory. They have destroyed the beautiful cross. The two battered heads of Hen. III. and Edw. III. are in the post-master's garden.

"Yesterday I made a jaunt four miles hence, that pleased me exceedingly, to Prinknash, the individual villa of the Abbots of Gloucester. I wished you there with their mitre on. It stands on a glorious but impracticable hill, in the midst of a little forest of beech, and commanding Elysium. The house is small, but has good rooms, and though modernized here and there, not extravagantly. On the ceiling of the hall is Edward the IVth's jovial device—*A Faucon ferrursé*. The chapel is low and small, but antique, and with painted glass, with many Angels in their coronation robes; i. e. wings and crowns. Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour lay here; in the dining-room are their arms in glass, and of Catherine of Arragon, and of Bray and Bridges. Under a window, a barbarous bas-relief head of Harry, young: as it is still on the sign of an alehouse, on the descent of the hill. Think of my amazement, when they shewed me the chapel plate, and I found on it, on four pieces, my own arms, quartering my mother-in-law Skerret's, and in a shield of pretence those of Fortescue; certainly, by mistake, for those of my sister-in-law; as the barony of Clinton was in abeyance between her and Fortescue Lord Clinton. The whole is modern and blundered: for, Skerret should be impaled, not quartered; and, instead of our crest, are two spears tied together in a ducal coronet, and no coronet for my brother, in whose time this plate must have been made, and at whose sale it was probably bought; as he finished the repairs of the church at Houghton, for which, I suppose, this decoration was intended. But the silver-smith was no herald, you see.

"As I descended the hill, I found, in a wretched cottage, a child, in an antient oaken cradle, exactly in the form of that lately published from the cradle of Edward II. I purchased it for five shillings, but don't know whether I shall have fortitude enough to transport it to Strawberry-hill. People would conclude me in my second childhood.

"To-day I have been at Berkeley and Thornbury castles. The first disappointed me much, though very en-

tire. It is much smaller than I expected, but very entire, except a small part burnt about two years ago, while the present Earl was in the house. The fire began in the house-keeper's room, who never appeared more; but as she was strict over the servants, and not a bone of her was found, it was supposed that she was murdered, and the body conveyed away. The situation is not elevated, nor beautiful, and little improvements made of late, but some silly ones à la *Chinoise* by the present dowager. In good sooth, I can give you but a very imperfect account; for, instead of the lord's being gone to dine with the Mayor of Gloucester, as I expected, I found him in the midst of all his captains of the Militia. I am so silly shy of strangers and youngsters, that I hurried through the chambers, and looked for nothing but the way out of every room. I just observed, that there were many bad portraits of the family, but none antient; as if the Berkeleys had been commissaries, and raised themselves in the last war. There is a plentiful addition of those of Lord Berkeley of Stratton; but no Knights Templars, or Barons as old as Edward the First; yet are there three beds, on which there may have been as frisky doings three centuries ago, as there probably have been within these ten years. The room shewn for the murder of Edward II. and the 'shrieks of an agonizing King,' I verily believe to be genuine. It is a dismal chamber, almost at top of the house, quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of foot-bridge; and from that descends a large flight of steps that terminate on strong gates, exactly a situation for a *corps de garde*. In that room they shew you a cast of a face in plaster; and tell you it was taken from Edward's. I was not quite so easy of faith about that; for it is evidently the face of Charles the First.

"The steeple of the church, lately rebuilt handsomely, stands some paces from the body; in the latter are three tombs of the old Berkeleys, with cum-bent figures. The wife of the Lord Berkeley, who was supposed to be privy to the murder, has a curious head-gear; it is like a long horse-shoe, quilted in quatrefoils, and, like Lord Toppington's wig, allows no more than the breadth of a half crown to be discovered of the face.—Stay, I think I mistake; the husband was a conspirator against

against Richard II, not Edward. But, in those days, Loyalty was not so ripe as at present.

"From Berkeley-castle I went to Thornbury, of which the ruins are half ruined: it would have been glorious if finished. I wish the lords of Berkeley had retained the spirit of depositing till Harry the VIIIth's time! The situation is fine, though that was not the fashion; for all the windows of the great apartment look into the inner court. The prospect was left to the servants. Here I had two adventures: I could find nobody to shew me about. I saw a paltry house that I took for the sexton's at the corner of the close, and bade my servant ring, and ask who could shew me the castle. A voice in a passion flew from a casement, and issued from a Divine: 'What! what! was it *his* business to shew the castle! go look for somebody else! What did the fellow ring for, as if the house was on fire!' The poor Swiss came back in a fright, and said, the Doctor had sworn at him. Well, we scrambled over a stone-yle, saw a room or two glazed near the gate, and rung at it. A damsel came forth, and satisfied our curiosity. When we had done seeing, I said, 'Child, we don't know our way, and want to be directed into the London road; I see the Duke's steward yonder at the window; pray desire him to come to me, that I may consult him.' She went: he stood staring at us at the window, and sent his footman. I do not think Courtney is resident at Thornbury. As I returned through the close, the Divine came running out of breath, and without his beaver, or band, and calls out, 'Sir, I am come to justify myself; your servant says I swore at him; I am no swearer—Lord bless me! (dropping his voice) is it Mr. Walpole!' 'Yes, sir, and I think you was Lord Beauchamp's tutor at Oxford: but I have forgot your name.' 'Holwell, sir.' 'Oh, yes.' And then I comforted him; and laid the ill-breeding on my footman's being a foreigner; but could not help saying, 'I really had taken his house for the sexton's.' 'Yes, sir, it is not very good without; won't you please to walk in?' I did, and found the inside ten times worse, and a lean wife suckling a child. He was making an Index to Homer, is going to publish the chief beauties; and, I believe, had just been reading some of the delicate

civilities that pass between Agamemnon and Achilles, and that what my servant took for oaths were only Greek compliments. Adieu.

"You see I have not a line more of paper. Yours, ever,

"HORACE WALPOLE."

Mr. URBAN, *Elton, Oct. 12.*

IN your Magazine for June, in the present year, I observed some plates of sections of wood sent by Dr. Lettsom to prove the truth of his late friend Mr. Forsyth's assertions respecting the restoration of hollow trees to a state of perfect soundness, by the application of his composition; and I should long ago have pointed out the errors of those plates, but that they appeared to myself and friends so extremely obvious as to render all comment or explanation wholly unnecessary.

Subsequently, however, observing in your Magazine of the succeeding month a letter of one of your Correspondents who signs himself J. REDWOL, and who appears a man of candour, as well as of sense and information, and who appears to have overlooked a part of those errors, I send the following remarks, under the impression that if Dr. Lettsom's mistakes have escaped the observation of that gentleman, they must also have escaped the observation of a large majority of your readers. But, before I proceed to point out the good Doctor's egregious mistakes, I must beg leave to say, that I entirely acquit him of all intention to mislead or deceive, his errors being much too obvious and palpable for any man to have committed himself by publishing.

In Fig. 1, the Doctor says "A and B shows the commencement of the junction of the new and old wood," which are readily distinguishable from each other by lines passing from the back towards the centre of the tree. These lines, which the Doctor conceives to be formed by the commencement of the growth of the new wood, are really nothing more than waves or flexions of the grain of the wood, and are common in almost all trees; and the wood on both sides of the Doctor's lines of division is formed of the same annual layer, and is of course of the same age in each layer.

If the reader will consult the elaborate and excellent works of Du Hamel

mel (Book 4, Plate 9, *Physique des Arbres*) or if he will examine in Nature the processes which that great Naturalist has described, he will immediately see that no such junction between the new and old wood, as Dr. Lettsom has described, could possibly have taken place: and he will also see that the wounds of trees under Du Hamel's care closed much more perfectly without any application whatever, than those in either of the delineations of Dr. Lettsom have done, with the supposed aid of Mr. Forsyth's composition.

The real wound was given when the tree was twelve years old, where the little D stands in the Doctor's Plate, a large portion of its bark, extending half round the tree, having been lost at the same time; and a portion of the old wood has subsequently decayed, and has been removed. But the original wound (as in *Fig. 2*) is internally just as extensive as ever it was, and extends on each side the letter D, covered, it is true, by the layers of wood of succeeding years; but there is not the slightest vestige of the union and incorporation of the new with the old wood, asserted by Mr. Forsyth, and attested by Dr. Lettsom, to have taken place. The Doctor's Plate, therefore, proves every thing for which I ever contended for; and I cannot but admire his candour in giving a delineation of a section of a tree with a hole through the middle of it, and which of course is scarcely fit for any purpose whatever, to prove that his Friend's composition renders "damaged Oak Trees as fit for the Navy as though they had never been injured."

There is also, in *Fig. 1*, another most curious and extravagant blunder: opposite the letter A the Doctor has given a clear delineation of the annual layers of upwards of thirty successive years, which most happily proves the wound to have been almost closed before Mr. Forsyth came to Kensington, and pretends to have used his composition there. Any person who is at all intimately acquainted with the growth and structure of timber, will readily point out, in any OAK and ELM tree of free growth, even at the distance of a century, or longer period of time, if the tree remain sound, the year, and even the part of the year, in which any wound was inflicted; which circumstance Dr. Lettsom could not have known, or he could never have laid such a Plate before the publick.

In the Doctor's remarks on the paper signed by the Gentlemen deputed by the House of Commons, he appears to have overlooked the expression that *they give their testimony only as far as the nature of their investigation admitted*: that is, they were obliged, in a great measure, to take Mr. Forsyth's word respecting the former state of the trees: and, unless their eyes were much better than ever mine were, they must have found it difficult to see the bottom of wounds of considerable depth, long after such wounds had been filled up with new wood, which could not be distinguished from the old. I feel as great respect for those Gentlemen as Dr. Lettsom does: they were all unquestionably men of honour, and some of them I know to have been men of talents; but they were unfortunately no Naturalists. And if Dr. Lettsom will inquire, I believe he will find that 1500*l.* only was paid to Mr. Forsyth, and that another sum of 1500*l.* was to be paid whenever proof should be adduced that those Gentlemen had not been imposed upon, and that the Composition had succeeded, out of Kensington-gardens, on Trees actually damaged. This evidence, I apprehend, the late Mr. Forsyth (possibly owing to the excessive modesty which Dr. Lettsom states to have been peculiar to his character) never adduced; and since the Doctor has favoured the publick with his Plates, I will venture to predict that the sum thus conditionally granted will not be found to add to the amount of the taxes for some time to come.

As every thing which only personally concerns Dr. Lettsom and myself is of little consequence to the publick, I shall at present wave all mention of those things which merely relate to his or my own conduct in our controversy; but, as Dr. Lettsom and myself have completely committed our characters and veracity, in publishing the most positive assertions, founded on our own asserted actual knowledge, and as such assertions are in direct opposition to each other, I cannot conclude my letter without an appeal to the publick, whether it be most probable that Dr. Lettsom or myself be wrong.

Dr. Lettsom, from his professional studies and experience, must have been infinitely better acquainted with the animal œconomy than I am; and it would have been highly arrogant in me, relative to the diseases of animals,

to have put any opinions in opposition to his : but relative to the vegetable world, the publick are not, I believe, in possession of any facts to prove Dr. Lettson's knowledge to be very extensive ; and he does not profess to have made a single experiment. A very large portion of my time, after I had ceased to be a school-boy, had been annually employed in experiments on Plants ; and I could lay claim to some discoveries which have very often been honoured with a place in the annual publications of the Royal Society : I had repeated experiments perfectly similar to those of Mr. Forsyth, and I had annually examined his experiments during several successive years : I had also a character as a Naturalist (on which I set some value) and as a Gentleman to lose, when I came forward, in my own defence, to contradict the truth of Mr. Forsyth's statements ; and therefore I cannot but think that Dr. Lettson, in authorising the publication of an attestation accusing me of false statement, on the authority only of his confidence in the "inflexible integrity" of Mr. Forsyth, and relative to facts of which he must have known himself ill-qualified to judge, from the cursory examination of a single morning, did not give any very extraordinary proof of an excess of that liberality of sentiment, the want of which he so much complains of in me.

I am, however, satisfied that Dr. Lettson conceived himself to be supporting the cause of Truth, when he gave his attestation to Mr. Forsyth, and that his errors have arisen from unbounded confidence in the inflexible integrity of his Friend ; a somewhat extraordinary capacity of belief, and a very extensive want of acquaintance with the subject on which he most unfortunately undertook to instruct the publick. I cannot but lament, that during the life of the late Mr. Forsyth, Dr. Lettson rejected, without assigning any just cause, the proposition I made him, through the public papers, to join me in a Petition to the President of the Royal Society, that he would appoint proper persons to examine such portions of restored Timber which Dr. Lettson should produce, and to report the result of such examination. I subjoin a copy of my proposals*, which I rely on Mr. Urban's

* Nearly similar to that in vol. LXXIV. p. 828.

acknowledged justice and impartiality to lay before the publick.

Yours, &c. T. A. KNIGHT.

To Dr. LETTSON.

" Sir, Whitehall, July 3, 1805.

" I ADDRESS the following letter to you in consequence of having just seen an Attestation signed by you and several other gentlemen of very respectable character, declaring the whole of Mr. Forsyth's assertions, respecting the effects of his Composition, to 'contain nothing more than the truth.'

Mr. Forsyth asserts (page 440, 3d edition) that wounds in Oak-trees can be cured by his Composition, and the timber of such trees 'rendered as fit for the Navy as though they had never been injured.' He asserts (p. 426) that in wounded Elms, where he cut away the decayed parts, 'the new wood is as completely united to the old, as if it had been originally formed with the tree*'; and that (p. 440) he has restored Elms, where nothing remained but the bark, to health and vigour. He also asserts (p. 466) that he filled up a large tree, which was 'decayed and hollow from top to bottom, with new sound wood, which has completely incorporated with what little of the old wood remained;' and that he has the timber of this tree in his possession, to prove the truth of his assertion.

" I have, during several successive years, examined the effects of Mr. Forsyth's Composition ; and I have pledged my veracity to the publick that it never produced the preceding union, restoration, or incorporation of parts in any tree, in any one instance. You have attested, that Mr. Forsyth's assertions 'contain nothing more than the truth.' I, therefore, propose to you, that you call on Mr. Forsyth to produce parts of trees, in which this asserted restoration, union, or incorporation of parts, has taken place ; and that you join me in a petition to the President of the Royal Society, that he will appoint proper persons to examine such timber, and report the result of such examination. I am, &c.

T. A. KNIGHT."

* If any doubt still remain in the mind of the reader, I will request him to consult the Appendix to Dr. Anderson's description of what he calls his Patent Vinery ; when he will find that neither Dr. Anderson nor Mr. Forsyth ever meant that any real union or incorporation between the new and old wood had ever taken place ; whatever they may have said to the contrary ; and the Doctor grounds his arguments on the palpable impossibility of such assertions being true.



Fig. 2.  p. 996.



S. W. View of SPANCRAS, MIDDLESEX.

Mr. URBAN, Ocl. 27.
THE following tribute to the worth of a most exemplary character has been handed about, in print, near the spot where his active virtue was long exercised for the benefit of those around him. Your insertion of it will contribute to perpetuate his memory, and, perhaps, induce us to "go and do likewise." P. H.

Extract from a Sermon preached by the Rev. W. A. KEATING, A. M. Minister of the Chapel of NEW-BRENTFORD, on occasion of the death of JAMES CLITHEROW*, esq. BOSTON-HOUSE.

"IN the blissful society above we shall be restored to those whom we loved on earth, who, with ourselves, made Jesus Christ their friend, who served and honoured him on earth, who followed his example, walking as he also walked, who were holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners.

"There shall be no more death; no more painful separations; our friendships, our joys, shall be pure and immortal; we shall see God as He is, and shall be like unto Him for evermore.

"Were the things above (satisfying and eternal as they are), were they more frequently the subject of our contemplation, they would moderate our attachment to the things on earth; they would reconcile us to the most afflicting occurrences, and enkindle in our breasts the most sublime and ardent aspirations: we should then give full admission to the advice of our Lord—"Lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

"Observations of this kind can at no time come unseasonably to a Christian audience; but they apply themselves most forcibly to the mind, whenever, by any recent event, it is called to the contemplation of mortality. And while, as at the present moment, we behold the solemn and sad emblems of death, we are called on to commemorate the merits and virtues which distinguished the subject of these funeral honours.

"On this topic, your Minister, from the short time of his connexion with you, can necessarily speak but little from personal knowledge; but to pass over in silence what he can himself individually testify would be a violation both of gratitude and of duty: since the very last public act of that venerable life, was an act tending to increase the comfort, and effectually promote the residence, of those

* See our present volume, p. 493. EDIT.

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to whom your spiritual interests are now, or may hereafter, be committed. Concurring with others who entertained sentiments like his own, he promoted the welfare of the Church, by that free and generous munificence which gave additional grace to bounty itself.

"But while from *experience* I am limited to a very narrow compass; from *testimony*, the authenticity of which it is impossible to doubt, and for the truth of which I may appeal to every one here present, I am more than justified in declaring, that from early youth, to a lengthened period of honourable old age, he was in the true and legitimate sense of the word, a real Patriot: not as that appellation is prostituted and misapplied by prejudice or by faction, but as it describes one who lives not so much for himself as for his country; one who considers the discharge of his public duties the grand and paramount object of his life, and those duties such as are of general and diffusive utility: not such as are likely to excite the clamour of popular applause, but the sober admiration, the measured gratitude, the well-founded esteem and respect of the wise, the virtuous, and the good.

"From causes not difficult of explanation, from the vicinity to a metropolis, where commence occasions such sudden revolutions of wealth, and from the fluctuating state of society in consequence of these revolutions, the few ancient families which yet remain to us are entitled perhaps to a more pre-eminent degree of consideration and regard. Here was one, whose name for several generations had been connected with respectability and consequence, one who had taken root in an honourable soil, and who felt it a point of duty to the memory of his ancestors, to emulate their merits, and to follow the example of their virtues.

"His education was, in every sense of the word, liberal; his attainments those of an accomplished and elegant scholar. In his discharge of the important duties of the Magistracy he will long be remembered, as having filled that office in such a manner as may have been equalled, but certainly never was exceeded.

"Always accessible, always mild and temperate, never misled by partiality or prejudice; patiently attentive, deeply informed, and peculiarly happy in communicating information, he made his store of acquired knowledge subservient to the general weal, and to the good of those around him.

"When advancing years led him in part to retire from his public situations, the same active zeal followed him into

private life.—The sphere was more contracted; but still he shone in it.

“Sound in his politics, warm in his attachments, honourable in his sentiments, correct in his morals, exemplary in his life, attached to the constitution of England from principle, and to the Church of England from conviction, he passed through the several gradations of existence. Age impaired his bodily strength, but his intellects to the very last retained their utmost perfection and vigour. Doomed to survive those dearest to him, and deprived of his best earthly blessings, he only adhered the more closely to his God.—*His treasure was in Heaven—his heart was there also.*”

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Oct 9.*

I WAS happy to observe in p. 800, the satisfaction which your correspondent D. H. expresses, that I had again found the lost MS. of my Translation of Silius Italicus. Wherefore, for the gratification of D. H. or any other of your correspondents or readers, to whom, perhaps, it may not be displeasing to know something of the history of my (yet unpublished) Translation of this undeservedly-neglected Classic, I shall here present them with a short sketch of it.

The first sketch, and a tolerable, though more incorrect copy than what I have now completed (however imperfect that may be), was brought to a conclusion in the summer of 1796, after two years constant application. Afterwards, at the Cape of Good Hope, I had the misfortune to have the *whole* MS. of this second copy taken out of a drawer (where, perhaps, it had been too carelessly placed) by some person or persons unknown. About two months after, it was found, but in a mutilated state, with the entire loss of various passages, amounting to full one sixth part of the whole. Two years ago these were again completed, with the assistance of the first blotted sketch, carefully preserved for me when abroad, by my accomplished and most worthy friend, Mr. Penn, of Stoke.

Since that time I have been almost entirely employed in again transcribing my MS. from the beginning, in comparing it again with the original, and correcting it as I went along, in partly translating, partly collecting, and composing the Commentary, composing the Preface, and making the Index. How far I have succeeded in my un-

dertaking, Time and the Publick must determine. I can only say that I have done my best to make it both an instructive and agreeable work; and I have the satisfaction to add, that since its entire completion in May last, it has been perused, with very considerable approbation, by several persons of learning and taste.

The commentary is greatly enriched by an account of Hannibal's passage over the Alps, communicated to me by my venerable and worthy friend, General Melville, as done from his own actual observation in 1775. This, when the book comes to be published (a time yet uncertain), the reader will find under the article ALPS. But, except this, I never received a single line, nor a sentiment, from any person whatever, as a *coadjutor* to my long work.

I shall conclude the present account with the following short character of Silius, chiefly extracted from Crusius and Addison.

That Silius justly deserves the character of a good Poet, who would be much more admired were he more known. And that, though he may sometimes come short of the sublimity of Homer, or the majesty of Virgil, his book every where shews the man of learning, of genius, the Nobleman, and the Orator.

Yours, &c. H. W. TYTLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 10.*

AS I perceive the curious subject of the Earl of Essex's ring, again brought forward, in p. 728, and with every thing, however trifling, which may in any means throw a light either on the history of our country, or the transactions of those persons who have made themselves conspicuous, to be rendered as correct as possible, I beg leave to trouble you with an extract from Dr. Birch's "Historical View of the Negotiations between the Counts of England, France, and Brussels, from the years 1562 to 1617;" which will, I think, prove a farther confirmation of the authenticity of the story. It is a narrative related by the lady Elizabeth Spelman, a descendant of Sir Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, "whose acquaintance," says Dr. Kippis, "with the most secret transactions of Queen Elizabeth's Court is well known."

That the Queen entertained a very strong partiality for Essex is too generally believed to need any thing here

on the subject; and if it is allowed a passion for him did exist, it is surely by no means improbable, that during the height of her favour and his prosperity (which was at his successful return from Calais), she might have bestowed upon him some token of her esteem, declaring at the same time, in the heat of affection, that it should free him from every danger and difficulty howsoever great. At all events, the story must have some foundation; and as it is noticed by men of ability, whose veracity has never been called in question, and who both lived and wrote at a period not so far distant from the reign of Elizabeth, but that, had there been no foundation for the assertion, its falsity must have been discovered and exposed; we have, certainly, no right to discredit it because it in some measure bears a romantic appearance.—But, without farther delay or digression, to the promised extract.

“When Catherine, Countess of Nottingham, wife of the Lord High Admiral, and sister of the Earl of Monmouth, was dying (as she did, according to his lordship's own account, about a fortnight before the Queen), she sent to her Majesty, to desire that she might see her, in order to reveal something to her Majesty, without the discovery of which she could not die in peace. Upon the Queen's coming, lady Nottingham told her that while the Earl of Essex lay under sentence of death, he was desirous of asking her Majesty's mercy in the manner prescribed by herself, during the height of his favour; the Queen having given him a ring, which being sent her as a token of his distress, might entitle him to her protection. But the Earl, jealous of those about him, and not caring to trust any one with it, as he was looking out of window one morning, saw a boy with whose appearance he was pleased; and engaging him by money and promises, directed him to carry the ring, which he took from his finger and threw down, to lady Scroop, a sister of the Countess of Nottingham, and a friend of his lordship, who attended upon the Queen; and beg of her that she would present it to her Majesty. The boy, by mistake, carried it to lady Nottingham, who shewed it her husband the Admiral, an enemy of lord Essex, in order to take his advice. The Admiral forbid her to carry it, or return any answer to the message, but insisted upon her keeping the ring. The Countess of Nottingham having made this discovery, begged the Queen's forgiveness; but her Majesty an-

swered, ‘GOD MAY FORGIVE YOU, BUT I NEVER CAN;’ and left the room with great emotion. Her mind was so struck with this story that she never went to bed, or took any sustenance from that instant: for Camden is of opinion, that her chief reason for suffering the Earl to be executed, was his supposed obstinacy, in not applying to her for mercy.”

That this narrative is by no means impossible, or indeed improbable, must surely be allowed when it meets with faith from such men as *Birch*, *Hume*, and *Kippis*, notwithstanding the incredulity of many: among whom your correspondent B. P. p. 136, objects to “Secret Histories, Writers of Tragedies, Traditional Members, &c.” as authority not to be relied upon. If we are not to rescue many undiscovered events in the history of our country, and transactions of our ancestors from tradition, and materials of this nature, may I ask, what have we existing, which we may be allowed to deem authentic, and from what source are the accounts we at present possess derived?

Again: Clericus Surriensis, p. 173, contends that Hume cannot be correct in his statement; for, as the Queen removed from London to Richmond on the 31st of January, and as we do not hear of her returning from thence again, the interview between them must have taken place previous to her departure: consequently the Countess of Nottingham's relating the secret could never have been the occasion of her dejection; for, Camden tells us it came on but a short time before her death. It is certainly true, we may have no account that the Queen did come to town after her journey to Richmond on the 31st of January; yet, I conceive it by no means impossible that she might return, and, I think, very probably at the summons of the Countess of Nottingham; which, if it can be allowed, removes your correspondent's objection: and, until we have more convincing reasons, we may still place confidence in Hume, as an Historian, and suppose the event which has been recorded, and credited by persons of the highest reputation, both for ability and veracity, in the literary world, to have occurred.

P. S. O&S. 5. Since the above was written, your Magazine for September has been received. I need not say how rejoiced I am to find another champion attempting to remove the prejudices

dies of your incredulous correspondents; and beg to return my sincere acknowledgements to Agrippa, pp. 796, 797, for his valuable assistance. Notwithstanding the authority he produces will, I hope and believe, prove sufficiently authentic in the opinion of many, to overthrow the obstacles hitherto raised; it will, without doubt, meet with opponents. Osborn has already been objected to, p. 136, by B. P. a reference to the "Traditional Memoires, Oxford, 1658," having been offered, p. 32, by

Yours, &c.

P. B.

obliging enough, perhaps, to inform a constant reader, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, whether any chemical preparation or infusion will restore the nearly decayed colour; if so, how it is to be made, and how applied. It will be considered a farther obligation if any gentleman conversant in Chemistry, will give, through the same medium, an approved formula for making an indelible ink, which shall flow easy from the pen, and require no great skill or trouble in the preparation.

Yours, &c.

PHOSPHORUS.

MR. URBAN,

October 21.

I PRAY have the goodness to inform the gallant Agrippa (p. 796), that it was not to much the object of Clericus Surrientis to expose the ridiculous story of the Ring, as the credulity of the infidel Historian, who could swallow and digest the absurd tale without being at all acquainted with the real time of the lady's death: *sed nemo tam credulus quam infidelis.*

The testimony of the Republican Osborn, who did not publish his Memoirs till upwards of half a century after the demise of the Queen, is not to be placed in the balance against that of the faithful Camden, who lived and wrote at the very time of the supposed transaction. There seems, indeed, Mr. Urban, but little doubt, that the story originated in the malevolence of party, which, to carry a point, cares nothing about dates or facts.

Yours, &c.

C. S.

MR. URBAN,

Bromsfover, near
Rugby, Oct. 22.

HAVING lately had occasion to search several Parochial Registers, I found the earliest in date, in almost every instance, the most legible. This is undoubtedly owing to the care or better method of preparing ink in former times than the present. The entries in many Registers of as early a date as 1538, were still black and beautiful; and, to all appearance, likely to preserve their brilliancy and colour for a long period. Entries in the same Registers within the last fifty years were nearly obliterated, the ink being of a dusky red or pale green, arising either from the improper proportions of the materials used, or from the badness of the materials themselves. Some one of your numerous correspondents will be

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

I AM sorry to observe so much asperity in discussing the question of Vaccination. Time alone must and will best decide it. It behoves the Faculty at large, as well the advocates for, as the opposers of it, to abide by that test. I am myself a supporter of the practice, I confess; but, God forbid that I should continue so a moment longer than a conviction of its efficacy impressed my mind. I trust also, and believe, that Dr. Jenner himself is actuated by the same purity of sentiment; and that he will be the first to undo all that he has done, if necessary, by a candid acknowledgment, that Time, as in other instances, has proved the fallibility of human wisdom. I would suggest to the Society the propriety of publishing the best-established cases of failure; and, indeed, the best written arguments for and against the practice. It occurs also to me, that as Foreign Nations have adopted Vaccination implicitly from us, and avoided (the too common consequences of discussion) asperity, so they may not have sought for instances of failure, nor found any; it will be satisfactory to know what accounts the Society has received from abroad, that in any way may tend to elucidate the question. I shall conclude by beseeching all parties to hasten their decision by a fair, open, cordial, and united investigation. The same philanthropy which encouraged the practice, is doubly interested to put an end to it if it should be found to be prejudicial.

Yours, &c.

HOWARD.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

HAVING lately heard an imperfect account of a most uncommon act of benevolence of a lady in the neighbourhood

bourhood of Stanstead in Essex, I very much wish for the particulars of the case, and hope some neighbour, or other person, well acquainted with the fact, will oblige me by sending you an account of it, containing the names of the parties, and all such particulars as may be thought proper to appear in public. The act of kindness I allude to of this lady, is no less than that of taking the infant of a poor woman who was killed by an accident, and suckling it herself. Provided her own child (which we have no reason to doubt) was sufficiently suckled also, we must consider this as a very great and most extraordinary act of compassion, shewn to a little helpless fellow-creature, and well worth recording for the information of the publick. Without any metaphor, this benevolent female may truly be said to possess "The milk of human kindness."

ESSEXIAN.

MR. URBAN, November 3.

"They swear they'll invade us, these terrible foes!"

Patriotic National Old Ballad.

I HAVE been your constant reader for these twenty years, and have been kindly admitted to the honour of occasional correspondence. I have ever perceived the language of the Gentleman's Magazine to be pleasing, varied, and good; and very seldom indeed have I felt inclined to notice, in its innumerable articles, any appearance of want of patriotic spirit. In your last, p. 915, I beg leave, however, to point out to you a most unguarded, a most unfounded, a most impertinent statement, that "the French gun-boats are much dreaded by this Nation;" and "An Eye Witness," good easy man, sends you a draught of two sorts of these wonderful scare-crows, to benefit "many of your numerous readers who may not have seen them." True indeed it is; that his letter closes with a consolatory remark; but, Mr. Urban, shall this satisfy us?—What English *man* ever feared an enemy? What English *woman*, *child*, or *beau*, ever dreaded these pitiful French cock-boats? No, Mr. Urban, it is their friendship, not their hate; their smile, not their frown; that an English spirit abhors. Let them lurch and shal after shoal of these tremendous walnut-shells; I trust our crackers are ready, and I know our hands are able to crush them.

Nor gun-boats, nor praams, nor skiffs, nor luggers, nor frigates, nor fleets, can ever daunt British courage; like flint, it sparkles from collision; and emits the more blaze the more vigorously it is assailed.

FEAR is not the characteristic term to express our sentiment with respect to France: It is rather a strong indignant compound of PITY, SCORN, and DISGUST. To "An Eye Witness" this assertion may seem *un peu trop hazardée*; but, let him recollect that his position is false, both in theory and in fact; not justified by retrospection to times of old; not warranted by observation of times present; not admissible by anticipation of times to come. Walled in by Providence with a buoyant and everlasting bulwark, and blessed, above every nation under Heaven, with laws and liberty; confident in the justice of our cause, and assured of unanimity against the Corsican despot; whom can we fear, or what?—*A Frenchman!* We beat the "Invincibles" in the distant plains of Egypt:—*A gun-boat!* We annihilated the grand Navies of France, Holland, and Spain.—I will tell you what we need to dread: THE ADMISSION OF FRENCH PRINCIPLES IN MORALITY, POLICY, AND RELIGION; and a stupid, gaping admiration of the defeated Recreant from ACRE. Yours, &c.

An Admirer of Sir Sidney Smith.

MR. URBAN, November 2.

THE following notices of the disappearance of *Hirundines* this Autumn are correct.

Since those few days of cold weather and *Northern wind*, about Michaelmas, the number of Swallows, *Hirundo rustica*, greatly decreased, from whence we may infer, that they had taken their flight in a *Southern direction*. The birds that were seen about after this time appeared to be *young ones*, which probably performed their migration later, not having gained sufficient strength to perform so long a journey at the time their parent birds left this island.

Toward the middle of last month the wind returned to a *Northern* quarter, and since that time I have not seen one Swallow. The Martlet, *Hirundo urtica*, disappeared this year about the 18 or 19th of October; wind *North East*, and not a single bird was apparently left behind. The Swift, *Hirundo*

rustica

rando apus, left this country about the 13th or 14th of August, and not so much as one straggler was to be seen after the 16th.

This species never appears in this country until the first or second week in May; therefore, did these birds remain in a state of torpor during their disappearance here, *they would sleep near nine months of the year, an opinion too absurd to entertain for a moment!* Besides, they disappear at a season of the year when the atmosphere abounds not with insects, the food of all this tribe.

T.

Mr. URBAN, November 8.

IN Sykes's Essay upon the Truth of the Christian Religion, chap. 13, on the meaning of the words used by the Evangelists, "That it might be fulfilled;" he reasons thus, p. 213:

"To understand them (the Evangelists) therefore, we are not to judge of the sense and meaning of the Evangelists from the common and ordinary sounds of words among ourselves; but we must enter into the Jewish phraseology, and see what the Jews meant by such and such expressions, and upon what principles they reasoned. Their ways of speaking and of quoting, which can be learned from Jewish writers only, must be looked into; and how unnatural sœver they may seem to us, yet we must be determined by them, and only by them. Now, it is evident, from *unbeliefs examples*, that the Jewish way of writing is exactly agreeable to that of the Evangelists; and the masters of the Synagogue applied passages of the Old Testament in *senses very remote* from that of the original author.

Every page of every Rabbi almost will supply us with instances of this kind; and as for the particular term *fulfilled*, they very often meant no more by that than the happening of a similar event."

As the learned writer, however, has not produced one single passage in support of his argument, may I request the favour of some learned reader of your valuable work, to point out where such passages may be looked for; and he will confer a great favour on

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.

I KNOW not whether you will deem the subjoined bagatelle worthy of a place in one of your pages. It owes its origin to the following circumstance. A noble lord had, as a

puzzle, given me the words of this curious distich (deranged into prose) to be made into two *verses!*

*Sœvum enim ego ipse habeo ingenium, atque animum asperum amoris;
Meque ipsum haud juvat hinc aspicere in speculo hoc.*

No particular *measure* having been prescribed, I produced two hexameters, thus—

*Ipse enim ego asperum amoris habeo ingenium, atque animum sœvum;
Hincque hoc in speculo me haud me juvat aspicere ipsum.*

On afterwards seeing his lordship's original composition, I added the following post-script to *my* performance.

T' achieve the rough, the grating task—
I swear, by all the tuneful Nine—
Is richly worth (nor more I ask)
A dozen of your lordship's wine.

'Tis tax'd by calculation nice:
For—scan and count with due precision—
Twelve bottles barely will suffice,
Each to wash down *one* harsh elision.

Of added thanks I claim a share,
For change of metre, justly due:
Your bottles thus I, modest, spare,
Since, of *fourteen*, I save you *two* *.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN,

PERMIT me to enquire, whether the city called *Jerusalem* was not known (previous to the possession of it by the Jewish nation) by some other, and what name? or whether there was not another city called *Jerusalem* besides that which was the capital of Judea?

Can any of your correspondents inform me who was meant in the following line of Young's *Night Thoughts*, Night 8, line 426.

"'Tis not ambition charms thee; 'tis a cheat
Will make thee start, as H— at his Moor."

The Poem in which this passage occurs, appears to have been written about the year 1744. Probably some occurrence at that period gave occasion to the allusion, which is now little known, and makes the passage obscure.

Yours, &c.

QUESTOR.

* *Fourteen* elisions in the original distich; *twelve* in mine. Ergo, *two* bottles saved: Q. E. D.

THE PROJECTOR. N° L.

IT has often been objected to schemers that they are perpetually forming plans which are disproportioned to their means of execution; and among other instances we frequently hear of men without a shilling in their pockets, who become the projectors of plans for paying off the national debt; while others who never saw a cannon, or perhaps ever discharged a musket, employ themselves in devising means for carrying on the continental war, or invading the enemy's country. But, if we consider this matter more kindly, it would, I humbly think, become us to allow that there is very rarely much connexion between the Projector and the Project; and that it is not absolutely necessary there should be that nice proportion between them which may be requisite in other things. We might also, I think, exercise our candour in such cases, and confess that to be a very laudable ambition which carries a man, if I may so speak, out of himself and his own concerns, and invests him with a capacity for schemes of vast magnitude and importance. Yet in whatever light we view this ambition, it is undoubtedly owing to it that we find able statesmen every where but in the Ministry, eloquent speakers every where but in Parliament, and conscientious officers every where but in places of trust.

Ill as it becomes me to defend all the practices of Projectors, I could not refrain from these few remarks in apology for my brethren, hoping that if they are thought to have any weight, I may be allowed the benefit of it during my present lucubration, which, I am afraid, some will think another instance of that digressive ambition which carries a man out of his own profession. Nothing can perhaps seem more foreign from my business than to invade the province of the medical faculty; yet nothing less perhaps will be inferred from the subject of this paper.

Much as I allow of merit to the many elaborate and valuable systems of the healing art which have lately been published, there is one objection which I am inclined to offer to them all; and that is, their not being sufficiently comprehensive, or in other words, their profound silence respecting many very common disorders, and surely very terrible ones, which they

neither describe, nor pretend to cure. This is the more remarkable, because some of the treatises I allude to, profess to be of the popular kind, and to contain rules and directions for domestic medicine: under which head the diseases I have in my eye would undoubtedly be classed, if, for some reason or other, they did not chuse to omit any notice of them.

It may seem a very bold attempt in me to supply this defect, and my readers may perhaps suspect that I am about to introduce a kind of subject which is sometimes not very pleasant, and sometimes not very delicate. The Faculty, likewise, may complain that I am improperly intruding into their province, and threaten me with all the consequences of unlicensed practice, if I venture to prescribe to Mr. Urban's readers without the *fiat* of Warwick-lane: or perhaps they may console themselves for my intrusion by the contemptuous supposition that I mean to join the numerous company of newspaper doctors, and hand-bill Hippocrates's, who can concentrate all their knowledge into the size of a pill. But these fears and suppositions, I hope, will prove unnecessary. I have no intention to apply for a patent; nor shall I look with much anxiety for the attestations of the ministers and churchwardens. Indeed it is not my wish to borrow any thing from the benevolent declarations of the advertising faculty, except that my labours are solely "for the good of the publick."

Among the diseases omitted in our medical systems, is one of considerable antiquity, to which I give the name of HEAUTOPHOBIA. As I am the first who have regularly described it, although many of my predecessors have occasionally touched upon this subject, I have a right to give it a name; and by chusing one of Greek composition, I trust I comply with the taste of the age, so enamoured of Greek, that this language has been brought from schools and colleges, to delight the holiday folks at Astley's and Sadler's Wells. For the benefit, however, of such, if there be such among my readers, as cannot read Greek at sight, I may inform them that HEAUTOPHOBIA means in English a dread "of one's self," and is a disease so common, and so painful, that it is truly surprising the Faculty have neglected it so long; and that it has not only es-

caped them, but even the bills of mortality.

Of the antiquity of this disease, some account may be expected; but in this research my inquiries have not been so successful as I expected. On application to many learned members of the Society of Antiquaries, the answer uniformly was, that they had never met with any such disorder, and that they conceived they never had a chance of meeting with it, for their studies were in themselves so extensive as to preclude the possibility of feeling any symptoms of a disease which is generally manifested by the patient declaring, "he does not know what to do with himself"—and that he is "afraid of keeping himself company." Many other eminent scholars in various branches of literature have returned nearly the same answers; and some of the more candid part of the Faculty, while they allowed the possibility that such a disorder might exist, conceived that it is perhaps of that sort which the patient conceals until it be past remedy, or with which he tampers by means of quackery until he is ruined. They said, also, that although there are no disorders of the common kind to which the Faculty are not as liable as their patients, yet from my description of it, they maintained that a physician of great practice was perhaps the last person who could be affected by any of its symptoms.

Unsuccessful, therefore, in my personal inquiries, I consulted books; and certainly in the writings of my predecessors I found many occasional notices of it, which are sufficient to induce a belief that it is at least a century old. The local origin of it is another question, about which there may be allowed considerable latitude of opinion. From the best inquiries I have been able to make, I am inclined to suppose that it came originally from France, a country to which we have been indebted for many similar diseases; and my principal reason for being of this opinion is, that I find a disease described in many of their writers, under the name of *Emui*, which bears so striking a resemblance to our HEAUTOPHOBIA, as to leave very little room for doubting that they are the same. Nay some of their writers assert, in speaking of the remedy, that in France the disorder is cured by *dancing*, and in England by *hanging*; and they se-

lect the month of November as that season in which both disease and cure are most prevalent. This opinion, however, it is not necessary to adopt; our lively neighbours are apt, in speaking of the English, to take a great many things for granted; had they made proper enquiries they would have found that the November cures, which they mention thus lightly, are not occasioned so frequently from "having nothing to do," as from having "done too much." What they have advanced may, notwithstanding, instruct us a little in the origin of the disease, in the cure of which, it must be allowed, they have the reputation of being more successful than ourselves.

Having dispatched these two preliminaries, I am to proceed to what the faculty call the *predisposing* and the *occasional* causes; but as such nice distinctions might be perplexing to those who are not very fond of tracing matters to their source, it may be sufficient to hint that the general causes are excess in time and in money. Whoever happen to have hereditarily a large share of these, are most liable to the disease, although it is by no means confined to them; it may be seen raging through whole families who are not much troubled with either of those excitements; and I am inclined to think that it appears in its most virulent forms among a class who have little money to spare, and who might employ their time if they would.

The lesser or more immediate causes, which in other cases the faculty term *occasional*, are very numerous; but in my experience in the HEAUTOPHOBIA, I have generally found them so mixed with the symptoms, and the symptoms themselves so complicated, as to leave it very doubtful which was the cause and which the effect. I shall therefore mention the principal of them conjointly, until a farther knowledge of the disease shall enable me to arrange and classify them more regularly. In the first place then, the patient who is attacked with the HEAUTOPHOBIA, complains that "he has nothing to do;" and what very often accompanies this complaint, and may appear very remarkable, is, that if you examine into his case, you find an invincible distaste "to doing any thing." He complains also that time hangs heavy on his hands, and he prays for the assistance

sistance of one or more to relieve him of the burthen. This he endeavours in various ways, which generally mark the particular case and constitution of the patient. Thus, while one attempts to be relieved at the tavern, another flies to the theatre, a third mounts his horse, and rides he cares not whither, and a fourth lumbers about the streets until fatigue disposes him to sleep. Some have found temporary relief in a procession, some in the perpendicular ascension of a balloon, and not a few have been cured of a single fit by the odd remedy of tossing backwards and forwards the goods in a linen-draper's, or mercer's shop. An auction has long been celebrated as a choice remedy, and balls and routs are said to be wonderfully efficacious.

But, although I use the word *remedy* in such cases, my readers are not to understand that the methods I have mentioned deserve the name. They are so called by the patients, indeed; but it is one of the peculiar symptoms of the disorder, that most things are called by wrong names. This arises from a species of delirium, which is not at all uncommon with those who are habitually subject to it. About some ordinary matters they will converse sensibly enough, such as a new opera, a bathing-machine, visiting the rooms, riding upon an ass, subscribing to a ball, or raffling for a toy: on all these and a few other similar topics they seem perfectly collected: but engage them in a discussion on pleasure, amusement, domestic duties or happiness, and you will find them wander most lamentably. What they say, therefore, ought not to weigh much, although I have made use of some of their phrases to illustrate the nature of the disorder.

I have again to observe that, although, in my practice in the *HAUTOPHOBIA*, I have seldom been able so far to conquer the patient's obliquity as to make him impart his feelings: there is every reason to think it is a very painful disorder. There are many hours, and sometimes whole days, when the temporary remedies which they fly to cannot be procured. Hence it is, that a rainy season is attended with very violent attacks. It may be observed, too, that it rages among some classes on a Sunday more than any other day in the week, especially if a

very heavy rain or storm should heighten the calamity. On the contrary, the patient has a notion that fine weather will relieve him; and therefore the summer is appropriated to those many experiments in the way of cure, some of which I strongly suspect have only tended to fix it more deeply in the constitution. It must be a very violent fit, however, which prompts a man to ride fifty, seventy, or an hundred miles, merely to get rid of himself.

But the most remarkable circumstance attending the *HAUTOPHOBIA*, and what renders it truly deplorable that so many should be afflicted with it, is, that it aggravates every other disorder. This proceeds partly from its very nature, and partly from the common practice of those who are afflicted with it, that they shun one another, as they would the pestilence, if a fever, ague, &c. happen to come on. Their aversion to a sick-bed is wonderfully strong, and an infallible symptom of the disease I have been describing. It may seem unkind, indeed, that persons who have so many friends should be deserted in such trying moments; but such is the nature of the *HAUTOPHOBIA*, that sickness is as disagreeable as solitude, and therefore what seems want of friendship ought rather to be viewed as an object of pity. Besides, it may be added, that there is in fact no loss of friendship in the case; on the contrary, the afflicted have the pleasing fiction that they are every hour receiving all the consolation which gilt cards and empty chairs can afford.

Having now enumerated the leading symptoms of this disorder, and attempted a short history of it, it only remains to propose the cure; for without this, my dissertation can make no figure in the medical annals. But this, notwithstanding, is a more difficult task than I can at present attempt, so as to flatter myself with the probability of success. Of the patients who have been under my inspection, I must candidly own, that by far the greater part proved to be incurable. I shall not, however, be so discouraging as to conceal that the few who recovered owed their recovery to means which are extremely simple and easily accessible. The grand point was, to remove the delirium and confusion of thought abovementioned, and to intro-

space at favourable times more correct notions of the subjects enumerated, particularly of pleasure, happiness, and domestic duties. Much good was also done by exposing some patients labouring under the disorder: this was found to excite a degree of pity, which turning inwards, seldom failed to prevent any attack. But the chief remedy was to strengthen the mind by such corroborants as may be found in most libraries, by prohibiting exercise unless after labour, and by persuading the patient that the time of which he complained was given him in trust, and was to be accounted for.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(Continued from p. 920.)

MONDAY, 20th of August; embarked at Low Wood, and made a pleasant voyage of six miles to Mr. Curwen's Island. We could not but admire the stillness and transparency of the Lake, which is in some parts nearly 100 yards deep, and three quarters of a mile across. In the winter season it is frequently so rough as to render the management of a boat extremely hazardous. It abounds with Char, a coarse fish, caught in nets, of which great quantities are potted. In addition to these there are Trout, Perch, and Eel; the former are more numerous in the brooks and rivulets by which the Lake is fed. The Eels are pierced by a sharp instrument, a model of the harpoon, as they coil unwarily on the grassy bottom. On our approach, the village of Bowness rose among the trees on the opposite shore. From the poetical rhapsodies of the guides, in delineating the charms of these islands, the imagination revels among fairy bowers and Rosicrucian Sylphs. But, instead of these, what Mr. Gray would have expressively termed a *Ruin Urbis* house, and a neglected garden, served rather to excite pity than to aggravate disappointment. The shores (as might be expected) are low and uncommanding. A lofty point of rock on the Western beach is occupied by a station house, erected by the same gentleman. Here, after a laborious ascent, we gained little novelty of prospect, and surrendered much of the grandeur of the mountain scenery.

On the 21st, we sallied out with our Rozinantes, admirable subjects for Banbury. Made towards the little vil-

lage of Clappergate at the water-head; admired the situation of Miss Pritchard's house; and envied Mrs. H—— her cottage window; passed, to the left of the road, Hawkshead, a neat market town at the head of Esthwaite water. Conistone Fells presented a savage aspect as we drew nigh the Northern shore. The Lake is six miles long, and, like Windermere, the glory of its banks is concentrated in a single point of view. In a shrubbery on the Western edge stands Conistone Hall, the ancient seat of the Flemings. This is a well-chosen station. Hence we had a wild ride among the mountains; passed Loughrigg Tarn, a Lake not larger than an orchard-pond, and descended by a steep and narrow track into that glorious amphitheatre of rock, which shuts in the little peaceful vale of Grasmere. Here Nature has worked with the hand of an Enchantress, and I do not envy the Philosopher his feelings who can pass it without emotion. For myself, I could only exclaim with the Poet, "*Sit me a sedes utinam Senectæ.*" The white church shot up its taper spire from among a group of scattered cottages at the remotest corner of the valley. This presented a Pastoral landscape, rich in trees and cattle; and finished with all the minuteness of a pencil; while the Lake, like a sheet of polished silver, reflected every leaf in its bosom. Here too, is a green islet, but it is subject to the undisputed dominion of the water-fowl. In such a spot, where nothing is to be seen or heard that can disturb the interest derived from Nature, it is surely not surprising, if some distaste should be excited to the bustle of commerce and the "busy hum of men." The Lake of Grasmere, bafled in rock, a frontier so terrible, as even to strike the warrior with dismay, might have lain for ages beneath the veil of primordial obscurity; and it is much to be feared that the facility of access to a scene of such commanding beauty, may prove fatal to its most bewitching attractions. Descending Grasmere Hill, we rode along the rushy margin of Rydal water, and in front of us appeared Rydal Hall, the respectable mansion of Sir Michael Le Fleming, at the skirts of a lofty range of mountains. On our return to Low-wood, we were saluted with a reiterated chorus. The report of a small cannon fired from the shores of the Lake had awakened drowsy Echo from her cell.

On

On the 22nd we stopped at Rydal, in our route to Kewick, and lingered away an hour in the rich woods of Sir Michael. Ascending under a close covert shade, about 200 yards from the mansion-house, our progress was suddenly arrested by the broad bed of the Rothay dashing with a foamy fury over the precipitous sides of a tremendous gill, "*bosomed high in rusted trees.*" After tumbling with a horrid roar, nearly an hundred perpendicular feet, it is hurried down a gradual declivity into a current perpetually agitated by smaller impediments. Hence we dived into a narrow glen, which the rampant boughs have wrapped in almost Cimmerian gloom. After walking some steps, the guide who preceded us flung open the door of a small summer-house in ruins, nodding over the brink of the river. The momentary effect was electrical and we drew back with involuntary surprize. The suddenness and velocity of these impressions defy every attempt to describe the effect they produce upon the sensations of the spectator. The water of a small basin, hollowed in a bed of stone, and darkened by the impending foliage is thrown into a tremulous agitation by two small streams falling six or eight feet from the clefts of a small shelf of rock. One of them is a broad ribband torrent, fretting itself into a white foam; the other a little rippling stream, whose current disperses as it falls. The fine marble slabs that form the sides of the basin, are carpeted by a thick brown moss; and the light which is denied admittance through the trees, is ushered in at the arch of a small wooden bridge above the falls, and reflected from the surface of the water.

This finished miniature, the beauties of which are elegantly delineated by the pen of Mr. Mason, affords every effect that is striking in the arrangement of light and shade, and all that is exquisite in the delicacies of contrast.

Nothing can exceed the interest of the ride from Ambleside to Kewick. From the bridge of Grassmere the eye ranges with rapture over its secluded valley, and contemplates with astonishment the awful grandeur of the mountains by which it is environed. At the foot of Helme Crag, an immense broken pile, which, like the ruins of some giant citadel, guards the North East side of the valley, the road winds

through the romantic vales of Legberthwaite and St. John.

We now ascended Dunmail Raife, so named from Dunmail, the last King of Cumberland, who was defeated and buried here by Edward the Saxon. The place of his interment, marked by a rude heap of stones, is still retained as the line of demarkation between the counties. On the right of the road Helvellyn lifts its awful form, a mountain of tremendous grandeur, upon whose brow the snows hang as upon a glacier. The cottagers, nestling at its base, pride themselves in the shelter of this impenetrable rampire, and stoutly repel the imputation of the Kewick peasantry, who assert the greater altitude of their native Skiddaw. Here we passed the little modest chapel of Wythburn, noticed by Mr. Gray. The antient salary of its Curate, we were credibly informed, amounted to *2l. 10s. per annum*! Leathes-water is a picturesque expanse in the bosom of the valley. The surrounding mountains, fling a deep brown shade over the surface of the water, and a narrow peninsula jutting from the margin, affords an easy intercourse to the shepherds of the opposite border. The Western edge swells into a little promontory, decorated with a neat manor-house shrouded in trees. But the objects of greatest beauty are a groupe of Rocks, which raise the closing screen of the landscape. These wear a variety of figure and ornament; some of them are pyramidal, and dressed in green wood to the very summit; others magnificently turreted, project boldly, as if to display their naked sides of silver grey. In the back ground are seen the broad gloomy ridges of Saddleback and Threlkeld Fells, hung with a pall of the deepest sable. On Castle Rigg, an eminence, distant about a mile from Kewick, we rested to examine the prospect which has been distinguished by the rapturous encomiums of Mr. Gray. It is a bird's-eye view of the vale, discovering a large extent of variegated enclosure, to the exclusion of those points from which is derived its particular and prominent character.

Of the Lake of Derwent by much the finer part lies concealed; the poor town of Kewick is an unaffiliated and discordant feature in the bottom; nor is there any picture in the naked object of Crosthwaite church. The
river

river, however, it must be admitted, is creative of considerable interest in its vagaries from Lake to Lake. Skiddaw rears his giant head at a respectful point of distance, and the lower boundary of Bassenthwaite Lake, which is naked and uninteresting beyond description, is happily shut out from the view. But, indeed, the fervor of composition appears in this instance to have a little overstepped the modesty of Nature.

(To be continued.)

Erratum—In the last paper, for *Wryknot*, read *Wrynose*; for *Hardnose*, read *Nardknot*.

The origin of these outlandish terms has been in some few instances successfully traced to the Greek, from the connexion existing between that language and the ancient Celtic. The Author submits to the decision of his readers a conjecture with which he has been favoured on the derivation of the name *Wrynose*, viz. the Greek *Ὠρύων*, from its height; the corruption is easily deduced, more especially if it is considered that the English corresponds with the Greek letter *ν*; and that the disposition to give an intelligible term (in frequent use among the vulgar) has proved the most prolific source of etymological difficulties. Skiddaw probably owes its origin to the Greek word *Σκία*, “for shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it.”

MR. URBAN. Birmingham. Nov. 29.

YOUR vol. LXXII. p. 1089, contains a Description and Views of Saltwood Castle. Kent. Herewith you will receive a drawing (Plate II. fig. 1.) of the parish church, which is situated near the above structure; and also (fig. 2.) a more correct View of the chapel (or hall) within the castle walls than is given at *supra*.

I beg to leave also in present you with a View (Plate II. fig. 3.) of St. Mildred's church, and the castle at Canterbury.

The monumental inscriptions of the former edifice are given in the Topographer, vol. III. p. 120; and an accurate description of the latter may be found in Mr. King's Observations on Ancient Castles, Archaeologia, vol. IV. p. 392. WILLIAM HAMPER.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XC.

MY good friend Q. U. I. p. 927, has done more by his kind en-

quiries, towards making my firm resolves in Antiquity's cause, than all the formidable attacks made against my poor single force during the stand of these Pursuits; the attempts of the learned H. A. U. and the witty R. U. B. not excepted. Am I then surrounded in my strong-hold by a confederate string of queries, which there is no prospect of evading? Have I no means of turning his sophistical lines of circumvallation than by plain confession, “Why, and wherefore?”

Q. U. I. certainly has me in a situation that compels me to submit to any terms. Presuming, therefore, on his clemency, I propose the following Articles of Capitulation:

I. I agree to give every explanation as required by Q. U. I.

II. If exposure takes place in consequence, I am content to enjoy my share with that of others.

III. If shame is the result, it cannot but fall abroad, and if I have the smallest part I am still content; while, with those who are favoured with the greatest allotment of the blessed dew, may it abide and flourish!

(Signed)

THE ARCHITECT.

Agreed (no doubt) Q. U. I.

EXPLANATION:

It has been the business of my life to lay in a stock of experience from our Antiquities by constant study, and by delineatory imitations. I have traced the rise and progress of Architecture among us from the Ancient Britons to the reign of the Tudors; discovered the origin of the Pointed Arch system; distinguished, and parcelled out the various modes that said system has run into, from William I. to Henry VIII. discredited on every occasion upon the unrivalled excellence of this Art, even from its first appearance to its total disuse in the 16th century; witnessed with every degree of mortification a fantastic revival of these Orders of workmanship in mine own day, the ridiculous turn of which I have always endeavoured to expose, as being the refuse of Taste; and, at the same time to convince all, that with our Ancestors Taste alone was permanent; I have raised up a “Hue and Cry” against those who would, and those who have destroyed our Antiquities; and, last, though not the least of my struggles, I was the first who scouted the nick-name “GOTHIC,” given to our ancient Architecture by the Wrenians, in Charles II's reign, and continued down

down with unabated obloquy to the present year of our most gracious Sovereign George III.

Thus qualified as an Antiquary and Architect, I have stood prepared to work upon the plans of our ancient edifices; I have, moreover, continually exclaimed aloud, "Who will employ me?" How have the hours succeeded each other? how have the years passed away? and I am still at my post, without *one* "lucky hit" to boast of! Permit me, however, to bring forward a few details of APPLICATIONS made to me, unworthy as I am, on the above score, though fruitless all, and vain! Surely a man out of office may be allowed to prate a little, such an *object* being always considered as telling the truth.

"Mr. —, I want a design for a country mansion, after our antient English methods of building. The doors and windows to be pointed, and filled with *fish-lights*; a *Miranda* on the second story. I am partial to battlements, among which, *urns* or *sarcophaguses* would have a striking effect: and, by way of finish to the elevation, place me in the centre a lofty *spire*. I had almost forgot—let me have a *columnade* on the principal front, with arches strictly copied from some cloister, while the columns themselves, to support such arches, to be those that I have imported at a great expence from the dug-up treasures of *Herculaneum*; they consisting of *Porphry*, *Sicenna*, and *Jasper-marble*. The hall to be groined; the library to have the Tudor tracery decorations, and a *dome skylight*; the drawing-room to be embellished with Norman recesses, lined with *glass compartments*; and the ceiling, a conjunction of Tudor pendants and *Egyptian hieroglyphics*."

"Mr. —, I have here the plans and elevations of an old castle of mine in the West, which I want to have made convenient and comfortable; I therefore request your advice and assistance in this business; the manner thus: The great Hall to be divided into two stories, the lower story for a *billiard-room*, and the upper story a *nursery*. The chapel to be converted into a *concert-room*; the mullions in the windows, being too heavy, to give place to *light fancy metal glass frames*; the gloomy tapestry to be changed for *cheerful paper-hangings*; the brown wainscoting to be painted white; the

"Mr. —, I am about to transform my Italian Villa, built upon the Burlington plan, into an *Abbey*; that is, as far as the look of the thing will allow; the open loggia to be changed into a grated *gateway* (for *florist* corn); porticoes into cloisters (for conservatories and *green-houses*); the vestibule into a *great-hall* (for *show*, not *use*); the picture-gallery into a *dormitory* (for dancing); the great Palladian state-room into a chapel (for theatrical exhibitions); the —"

"Mr. —, We have an antient College, and which, it must be owned, has remained to this time in its original state; that we are determined to improve and make cheerful. The job we are ready to bestow on you: therefore listen to our intents. Among the many *inconveniences*, there is a quadrangle, or cloister of four sides: the North side to come down, to give a *prospect*, and to let in air; all the *irregular* lines of projecting towers, buttresses, bow-windows, &c. to be cleared away, and a regular *straight* run of doors and windows to occupy the face of the several elevations; the great arch, dividing the choir part of the chapel from the *avi-chapel*, to be filled up with *comfortable glazing*; the —"

"Mr. —, understanding that you are an Architect, and that you have much studied and examined the construction and arrangement of our Cathedrals, and have announced to the World your attachment to their excellences, and moreover have shewn a zealous resolution to preserve them to us and our posterity by Delineations and otherwise; I come commissioned to consult you on the state of our own Cathedral, which stands in need of REPAIR, IMPROVING, and BEAUTIFYING. First, all external parts that have been mutilated, or otherwise damaged, to be restored by the *last* new cement; some two or three Chapels (useless now) standing out from the main line of the several fronts, to be annihilated; certain porches to be done away, and a *light* sort of spire, either in wood or composition, to be set on the centre tower, for a *seamark*. Secondly, the screen entering to the Choir, which stands mid-way the transepts, to be thrown back and reconstructed either with *cast-iron* or artificial stone; the arches between the Choir and side Ailes to be filled up; the Altar-screen to be taken down, and the

the Choir itself pushed into the extremity of the Lady Chapel; removing at the same time a few tombs of Founders and Patrons. We have just had presented to us a large painting on glass, brought from some of the rifled churches in France during the Revolution. We intend it for the great East window; therefore it will be necessary to cut away much of the molitions and tracery. And, that a fine effect may be produced, a thought is among us, to darken or stop up the adjoining windows with *opaque* paintings, or some such-like expedient. Then, in order to give one uniform cast to the whole interior, we mean to *whitewash, paint, and plaster*; making thus every thing *clean and wholesome*, and at the same time getting rid of all old *unintelligible* inscriptions, *obsolete* arms, and diverse *superstitious* paintings of legends of Knights and Martyrs, and the like. And yet, among all this, there is, between ourselves, much historical display, much cosmic information, much——However, we must be *neat and decent*, and feel ourselves *pleasant*; therefore the whitewasher's brush must have way. Thirdly, we"—

Not thinking it needful to proceed farther to satisfy Q. U. I. in his interrogatories with regard to his prior hints, I now come to the more important part of the business; that is, the surmise about the "Curtain," which I here mean to draw aside, and make him acquainted with that "something" he so justly concludes is at the bottom. Yet, how shall I make known the unfortunate circumstance, the shocking tendency, the fatal cause? "POPISH ARCHITECT." This direful appellation is sounded in my ears at every turn; this frightful stigma is blazoned and set on high, meeting my distracted sight wherever I gaze! By this cruel and deep-inflicted stain am I driven back from every smiling chance in life's career, into the inmost recesses of neglect and unemploy. Upon what account I have drawn upon me this disastrous odium I am still to learn; and yet, if I may be allowed to hazard a conjecture on this head, it is this: Those minds feeling conviction from my remarks, or their breasts labouring under anguish for my unfolding who would, and who have, destroyed our Antiquities, unable to reply by conjugation or defence for such Anti-Au-

tiquarian practices, it is possible, have set forth, in order to give vent to their spleen or rancour, that I am a "POPISH ARCHITECT." Two words, indeed, but of more effectual import to chain a man in the cells of eternal disuse, than volumes of false arguments and unjustifiable reasons to prove "We do all this (transform, improve, and dilapidate) because we dare;" and to make it appear I oppose all this because I am a "Popish Architect."

Presuming Q. U. I. will rest satisfied with the above explanations, I shall proceed with my Pursuits as usual.

KNOLE,

near Sevenoaks, Kent, surveyed 1805.

This large and magnificent pile was erected by one of the later Archbishops of Canterbury previous to the Reformation, such Prelates delighting in its situation, and residing much thereat. Cranmer, the pious and obsequious contributor to forward every wish of his royal master Henry VIII. rendered up this charming seat with the same facility as he had delivered up other things into Henry's hands; and why? Because the Monarch's eye was fixed upon the object; it was inviting, and he had expressed a desire to enjoy, and to take possession. Edward VI. passed these premisses from the Crown to one of his favourites. Mary restored Knole to the See of Canterbury. Elizabeth gave it a second time into Lay power, until at length it became vested in the Dorset family.

Though this vast mansion bears the marks of alterations done in various ages, it still preserves the original outlines; forming a square mass of buildings of four fronts, duly placed to the cardinal points.—The North front. On the centre, is a large gateway flanked with projecting towers; and on each side, a range of apartments for domesticks. The alterations shew on the attic story, and give the grotesque architecture of James the First's reign, in semi-circular and inverted pediments, with obelisk decorations, &c.—East front. A continued line of domestic apartments, and in the same degree of alteration as the North front.—South front. Little has been done to this range by way of alteration from the first design. The many bow windows on the principal floor, full of fine rooms, appear, however, of a subsequent date, though still executed upon the old principle. In the centre of

this front is the entrance from the gardens.—West front. At the South West angle the chapel remains in nearly its pristine state. The range of this West front consists of state apartments; where, among its primeval decorations, we find James I.'s specimens of Architecture, in colonnades, pediments, and their obelisks, &c. have been introduced. If we term these particulars the grotesque taste of his professional subjects, surely we may smile at the like fantastic spirit of our own times, though of another species, in the modern Pointed tracery filling up the semi-circular arches of James's Columnade, and the modern improved Pointed arches stuck into some of the projecting bow-windows.

Passing through the North grand entrance, admission is had into the great court; uncommonly grand and striking. James I.'s Architects have done much indeed, or too much, towards spoiling the symmetry of the original work, with their door-ways, pediments, &c. Notwithstanding, there are, most fortunately for us Antiquity lovers, some considerable traces of a most noble gate of entrance on the South side; near which is the great hall. The interior of this hall is fitted up entirely in James the First's style, with Terai-figures, half Roman, half English; scrolls, pendants, masques, cartouches, twisted shields, leather-like scrolage, and bone-formed fruits and flowers; a mere gallymaufrey of depraved art, in carving and carpentering.

Though I thus condemn this profusion of false taste displayed in this hall, and in most of the principal chambers; still, the state of the Arts prevalent at a distant period are thereby manifested, and by their preservation a high honour is reflected on the possessors who have bestowed on this house such assiduous care, shewing that the memory of the time which hailed them lords of so splendid a fabric is not forgotten. Saying thus much in vindication of what I have in part disapproved, what shall I argue in behalf of the modern and childish decoration of a portion of the interior of the Chapel; which decoration has not the least claim on ancestral regard. Here, while the beautiful windows preserve all their mullions and tracery, a ridiculous, pointed, coved ceiling has just been finished with *stucco twisted basket twigs*, by way of some resemblance (but as distant from a real imitation as

the sickly taper's light is from that of the blazing Sun!) to the entwined ribs of the groins of Gloucester cathedral, or Tewkesbury abbey church. And, by way of carrying on the work to the pitch of folly, the present prevailing and insatuated trick of painting stucco with stone joints in their various tints has been followed in these fantastic ribs.

Reverting to the mode of decoration of James the First's reign, it becomes a farther theme for commendation, to behold in what estimation all the furniture of that period is held. I own my satisfaction on this account was great in the extreme. The chamber fitted up for James II. is a good school for the decorative display of his time. The bed called the "WARMING PAN BED" is a shew term so very idle and disgraceful, that in a house of such consequence as Knole it ought to be consigned to oblivion.

Among the many valuable and excellent pictures, there is a most curious one of Henry VIII. with his "WALKING STAFF." In the state chamber, now called the drawing-room, is a male portrait in the dress of Charles the First's reign (by Vandyke), and by it a female in the dress of Mary's reign: these personages, by some palpable error, are termed man and wife. To prove with what care Vandyke copied the most minute article in the arraying of his figures, there is still preserved in the family the key that belonged to the above character when in the office of Lord Chamberlain. This very key I compared with the one drawn in the painting, and found it had been most scrupulously adhered to.

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

I SHOULD be sorry to damp the researches of my countrymen; but, when I compare the rapid progress of the developers of the Herculean MSS. under Mr. Hayter with the slow operations of the original developer, a certain Italian monk, and also reflect on the ill success of those Scavans who attempted this work on a few sent to the Prince of Wales in London, who did not understand the preliminary steps; I cannot but suspect Kozzebue's account, p. 947, of 130 MSS. unrolled, or unrolling, and even the probability of finding in Magna Græcia any interesting Latin Writers.

A Reader of British Antiquities expresses his surprize that when Mr. Yates feels so very grateful to one Collector for his communications respecting the History of Bury Abbey, he should owe no obligations to another, who is known to have several of the original Registers, and to be collecting materials for the History of the county where it stands; and to be in many ways connected with the place. H.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.
ONE is grieved to see the illustration of our series of English Medals on memorable events fall into incompetent hands. In searching "The Medallic History of England to the Revolution," for that struck by Queen Elizabeth on the defeat of the Armada, to compare it with the late glorious victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, where the destruction by Lord Nelson was completed by the winds, there occurred that which bears for its device the shattered fleet and this inscription, *Flavit 777*? (Jehovah) *et dissipati sunt*, where the Editor omits the Hebrew word and its sense; and on the reverse, *Allidor, non Ledor*, he translates I am rubbed, not hurt; his Ainsworth would have told him it should be *I am broken, or dashed against* by the waves. Cæsar, B. C. III. 27, says of the Rhodian Fleet, "*pars ad scopulos allisa interficeretur*."

Another inscription round a castle, *Quid hoc sine armis?* What is this without weapons? is applied to the world by an armillary sphere under the castle not noticed. The inscription of another is not read from the beginning, *et Angliæ Gloria*, but *Gloria et Angliæ*, and conjectured to be the eternal Glory of England, and called an abrupt legend! whereas it is connected with the inscription of the reverse *Sala phœnix omnia mundi, et Angliæ Gloria*. D. H.

An Account of an Earthquake that took place in the Kingdom of Naples on the 26th of July, and of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius on the 12th of August; selected chiefly from particulars transmitted by Mr. Falconnet, a Merchant of Naples.

ALTHOUGH I expressed to you by my former letter, my regret that no eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place, and that, on the contrary, the little columns of fire that arose now and then were less since the earthquake, and

how desirable it was that a vent should be given by an eruption, to the inflammable matter that seemed to exist in the bowels of the earth, I did not expect to have this day to announce to you, that my wishes were accomplished last night, by an abundant eruption of lava from Mount Vesuvius, which, though we have not felt any fresh shock of an earthquake since July 26, yet now relieves us, in my humble opinion, from any farther apprehension of new shocks.

In the course of yesterday, till seven o'clock in the evening, Vesuvius was very quiet, emitting but little smoke: it then increased, with flames at intervals; at nine o'clock they became frequent, and I observed, when they fell, that the mouth of Vesuvius appeared still as a furnace. I was then on the terrace of my country-house at St. Jeriv, West from Vesuvius, and very near it. Mrs. Falconnet had just left me to sit down to supper in the dining-room next the terrace, and wished me to come; but the scene before me kept me some minutes longer; I joined her, and had not sat down a minute when her English maid called to us that the eruption was beginning. In an instant we were on the terrace, and observed its having overflowed on the same side as last year, and rushed down with such rapidity as to run more than a mile in ten minutes, and in a very short time it reached the valley towards Torre del Greco. The stream of lava was immense, and extended with amazing rapidity over the country; it divided itself in three branches, one of which, beyond the Torre del Greco, surrounded the country-house of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, and before morning reached the sea, and continued running into it. The stream of lava is much diminished; but when it broke out last night, about ten minutes after ten o'clock, until twelve, it was a grand and splendid sight; and as it ran from North to South, and I was West of it, it represented the back scenery of Hell at an Opera; figure to yourself an immense sheet of flames rising at least half a mile from the ground, and crowned by a black cloud which vanished by degrees.

"Many very valuable vineyards and farm-houses have been destroyed; and as the lava rushed out with very little noise, and great rapidity, I am afraid some habitations on the brow of the hill will have been surrounded before the people were aware of the danger or had time to escape: but a great part of the lava ran on that of the last eruption of 1779, which renders the mischief less. It surprises many strangers that people should still persist in living on and cultivating such a spot, as the

1805.] *Earthquake at Naples.—Eruption of Vesuvius. 1017*

the lava constantly takes that direction, South-South-East; but the land is so very productive that the temptation is not easily combated."

From another correspondent we extract the following account :

"At ten o'clock last night the eruption of Vesuvius, of which the earthquake seemed to be the forerunner, took place. We were going to visit the crater, when the cries of the people and a volume of flame informed us that the volcano had opened. The lava precipitated itself in three seconds from the last peak of the mountain, and took a direction towards the valley situated between Torre del Greco and Torre del Annunziato, two towns on the sea-coast beyond Portici, and seven or eight miles from Naples. We set off immediately to see this wonderful phenomenon nearer. From the place of our departure we saw the whole course of the lava, which extended already two miles from the crater to the houses that join the two towns. The sight was the most magnificently frightful that could be seen. I contemplated the cascades of flames pouring from the top of the mountain, and shuddered at seeing an immense torrent of fire ravage the finest fields, overthrow houses, and destroy in a few minutes the hopes and resources of an hundred families. A line of fire marked the profile of the mountain; a cloud of smoke, which seemed to send forth from time to time flashes of lightning, hung over the scene, and the Moon appeared to be pale. Nothing can adequately describe its grandeur or give an accurate idea of its horror. As we approached the spot ravaged by this river of fire, ruined inhabitants had quitted their houses; desolated families were trying to save their furniture or provisions, the last feeble resource; an immense crowd of curious persons retreating step by step from advancing lava, and testifying by extraordinary cries their wonder, fear, and pity. The frightful bellowing of the mountain, the frequent

explosions which burst from the bosom of the torrent, the cracking of the trees devoured by the flames, the noise of the walls falling, and the lugubrious sound of a bell which the religious Camaldules, isolated on a little hill, and surrounded by two torrents of fire, rang in their distress. —Such are the details of the frightful scene to which I was witness. The moment we arrived the lava was crossing the great road below Torre del Greco. To see it better we got into a beautiful house on the road-side; from the terrace we saw the fire at no more than fifteen paces from us. In a minute we descended, and twenty minutes afterwards there remained of the house but three large walls. I approached as near as the heat and flow of the current would permit me. I attempted at different times to burn the end of my handkerchief in it; I could only do it by tying it to the end of my cane. The lava does not run in liquid waves; it resembles an immense quantity of coals of fire which an invincible strength had heaped up and pushed on with violence. When it met with a wall it collected to the height of seven or ten feet, burned it, and overthrew it at once. I saw some walls get red-hot like iron, and melt, if I may use the expression, into lava. On the horizontal road I reckoned that the torrent travelled at the rate of eighteen inches in a minute. Its smell resembled that of iron red-hot."

"One cannot but regret (says Mr. Falconet) that such a beautiful country as this, blessed with an admirable soil, fine situation, healthy climate, and pure sky, should be liable to such drawbacks and convulsions of nature. But in this world we cannot expect enjoyments without some alloy; and we must submit to Providence, who has, perhaps, decreed in its wisdom, that a people too much inclined to vice and immorality should be sometimes recalled to a sense of their duties by such uncommon events, which happen when least thought upon."

Particulars of the Damages caused by the Earthquake on Friday, July 26, 1805, from Reports to the Secretary of State's Office.

<i>Towns and Villages.</i>	<i>Damages.</i>	<i>Families perished.</i>	<i>Total dead.</i>
Isernia	Destroyed.	339	1306
Castel Petrosò,	Ditto.	131	443
Contalippa,	Ditto.	142	509
Pontu Massimo,	Ditto.	74	227
Tresolone,	Part destroyed.	390	1440
St. Angelo in Grotta, ..	Ditto.	43	174
Carpinone,	Ditto.	193	579
Baranella,	Ditto.	180	730
Saffiano,	Entirely destroyed.	Inhabitants lost.	
Raffano,	Become a Lake.	220	672
St. Angelo di Lombardi,	Part destroyed.	No particulars.	
Camelli,	A Volcano opened.	Ditto.	

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Other Places, with general Information.

"Bassano, destroyed, was the centre of the earthquake, which extended 150 miles. The following places were also destroyed: Rucca, Mandolfi, Machia Godena, Miabello, Vinghiatura, and other villages. The following places were partly destroyed: Campobassa, Saverna, Supino, Ducameno, Santabuono, Colle Danchese, Castor Petrone, Civita Narva, Belino, and other villages. Of the different places in Abruzzo and Contado di Molisa that have suffered, no particulars are as yet given, no account having been received of the number of families or persons dead or missing; and as many are supposed to be dead who are only missing, the number is likely to be less than computed.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 12.

PERMIT an occasional correspondent to express the high gratification which he monthly derives from the truly philanthropic correspondence carried on between those benevolent gentlemen Dr. Lettsom and Mr. Neild; whose laudable exertions to ameliorate the condition of such unhappy wretches as are doomed to pass their days within the solitary walls of a prison, or, what are little better, those heart-breaking receptacles denominated parish-work-houses, where too frequently the squalid and miserable inhabitants, by being *farmed* to some mercenary governor are grudging the frequently unwholesome viands which avarice supplies—while those who contribute to their maintenance, either from apathy or negligence, scarcely think it worth while to enquire into their state; and the primary object of those to whose care they are entrusted being to *lessen* the burthen, however incompatible with the necessary *comfort* of the wretched inhabitants; to whom, in many instances, a very small increase of *out-door* allowance would have prevented their seeking relief *within* the house, which should be solely reserved for the aged and infantine objects that must inevitably be received therein; the former at the period of bodily or mental incapacity; and the latter when too frequently deserted by their unnatural legitimate or illegitimate parents.

How truly beneficial, therefore, are likely to be the visitations of Mr. Neild to these habitations of paupers, as an exposure of their defects has ever been found the surest means of obtaining a remedy. In imitation of the great Redeemer of mankind, he volunarily

"goes about doing good," unmindful of that calumny which is sure to await such exertions, from those who, swayed only by a regard for self-interest, consider every attempt at reformation as an infringement on the rights and privileges of local magistrates, more especially if not undertaken by some person of dignified rank, or acting under the mandate of ministerial authority, when they readily "bend the knee to Baal."

These observations have arisen from reading Mr. Neild's account of one of the workhouses in the city of Norwich, p. 892; and though his visit thereto was neither impertinent nor intrusive, having the sanction of the present chief magistrate, and his remarks strictly consonant with the truth, as far as his observations on the spot could direct him, yet I do not know, Mr. Urban, but that gentleman may, like two provincial printers, be *threatened** with a criminal prosecution for pointing out its defects, with the same laudable view to their correction which has distinguished all Mr. Neild's indefatigable researches into these abodes of human misery.

We have heard much of late of the arbitrary means adopted in a neighbouring country to restrain the Freedom of the Press, which have been justly reprobated by every Englishman who sets a value on its inestimable blessings! What shall we say then to the conduct of those who associate for the purpose of restraining free enquiry, and who cavil at every remark that differs from their own opinions, or militates against the rigour of that authority which some vested with power, under the sanction of law, are anxious to extend beyond its due limits, in order to exact the greater degree of obedience from those whose situation or circumstances are less independent than their own; and who sometimes, under the mask of promoting the cause of religion, would divert it of all charity, by rigorously extending their prosecutions for breach of the Sabbath to the retailers of perishable commodities, not specifi-

* One of these printers was threatened with a prosecution (since relinquished) for slightly noticing in his weekly newspaper the *log* and *neck-iron* depicted in the subject of Mr. Neild's reprehension; and the other printer for publishing Mr. Neild's observations on the state of the Borough gaol; Ipswich

cally functioned by the authority of the law*; and who, in order the more effectually to accomplish this purpose, employ the most debased and unprincipled of mankind, as common informers, to harass and distress those who are equally objects of penury and persecution!

Are not such combinations and subscriptions very illiberal at least, if not illegal, even though employed to correct vice and immorality in the lower orders, whilst the gaming-tables and depravity of the upper classes are passed over with impunity? Are they not also a reflection on the justice and equity of our excellent laws, sufficient to punish offenders of every denomination without the auxiliary of strengthening the power of the many against the few, which often tends to the ruin of the poor and ignorant offender, whilst the more daring and dignified one shamelessly stalks or rides about unmolesied. X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Norwich, Nov. 16.

— audiet, et que

*Finxerunt pariter Librarius, Archimagiri,
Captores. Quod enim dubitant componere
crimen*

*In Dominos, quoties rumoribus ulciscuntur
Baltea?* Juv.

IT was with a mingled emotion of indignation and contempt that I read in your last number a communication of a Mr. Neild respecting the Old Workhouse in this city, and the punishment of William Rayner, an incorrigible boy, a pauper in the house. Although this singular and injurious paper was transmitted you through the medium of a respectable physician, Dr. Lettsom, yet it so seems both with the *suggestio falsi*, and the *suppressio veri*, that, as a magistrate, and one of the guardians of the poor, (who are indiscriminately calumniated therein,) I think it my duty to lay before the public a short review of the facts of the case, and to make a few remarks upon the strange conduct of Mr. Neild.

This philanthropic gentleman, I understand, affects to follow in the same path the dignified footsteps of the illustrious HOWARD †, in visiting the

ungrateful abodes of the unfortunate and flagitious in Prisons and Workhouses, and in correcting with a liberal hand the remaining abuses, wherever his susceptible heart feels that they exist, in the unwearied course of his pious missionary journeys. Indeed Dr. Lettsom, in all the wild exuberance of youthful fancy, and with all the generous ardour of the first impulses of a youthful friendship, bursts forth in the sublime and oracular exclamation of 'Surely an Angel from Heaven sent Mr. Neild hither †, as proceeding from the united and eloquent lips of—the paupers "when they heard of the state of their work-house!!!" If this borders on the *Bathos*, your readers must excuse Dr. Lettsom, for they are not my words.

Mr. Neild came to Norwich, and, as he has stated, visited the Duke's Palace or Old Workhouse with the mayor. He has then given us a coloured statement of the filthy condition he found it in, omitting no mention of any disgusting circumstance or impurity which his nice observation, and the more powerful aid of his heated imagination, could jointly suggest.

It is with considerable pain and reluctance I have to add a few facts, perfectly well known to Mr. Neild at the time of his visit, or rather visitation, which Mr. Neild in his public communication has had neither the honour nor the honesty to take the slightest notice of.

At the very moment Mr. Neild was putting down his invidious notes of the internal state of the Old Workhouse, of his own knowledge he was aware that a New Workhouse for the reception of the same paupers, whose situation he was then so piteously deploring, was actually erected and completed; except as to some internal accommodations, which were however fitting up, inasmuch that in a few days it was inhabited by the paupers, permanently. Moreover, Mr. Neild himself visited this New Workhouse, and expressed his approbation of the construction of the building, &c. This being the case, I should think your readers will at once concur with my opinion of Mr. Neild's honour, veracity, candour, and liberality of sentiment, in his irreverend condemnations and his unqualified, unfounded censures

* Milk and mackarel are allowed to be sold, and cabinet dinners and routs given on Sundays; but the former privilege is not extended to the poor *pastry-cook* who vends his over-day *buns* and *tarts*.

† "Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo!"

‡ See Gent. Mag. for October, p. 892.

of the whole body of the Guardians of the Poor in keeping up and maintaining a foul establishment which was then (taking his exaggerated account as the truth) on the very eve of its dissolution.

In regard to the observations made by Mr. Neild respecting the small pox, and the alleged deaths which occurred in the house last summer by the spread of the natural disease by contagion through seven rooms, owing to the patients not being kept together in one room, I think them significantly urged with a view (by a kind of side-wind) of discouraging variolous inoculation.

However the fact may be, I am well persuaded that every possible attention has, under the directions of the guardians, been invariably paid to the care and treatment of the sick; it being at the same time perfectly impracticable to administer to large bodies of sick persons those thousand little comforts and kind attentions which may reasonably be expected in private life.

Mr. Neild, in his paper, has next thought proper to give to the public a violent and mutilated account of the punishment of an incorrigible boy belonging to the house, as the Report of a Committee of the Court of Guardians, especially appointed for the purpose, most eminently evinces, and which I should have sent you, had I thought you would have printed so long and (to many of your readers) so uninteresting a memorial.

The philanthropic Mr. Neild has also favoured the world with a sketch of the *vile instrument of torture*! called "the pot-hooks," which I then saw for the first time. He has carefully given in its dimensions, weight, &c.; but in this latter article, with his accustomed absence of every thing like candour, he has omitted the information that a large proportion of the weight of the whole instrument (viz. 22lbs.) is exclusively confined to the log, not an ounce of which could by possibility be sustained by the boy at the end of a long chain. The assertion of Mr. Neild, that the boy was to wear the pot-hooks for six months, is purely false; nor would he have worn it a day, had he shewn any care or contrition about the matter. So far also was the lad from being much annoyed by his punishment, that it was his sport and delight voluntarily to draw the little boys about the court-yard on the log on the ground, thereby (as he termed

it) "giving them a ride." The subsequent assertions also of Mr. Neild, that the ring made the boy's leg sore, and (by his artful insinuation) that it occasioned "some scabs and excoriation," are false from beginning to end, as is proved by the Report of the Medical Committee appointed for the purpose of doing away the clamorous calumnies arising from Mr. Neild's misrepresentations, and composed of the first Medical Practitioners in the city. As their Report is in very concise terms I subjoin it.

"We the undersigned, having at the request of a Committee of the Court of Guardians, examined William Rayner, a pauper in the workhouse, do find him in perfect health, without either wound, contusion, or excoriation, in any part of his body. (Signed)

Rich. Lubbock, M.D. James Alderson, M.D.
P. M. Martineau, William Dalrymple."

"Norwich, Sept. 8, 1805."

A certificate to the same effect had been made by the city surgeon, immediately after Mr. Neild's visitation; but injurious rumours, to the great prejudice of the Court of Guardians, having been most wickedly circulated up and down the City, induced the Court, three days after Mr. Neild's happy departure, to order a second examination, the certificate of which is given *ut supra*.

It may be true (as Mr. Neild says) that the boy had been only once in Bridewell; but his incorrigibility was sufficiently established by the facts disclosed in the Report of the Committee, the particulars of which in detail I shall not condescend to enumerate for the individual satisfaction of Mr. Neild. I have been made acquainted with all the facts of the boy's repeated and incorrigible irregularities, and I have no hesitation in fully approving of the conduct of the Court in the matter; and I trust that neither our City, nor any other Community acting to the best of its abilities for the public good, will, in future, either be thwarted, or basely calumniated, or anywise interrupted, in the righteous discharge of its duty, by the impertinent interferences, or the dishonourable libels, of Mr. NEILD. His strange conduct when viewing our County Gaol, by hiding himself up in the gaoler's bed-chamber on the approach of a most respectable visiting magistrate, Robert Bellows, Esq. M. P. seems to start a doubt of Mr. Neild's

Neild's intent being so pure and charitable, as the vilifying the abodes of wretchedness would naturally infer.

I understand also, and I believe it to be true, that the conduct of Mr. Neild at Ipswich has induced the magistrates there actually to commence a prosecution against him on account of his false and libellous misrepresentations of the state and management of the Prisons, &c. of that place. I myself know that such a measure was in agitation.

To administer comfort to the afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate, is a most lovely attribute in the human character; but a querulous petulant sort of Philanthropy, which quarrels with every thing which is not perfect, and whose system seems to be rather to overturn every institution which exhibits any trait of human frailty, than to raise up to excellence by gradual and temperate melioration, can never be exalted to the just character of Patriotism or Philanthropy properly so called.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM FIRTH.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 22.

THE following strictures on your volume for 1803 may probably not prove unacceptable to some of your numerous readers, who would have been furnished with them sooner, had not they been accidentally mislaid.

The memorable particulars of the awful event at Devizes, related in p. 19, induce me to transcribe the following note from p. 20 of "A Discourse concerning the governing Providence of God," published in 1757 by the elder Dr. Henry Stebbing, who died in 1763. See your volume for 1802, p. 631, col. 2. His words are these:

"About three years ago, at Devizes in Wiltshire, three women bargained for a certain quantity of corn; and when the price of it was to be paid, one of them fraudently secreted her Quota; with which being charged by the other two, she protested with the most solemn asseverations that she had paid her Money; and prayed that, if she did not speak Truth, God would immediately strike her dead. The words were scarce out of her mouth when she dropped down dead; and the Money was found in her possession. A Memorial of this extraordinary event now stands written upon a painted board fixed up at the Market Cross, where the thing happened; and I submit it to the common sense of mankind, whether this and such like instances, many of which

occur in all History, are not a very strong presumptive evidence, from FACT, for the truth of a *directing Providence*."

This remarkable note is reprinted, with the "Discourse," in the second Volume of "Sermons on Practical Christianity by Henry Stebbing, D. D., Archdeacon of Wilts, &c. &c. 1760." A like instance may be found in pp. 184, 5, 6, of your volume for 1766, confirming "that natural and revealed Truth, that *there is a God who judges in the Earth*."

The Dr. Clarke, alluded to in p. 33, is noticed in your Obituary for 1798, p. 814, col. 2.

"Brewington" in p. 89, col. 1, l. 59, should be "*Newington*." In p. *penult.* of the first part of your volume for 1790, col. 2, after the Indexes, are some queries relative to the Rectors of this Parish of the name of Billingsley.

Anecdotes of the family of the person, to whom the curious Commission in pp. 100, 101, is addressed, may be found in pp. 1109, 10, of your volume for 1797. See p. 493 of that for 1801.

Some valuable notices of the learned Evan Evans, pp. 147, 8, occur in your volume for 1792, p. 411, 12.

Among the Divines of the English Church, p. 163, Dr. Matthew Horbery was one of the Worthies who flourished in the 18th century, who ought not to be omitted. See your volume for 1774, p. 297; and that now under consideration, p. 409, col. 2.

The epitaph in p. 239, col. 2, does not represent the deceased so old as the Inscription on her Print; which exhibits "Margaret Patten, aged 141 years, now in St. Margaret Westminster Workhouse, her maiden name was Gibson, born at Glasgow 1596, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. Done from the Life by Jacob Smith, 1737."

The "Translation of Cæsar's Commentaries," noticed in p. 856, col. 1, is attributed to its right author in p. 923, col. 1, of your volume for 1799.

The detector of plagiarism in p. 411 may be referred to p. 135 of your volume for 1787.

As to the "Heroic Epistle" alluded to in p. 441, col. 2, it was first published by attributed to the keen pen of Mason in pp. 885, 6, of your volume for 1792. Your Review of it is to be found in pp. 290, 1, of that for 1773.

The

The observation in p. 442, col. 1, relative to Mr. Warton's "biographical works," will not be readily approved by the genuine *Antiquaries*, who will be apt to reprobate it as proceeding from an incompetent judge.

In p. 492, col. 1, l. *antep.* Dr. Aikew is represented to have died ten years later than he did; as your volume for 1774, p. 142, col. 1, will prove. See 1785, pp. 284, 5, 6; and 1804, pp. 1004, 5; 1802, col. 2.

The line erroneously imputed to Joshua Barnes, in p. 519, is accounted for in p. 445 of your volume for 1778, where Dupont's "Gnomologia Homœrica" is also referred to.

Mrs. Piozzi, in p. 607, declares the passage quoted from Dr. Johnson, in p. 1111 of your volume for 1802, and there pronounced "deficient in sense and connexion," both as printed in her own edition and that of Murphy, to be "well arranged as it stands in Mr. Murphy's edition." Your correspondent S. S. and this ingenious Lady seem, to describe Murphy's exhibition of this passage diametrically different; though in p. 204 she owns that, "as quoted" by S. S., it "does certainly appear to be nonsense." Are there two editions of Johnson's Works by Murphy? If so, they may vary; and the Lady and S. S. may still both be right, if they did not refer to the same edition. At present no light has been thrown upon the passage as published by S. S.; who, after all, does not accurately copy what Mrs. Piozzi's edition sets forth.

Mr. Graves's elegant Inscription on his friend Shenstone, reprinted in pp. 613, 14, recalls to memory the hint thrown out in the preceding page 229, col. 1, relative to the *collection* of the miscellaneous Works of the former; one of whose latest performances appeared in p. 761 of your *last* volume, in which at pp. 1165, 6, your Obituary affords some valuable memoirs of him.

Had your correspondent E. in p. 634, recollected what was said on the subject of the *first* part of his Letter in your volume for 1799, pp. 910, 911; 1180, col. 2; he might *perhaps* have been silent upon it.

Your correspondent C., in p. 636, may be referred to pp. 654, 5, 6, of your volume for 1799: to a prior page in which he has himself referred.

The author of the "Latin and Eng-

lish Poems," inquired after by P. O. in p. 728, was named Loveling.

With regard to "a late celebrated traveller" and "Canon Recupero," in p. 745, col. 2, many of your readers may not dislike to be referred to Dr. Townson's "Reflections" on them in 1775, pp. 361, 2, 3; and to Bishop Watson's equally unanswerable confutation of the traveller and the canon in 1776, pp. 165, 6, 7; and to the satisfactory Defence of the Mosaic computation in 1778, pp. 249, 50, by the eminent Mr. Costard, who is duly noticed in p. 240, col. 2 of the volume *now* under consideration.

Your worthy correspondent J. W., in p. 826, is certainly right in his construction of the words of the Marriage Act; however *judicious* the *Oxford* Editors of the Quarto Common Prayer Book may be deemed by E. E. A. in p. 718; who would confer a favour on many of your Liturgical readers, could he answer the objections of another sensible correspondent in p. 802, relative to the ill-advised alteration in the Doxology, which has given just offence to the opponents of such unnecessary innovations.

The characteristic epitaph on archdeacon Townson, in p. 924, was before printed in p. vii. of the "AdVERTISEMENT" prefixed to his argumentative discourse on "Babylon," which was reviewed by You in 1797, in pp. 683-691. The typographical Errata in that Review greatly mar the sense of the passages cited in it. They were pointed out by the worthy Editor in 1798, p. 471, col. 2; in which year also, in p. 736, Dr. Townson's performance is mentioned with due respect.

An enlarged edition of *Metastasio's Dramas, &c.* by Mr. Hoole, p. 981, col. 2, appeared in 1800 in three octavos.

Your correspondent Q., in p. 1004, may meet with a full account of the "composition," to which he alludes, in pp. 405, 6, 7, of the *fifth* volume of "the new edition of the Tailor, 1786."

In p. 1082, col. 2. l. 10, for "Bristol" we must read "St. David's." See p. 851, col. 1.

The vicar of Dunchurch, p. 1094, col. 2, who had been rudely animated on by one of your correspondents, was with true filial ardour vindicated by the vicar of Napton (not Naffon)

Nation) in p. 221, of your volume for 1801.

Is the "small pamphlet, supposed to be written by the Rev. S. Henley," p. 1109, a continuation of the publication avowedly by the same author reviewed in 1788, p. 999?

Strictures on Swedenborg, p. 1111, col. 1, were communicated from *Manchester*, in pp. 411, 12, of your volume for 1783. See also that for 1778, pp. 325, 6.

Surely "their furrow," objected to by S. C. in p. 1140, must mean "the furrow made by them." See 1804, p. 204, col. 2.

A speedy admission of this multifarious cargo into your literary repository is requested by your old correspondent,
SCRUTATOR.

P. 410, col. 1, l. 27, read "Clonfert."

P. 1074, col. 2, l. 45, read "S. Freeman."

P. 1094, col. 1, l. 54, read "Charlton."

P. 1251, col. 1, l. 54, read "Lock Rollinson," as in p. 1253, col. 2, l. 17; in the line before which read "Hippisley.—Ditto, col. 2, l. 10, read Tiddington."

P. 1280, col. 2, l. 26, read "5001. (the legacy of her first husband) comes."

MR. URBAN, *Bradford, Nov. 15.*

SOME farther notices of the brumal retreat of the *Hirundines* may not be altogether uninteresting. *H. Apus*, Swift, disappeared on the 9th and 10th of August; wind N. W. but low. *H. Urbica*, House Martin, assembled in considerable numbers on the 5th, and altogether disappeared on the 20th of September; wind mostly N. W. and brisk. *H. Riparia*, Sand Martin, last seen on the 14th of September; wind Westerly. *H. Rustica*, Chimney Swallow, disappeared, not in their usual congregations, but in small parties, from the 23d to the 29th of September; since when there has been but one or two stragglers seen; wind all the time N. North-Westerly, with misty and cool, though mostly fine weather.

Concerning these curious little birds, my opinion (notwithstanding what I may have advanced at p. 704, and in opposition to which your correspondent, p. 812, has adduced so many plausible arguments) is invariably that of Pennant and White. "The former broods may migrate, but the latter undoubtedly lie torpid." The few soli-

tary instances of their having been met with at sea are no solid argument in favour of migration. What do these two which are substantiated by the most respectable authority, amount to? Adamson says, "he met with four about 50 leagues off the coast of Senegal, which he knew to be European Swallows;" but by what marks he knew them to be such, any more than of what species, he does not inform us, which he certainly would not have neglected had he wished to have attached any great share of plausibility to the account. Let us now examine the other, which says, Sir Charles Wager on his return home in the spring of the year, as he came into soundings in the Channel, met a very large flock of *Hirundines*, which, to use his own expression, "were almost famished and spent, being only feathers and bones, but, being recruited by a night's rest, took their flight in the morning." Is it not possible, nay, even more than probable, that these birds might have just arisen from their *hibernaculum* by then enlivening rays of a vernal Sun, and being extremely weak, and unable to stem a brisk wind, were blown off shore, but luckily meeting with his ship, and "being recruited with a night's rest, took their flight in the morning"—of course, for land again? The second notion has great antiquity on its side: Aristotle and Pliny give it as their belief that Swallows do not remove very far from their summer habitations, but winter in the clefts of rocks. In support of this opinion, modern evidence crowds in upon us from all quarters; some of which I shall briefly mention: Collinson saw numbers drawn from the banks of the Rhine. Numbers were found in the chalky cliffs in Sussex, and near Whitby in Yorkshire; in a decayed hollow tree that was cut down near Dolgell in Merionethshire; in an old lead mine at Lynchton in Flintshire. And they are annually found in a torpid state near Lord Belhaven's seat in East Lothian, and near Morpeth in Northumberland. These are, doubtless, the lurking places of the later hatches, or those young birds, which are incapable of distant migration, where they continue insensible and rigid, but, like bats, may sometimes be re-animated by an unseasonable hot day in the midst of winter: to substantiate which hypothesis I shall produce from that most inge-

nious and acute Philosopher, the Natural Historian of Selborne, a few extracts with remarks. "Two Swallows were seen on the morning of November 3d, at Newton Vicarage House, hovering and settling on the roofs and out-buildings; none have been seen at Selborne since October 11th. Once I saw numbers of House-Martins on November 7th. One of my neighbours, on the 26th of Nov. 1768, saw a Martin in a sheltered bottom; the Sun shone warm, and the bird was hawking briskly after flies. Nov. 19, 1771, two Chimney Swallows were seen at New Haven, morning rather chilly, wind N. W. Either the last week in December, or the first in January, a few appeared on the moulding of a window of Merion college, Oxford, in a remarkably warm nook, which prematurely set their blood in motion, having the same effect as laying them before a fire at the same season of the year. When a boy, I remember to have seen *one* a whole day together on a Shrove-Tuesday. Two discovered themselves on the 11th of April, 1770, but quickly withdrew, and were not visible again for many days.—Martins did not appear till May came in."

Mr. White, after stating a particular instance of the re-appearance of this tribe, goes on to make the following remarks: "It is reasonable to suppose that two whole species, or at least many individuals of these two species of British *Hirundines*, do never leave this island at all, but partake of the same benumbed state as various reptiles, quadrupeds and insects; for we cannot suppose that after a *month's absence*, House-Martins can return from a Southern region to appear for *one* morning in November, or that Swallows should leave the districts of Africa to enjoy in March the transient summer of a couple of days." *Hirundines* are not the only summer birds that seek an *hibernaculum* in this country; an instance of which I shall give from Bewick's British Birds in the words there related. "That other birds have been found in a torpid state, may be inferred from the following curious fact, which was communicated to us by a gentleman who saw the bird, and had the account from the person who found it. A few years ago, a young Cuckoo was found in the thickest part of a close furze bush; when taken up, it presently discovered signs of life, but was quite de-

stitute of feathers. In the spring following it made its escape, and in flying across the Tyne it gave its usual call. Still, while we observe with astonishment, with how great regularity these little creatures obey that instinctive impulse towards seeking a winter's retreat implanted in them by an Allwise Creator; yet, after all our enquiries, we are mortified with the reflection, that we are uncertain to what regions they do migrate, or whether they migrate at all: and we are led to exclaim with the Poet,

"Amusive birds, say where your bid retreat
When the frost rages and the tempests bear,
Whence your return, by such nice instinct
led, [blossomy head;
When Spring, sweet season! rears her
Such baffled searches mock man's prying
pride,

The God of Nature is your secret guide."

Whilst I am on the subject of Swallows, I may notice W. B's letter, at p. 813, in which he expresses so much astonishment at seeing *two white sparrows*, that I should suppose he was born within the sound of Bow Bells, and had been then for the first time in the country; though, had this been the case, he might have seen several specimens in Exeter Change. But what will be his surprise, when I tell him there are still more "*rare aves in terris*;" and a more curious instance of which than that he relates is the following.

A pair of Swallows, *Hirundo Rustica*, built three years successively in a barn (they seldom build in chimneys in this part of the country). The first year of my noticing them they had a brood of four young ones, three of which were the usual colour, and *one cream-coloured*; the second year, of four, *two were cream-coloured*; and the third year, of four, *three were cream-coloured*, one of which, on being shot, I had the pleasure of examining, and found it without the *least dingy speck*. I have repeatedly seen a Sparrow which, for several years, was variegated in the following manner: head, neck, breast, back, and rump, perfectly white; and nothing but its wings and tail the usual rusty brown colour. PHYSICIEN.

••• We regret exceedingly that many spirited articles, arising out of the late transcendent and unparalleled Naval Victory, came to hand *too late* for insertion this month. Several of them shall certainly appear in our next.

202. *An historic and picturesque Guide from Clifton, through the Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock, with Representations of Ruins, interesting Antiquities, &c. &c.* By G. W. Manby, Esq. Hotwells, Clifton, Author of the *History of St. David's*, and *Fugitive Sketches of Clifton*; by whom will speedily be published the most Romantic and picturesque Views on the River Avon. Bristol 1802.

THIS Author's account of St. David's has been reviewed vol. LXXII. p. 943. As he writes for relief under depression of spirits, and to express his gratitude to the Marchioness Townshend, and her illustrious consort, "for the great obligations conferred upon his youth, and afterwards so generously extended to others most dear to him," and to gratify "his wishes to visit a country celebrated for eventful history, which on the Continent hostilities denied the accomplishment of," "he turns his views to the SILURES, which seemed to promise the largest rewards to the labours of his historical research," we shall be brief in our review of his observations. He begins by stating, from a MS. in the possession of Mr. Hopkins, of Coychurch, Glamorganshire, that "the first monarch of the island was Prydain, son of Aith the Great, king of the cantreds of *Sythug*, *Situna*, or *Gwent*, but declining universal monarchy."—"In this small tract is pointed out a route which will embrace a number of venerable piles, include scenery in beautiful forms and complexion, and direct to manufactories truly worth attending; a circuit by no means expensive, nor wanting of those necessities which render travelling convenient. The whole may be performed in a few days, or protracted at pleasure. The roads are excellent, the accommodations plentiful; and, where they are not altogether good, are compensated by civility and attention."

After crossing the passage of the Severn, and complimenting that river in the well-known lines of Milton (for what traveller would omit to shew his reading, though it swelled his writing), our tourist comes to *Matherne*, and the tombs of king Theodorick and bishop Sully, and another bishop of Landaff, who impoverished his see. "Having satisfied myself with viewing the church and its contents, I enquired for the

bishop's palace, and my guide immediately pointed to a building resembling a barn. Angry at the supposed slander, I desired him not to be witty at my expence, nor attempt his 'tricks upon travellers;' but his solemn declaration prompted me to believe what I wish I could refute. I asked myself, 'Could ever this be the residence of episcopal dignity?' I could make no reply; and, not daring to cast my eyes on it again, knowing it had been most unjustly injured in my mind, I took my leave, silent and thoughtful, conscious of wrongly estimating value from external appearance." From this specimen of our author's style we turn to say, that he visited Trinity chapel, and the Roman camp at its foot, Portisnit, Caldecott East, Caerwent, and its pavement "rooted up by a few and her numerous offspring;" and the original drawing of it in the library of Rupera was burnt with that house 1788. The Roman coins of the lower Empire, or, as Mr. M. calls them, *Nummi memoriales*, are elaborately described in seven pages; particularly *CUALLEGINHUMUS*; Penhaw and Pen Caed castles, Lauwhirne, Chiffchurch, Caerleou.

"In one vase found at Caerleon my feelings were particularly engaged; it contained a clay not only peculiarly smooth, but singularly formed, moulded with a considerable quantity of ashes and some pieces of unconsumed bone. This circumstance gave birth to the strongest emotions of my mind, excited by admiration, conjecturing it might be the small funeral monument transmitting to posterity a life not only distinguished for bravery, but glorified by other memorable deeds." (p. 54.) This is of a piece with "the *Borrowes*, presumed to be a corruption of the word *Bear-house*, and probably where they kept the wild beasts to be opposed to the gladiators in the amphitheatre;" and the pavement supposed to have belonged to a *laconicum* or *sarcophagus*. Ainsworth will furnish good authorities for *laconicum*, signifying a *stove*, *hot-house*, or *dry barn*; and we believe tessellated pavements made no part of *sarcophagi*. Fragments of a pillar, probably military, of the time of Alexander Severus, and consulate of Maximus, could not be rescued from Mr. Gethune's (owner of the market-boat) new house. Mr. M. regrets that a public repository has not been instituted in a district so distinguished,

distinguished, to preserve its antiquities. "Should such an institution be formed, it is needless to say the pleasure I should take, not only in contributing what the country has furnished, but in adding some valuable records of *historic eloquence*." We presume he means some Histories of England, or his own tours, with his funny stories of John the parish clerk, his *cum* and *triquities*. But, when we recollect these tours are written for circulating-libraries, who will prefer these flippancies to Mr. Cox's realities, we withdraw the censure. The anecdote of Alfred sending a fleet against the Danes at Caerleon without success (p. 62) resting on the single authority of Caradoc, we have an additional reason for doubting Mr. M.'s numismatic accuracy, when he takes for *Danish* a copper coin struck on this occasion, "with a plain head, the hair arrayed in a peculiar style, with three balls in good relief, the reverse not so perfect, yet appearing to represent the prow of a ship, distinguishing a naval victory of a maritime city." (p. 67.) At Upper Brilmore is a sitting figure in a recess, the left hand on a globe, the right mutilated, supposed to be designed for the statue of an *Imperator*. (p. 70.) Mr. Cox, p. 121. Does this Latin word signify *General* or *Emperor*? and why be so equivocal? Of the sepulchral inscription to Julius Julianus in Tredamoc Kemple (p. 72), Mr. Cox (p. 122) says, a fac simile is published by Horsley. The inscription in *Urk* church, which Mr. Owen, perhaps rightly, pronounces an *incorrect* copy from an older almost obliterated, and which opinion probably is confirmed by the *cut* of the letters, and the engraving in brass, is so variously given, and the sense so ambiguous, that one hardly knows what to make of it. Mr. M. has adopted Mr. Owen's as the *latest* explanation.

The West tower of Newport church was built by Henry III. whose statue under the upper West window was deprived of its head by *Cromwell's* soldiers. The house of friars preachers was granted at the Dissolution to Sir Edward Carn, not (as Mr. M.) Cam, or rather a mistake of Tanner for Sir Edward *Morgan*. From Newport our traveller proceeds to *Cardiff*, to the ponderous remains of *Caerphilly*, where, after properly contradicting the legend of Julius Cæsar having possessed it, he

resumes the legend again in the mouth of a schoolmaster, in order to laugh at "a person of the place, who, after the usual salutations, soon betrayed his province was to *instruct*, and though it was youth, still information from a man of letters could not be refused." (p. 129.) The sun "taking its diurnal farewell" warned the writer to depart to the Cardiff Arms. At *Landaff* "the embellishments of the church bring to light much history of its ancient fame; and the pleasure of beholding a religious pile, though even in ruins, cannot but inspire the mind to the most moral reflections, and awaken sentiments of serious awe." (p. 134). The South entrance is decorated by "ivy planned by the hand of Nature;" the North is divelled of those pleasing *vernal* appendages." The statue over the West door is omitted in the print. The West part of the church being ruined, "the area of the building *not occupied by the modern edifice*" is strewed with the elegant fragments of pillars, and its walls pleasingly diversified with spontaneous shrubs. It is now without any *sepulchral records*; and two effigies in alabaster, which display much ability of the artist (supposed to be Italian, patronized by king Henry VIII.) are removed from thence, and placed erect in the old chapter-room. (p. 138.) This, we suppose, is the monument of Sir William Mathews, who died 1560, in the middle of the reign of Henry VII. and his wife Jane, 1530. Whether the tomb is removed, and preserved with it, we are not told. "Here I must beg leave to break off, and seriously lament that the history of Landaff is so difficult of access, and indeed only to be found in that now very scarce, and almost out of print, record compiled by Mr. Browne Willis. *Fearful of it being totally lost*, and desirous of restoring the interesting circumstances of the remains of those which are deposited, with many observations, totally obscured, so the remembrance or tradition of the place; with this intent I shall avail myself of that gentleman's known genius and authority, by adding it as an appendix, trusting the interesting extract will be rewarded by the approbation of my reader. But, previous to entering the present structure, I shall

* *Hugolin* is as improper a substitute for *Hugh*, p. 128, as *filia* (the daughter of Cæsar) for *philis*, p. 130.

give what little account I could collect of the original edifice." (p. 139.) Had Browne Willis, or rather his friend Mr. Wotton, who furnished the description of the church, been allowed to speak for himself, we should have understood his description of this cathedral. Mr. M. tells us, "the altar is raised on four steps, over which" is the representation of a temple supported by pillars. The altar piece made by bishop Marshall between 1478 and 1496 is described by Willis as consisting of "a row of eleven niches, and under them eight others painted in fresco, and three real niches at each end of them; within these are two little ones, with a pilaster between. Above the altar piece are two rows of large niches, in which formerly have been images." How like all this niche work, so common in Gothic altar pieces, is to a temple, let the reader judge. It is with difficulty we discover that the nave of the church is ruined and unroofed, and only the choir with its aisles remains. "I now went to the West end of the North aisle by observing several antient and curious monuments, but containing very few scriptural memorials. A flat stone presents itself now, without any inscription, which perhaps was obliterated by the frequent research of grateful memory *." Another in this humble posture, and presumed (by the emblems on it) to be the *safeguard* of the deposited remains of episcopal dignity †. Two effigies on a raised pedestal ‡, in pontifical habits, are recording the memories of St. Dubritius and bishop Brumfield §, with the pastoral staff, mitres, &c.—"Above this tomb is a sculpture in relievo affixed to the wall, representing the crucifixion ||, with all the instruments employed on that solemn occasion, emblematical of the faith in which these persons died." (p. 145.) If we trust Browne Willis, p. 23, this "escoccheon ¶" was in 1717 over the figure of a bishop in pontificals. "On the opposite side, in a Gothic-niched recess in the wall, is

the effigy of bishop Davies, S. T. P. in his episcopal robes. Above this are also emblems of crucifixion in a shield; beyond these, in another recess of the same form, is the figure of a skeleton, done upwards of 500 years since, and designed to perpetuate the memory of an unfortunate female, "who pined herself away, and fell a victim to that passion Nature gifted to render mortals most happy. Poor neglected girl!! This monument is artfully contrived to awaken sensibility by the forcible manner [in which] it displays itself; not boldly discovering the whole formation at once, but ingeniously withdrawing a part of the shroud, and disclosing only sufficient to shew of what nature and transformation the departed being is become." These and 30 other bombastic lines describe what Willis simply calls "a skeleton in free stone, lying in a shroud open before, and gathered above the head. It seems to be 300 years old, if not more; and, considering the time, it is not ill cut. In a niche above, the monument of a bishop, over which is the escoccheon with the insinuation of the passion." The figure occurs in almost every one of our cathedrals, and in many parish churches, either singly, or under the figure of the party in his proper habit, and merely expresses the different states. Many Vergers call it the representation of a man who fasted himself to death, in imitation of our Saviour fasting in the Wilderness; but Mr. M. is the first who gave it the indelicate turn here quoted. He has confounded the place of bishop Davies, who lies under "a plain grave-stone of free-stone, the outermost of three others, within the rails of the altar." Willis, p. 17.

"On the same side," in a chapel, the burying-place of the Matthews family, (Willis, p. 25) is "a knight in alabaster, with a man at his head bearing his shield, on an altar-tomb, with six figures bearing escoccheons, ascribed to David Matthew the Great, who was standard-bearer to Edward IV. and murdered at Neath by some of the Turberviles, with whom he was at variance."

"On a high ornamented tomb is represented a knight, with his head resting on an open helmet crested with a headless bird, his feet resting on a crouching lion; the whole in alabaster, displaying a good specimen of sculpture, to commemorate Christopher Matthews,

* Qu. Mr. Herbert's monument in Willis's plan.

† Not noticed by Willis.

‡ Or rather "on two raised pedestals."

§ Bishop Brumfield's, 1391, noticed by Willis as opposite to bishop Marshall's.

|| Cross.

¶ A similar one at the feet of bishop Marshall.

Mathews, a character distinguished by his illustrious acts of valour and amazing strength: he was in stature 6 feet 2 inches high, and was killed in the *Civil Wars*. In a recess opposite are two figures, considered to be David Mathews and wife; he is represented in armour, and his lady by his side, both in alabaster. These effigies, and the ornaments about them, display great taste in the execution, and are remarkable for the delicacy and elegance with which the female drapery is delineated. Beneath them is an inscription in *ancient characters*." (pp. 150, 151.) Had Mr. M. read these ancient characters, or attended to Willis's description of the monument, he would have known that *this* was the monument of *Christopher Mathews, esq.* who died 1500, and the other, with the single figure, was that of *David M.*

"At the North-east corner of the South aisle, in a recess, is a monument to *Christiana Audley*; a character distinguished not only by her bequests of the great and little heaths to the poor of Landaff, Roach, and Whitechurch, but for a valuable life. It presents proofs of the ability of the artist, by the superior workmanship which adorns it, exhibited in alabaster, whose spotless white hints the innocence of her life, and seems to exhibit an emblematical trait of the character it commemorates; the surface smooth as was her amiable disposition; without ostentation, yet fully grand, displaying those lustres herself exhibited; but, when monumental records are mouldering to the dust, thy memory will live in the grateful hearts of those who feel the value of thy generous donations, actions which require no other mode of information to posterity than in the persons who realize the benefits thereof." (p. 152.) Mr. Willis says, this "fair alabaster statue of a lady in a recumbent posture, covered with a large veil. In the wall two men hold two escutcheons, which are so defaced, that the arms cannot be discerned. There is no inscription. Her name is said to have been *Christiana Audley*; but who she was otherwise, or when she lived, is not remembered. I can only guess that she was probably the wife of *John lord Audley*, a person of great possessions in these parts, and an active man in suppressing the insurrection of *Owen Glendower* in the time of *Henry IV.* in the 10th year of whose reign he departed this life."

Whether Mr. M. gathered her benefactions from any thing more than vulgar tradition, we may be sure he could know nothing of the pretty character he gives her. We have not been able to discover *John lord Audley*, nor his lady.

Mr. M. trifles about bishops *Bruce* and *Paicall* as much as about the lady (p. 153), and points out his "meditations among the tombs" in ten following pages, and a soliloquy on a woman lamenting over the grave of her only child.

We next follow the traveller to *Castle Coch*, *Taffs* medical well, *Pont y pridd*, the bridge and fall of the *Rhonda*, the various iron works, till he arrives at *Brecon*; the scenes through which *Ulk* meanders; *Trisur* castle; a Roman inscribed stone; a cromlech; *Crickhowel* castle; *Carno* monuments; *Abergavenny*; the seats of *sir Hanbury Williams*, *Dr. Hooper*, *W. Jones, esq.*; *Ragland* castle. The description of this last really surpasses our comprehension. Take the following specimen: "The vast grandeur of the original building, and most of the appendages, may be easily conceived, although the mansions of entertainment are no more. The venerable relics can now only aid the reflective mind to the distress occasioned by warfare, and heightened on the consideration of having been imbued in brother's blood. Of all commotions to which the fate of nations is liable, not the least horrid is that of civil tumult; its rancour scarcely ever smoothed but by the destruction of the opposite, and the spoil of every thing which had been owned by the victim to its security; nor were the excesses committed on the more peaceful less destructive than the savage demolition of rage and barbarity, of defence and slaughter. This place is one among the numerous proofs of the devastating principle of stormy faction, and exhibits proud remnants of popularity, and firm attachment to an honest cause." (p. 224.) The ruins "are in a state sufficiently adverting to the rapine of men, and slow but sure efforts of corroding time." (p. 228.) "The feathered tribes are now the inhabitants of places in which the transactions of a kingdom have been canvassed, and estimated accordingly." (p. 230.)

Dynastow court is "not likely to have been otherwise than a manor-house, erected in the *lustrous* site of the

the times, though it is stated as a castle on the *decapitation* of the Earl of Pembroke, 1469, among the places he died possessed of." (p. 232.)

"The bridge that *bestrides* the *Mennow* at *Monmouth* hands itself to particular notice by the venerable gateway that is seated on it," (p. 233), and has been since taken down "as disgusting to the modern eye." The castle remains "one among a multitude, to silently admonish us of the futile endeavours to rear edifices to withstand the corroding influence of insatiate Time, or remain unmantled by the caprice of man." (p. 236.) "Baldwin de Guisnes sallied out of it with the *Fleings* and *Poictarians*," (p. 237.) The people of Poitou are usually called *Poictervins*. "Monmouth castle was taken, 1646, by Oliver Cromwell; and when he came to Monmouth, a man of the name of Evans attempted to shoot him. All its (i. e. the town's) high honours are now buried in the dust, and going as rapidly to oblivion, as is its once celebrated castle, of which so trifling a portion remains as leaves no traces to know its original design. The transmutations of time are visible here in the present mode of employing sites antiently famous for purposes widely different, all hastening to the *same situation* with which so many similar edifices in the Principality are found." (p. 240.)

In one of the pleasant walks near this place, our pleasant moralist was on the point of being over-civil to "a well-dressed female sitting in a place which seemed formed for love and contemplation." Her agitation chilled his feelings, and bade him retire and blush for seeing a woman in affliction, without attempting to mitigate her distress. He made up to her, and soon found himself imperceptibly seated by her side, her hand inclosed in his, and hearing her detail her sorrows with so fascinating a voice, that, "having seen her to her residence, with a parting tribute (as a harmless mode of wiping sorrow away), he bade her adieu, being repaid by the gratification of his feelings." (p. 246.)

Bix Weir is the mansion "of General Rooke, M. P. for Monmouth, a descendant from the gallant admiral, to whom we are indebted for the possession of Gibraltar, and companion, and sharer of perils, with Mr. M.'s own father, while commander of the

Severn district." (p. 249.) In describing *Tintern*, we are told the Cistercian Order had the following routine of *dress* and occupation. (p. 262.)

Piercefield and *Chepstow* are next described; and the traveller is washed over the Severn to his home.

Among the antiquities of *Caerleon*, concentrated with those of the country by him in one *receptacle*, and particularized in the Appendix. No. I. is a coin of Hadrian, reverse *Britannia*, or sepulchral cippus; for the reading of the inscription on which, he was obliged to apply to the Rev. Mr. Leman, of Bath, "from a knowledge of his *deep-scienced* abilities. It is as follows:

"Julii Licii,
Julius Caterius
filius,
vixit annos xxv.

Optio

animo libenti

faciendum curavit."

Mr. Leman adds, "Whether the name was *Licinus* or *Livius*, or the name *Caterius*, is of little consequence, and must be always doubtful; but the office of the person of sub-centurion (or Optio), who placed the monument to the memory of his friend, is very clear."

No. II. is a fragment of a stone, on which is the representation of *Animo Libenti Trajanus*; but to what intent Trajan's willing mind was employed on this occasion, we are to lament its mutilated state precludes all possibility of conjecture.

No. III. is part of a brick, two inches in thickness, with two pointed edges resembling the teeth of a saw: in the centre, in relief, is *LEG. II AVG.* denoting the work of the second Augustan legion. What was the original use or design is difficult to determine, as all histories of Roman antiquities (that I can find) bear no description or resemblance of its *similitudo*" (likeness of its likeness).

283. *A Tour throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire, comprehending a general Survey of the Picturesque Scenery, Remains of Antiquity, historical Events, peculiar Manufactures, and commercial Situations, of that interesting Portion of the British Empire. By J. T. Barber. Illustrated with a Map, and Twenty Views, engraved from Drawings by the Author.*

WE are here going over again much of the same ground as we traversed in the

the preceding Article; but with a traveller as far superior to the former as elegant plates and unaffected narrative are to turgid detail.

Mr. Barber professes to have selected from the best authorities an account of those few parts which he had not an opportunity of visiting, in order that the work may exhibit a general survey of Southern Cambria. The plates exhibit Tintern abbey, *Kidwelly*, *Llan-fopham*, *Manorbier*, *Caern*, and *Pembroke* castles, *St. Dogmael's* priory, *Kilgarran* castle, *The Devil's Bridge*, Falls of the *Mynach*, *Dinorwic*, *Careg-cannon* castles, *Margam* abbey, *Caerphilly*, *Ragland*, *Chepstow*, castles; View from *Piercefield*; View on the *Wye*; *Lanthyony* abbey; *Goodrich* castle; and are executed by *Pickett*, *Alkin*, jun. *Jeakes*, *Bluck*; the majority by the latter. These are the descriptions of a country that reflect credit on the Traveller, and light on the Reader; beyond the flashes of half novelists, half tourists, half picturesque artists, where slipperiness predominates, and knowledge is brought into contempt.

224. *The living Redeemer the Support of the suffering, and the Triumph of the dying, Believer. A Sermon; occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Anne Dawkins, Bristol. Delivered after her Interment, Lord's Day, March 10, 1805. By Henry Perkins. Published by particular Desire.*

THE words of Job, xix. 25, commented on in a diffuse enthusiastic jargon. Mr. P. had the decency to avoid frequent visits to this good lady, "because he would not go in the way of another; her pastor should have room to visit her; and, if he felt impediments, or even as they in *Is. lxx. 5*, I would not prevent him. You know that many times, and in many instances, I kept from persons and places, to leave them to him. You will excuse my silence on such unpleasant, but now unavoidable, subjects. Many things done I cannot reconcile with any principle I am now acquainted with in the religion or ministry of Christ. If a cause not Christ's need *sick* support, and will account for *such* acts, I leave the actors to do it as their concern. I was sent for a long time after, and assured no pastor had been near her before I would go. I am not to explain why no pastor went. I went; asked if she had not been visited by him; being told *no*, I supposed it my duty, and renewed our former con-

versation." (p. 23.) "As to her last moments;—about two hours before visibly taken for death, I was sitting on the bed-side, and my hand in her's. Instantly she said to me, 'Open the door, some one is at it.' I said no one is there; but she stood to it there was, and I opened it at her request. 'Walk in,' she said; and, as if to let a person come to her, put me aside, saying, 'Stand by, let them come,' and, lifting up her eyes with evident joy (as I turned and gazed on her with unutterable feelings), she said to whatever it was she saw, 'Wait for me, I am coming.' She was perfectly sensible. Reason seemed very clear, and ideas strong indeed! It was no delirium. Abraham had angels. Lot was dragged from ruin by them; and they minister to saints. I cannot deny, but fully believe it spiritual intercourse in her case. The reader of Dr. Doddridge, in his Life of Col. Gardiner, the Rev. I. Newton, in his Life of Mr. Grimshaw, knows they have freed this from all need of apology." (p. 35.) If this good woman was not in a delirium half an hour before she rattled in her throat, and two hours before "one very gentle breathing was her last, and dismissed her spirit to glory," all sensible people will naturally conclude her confessor was, and still is, in a state of delirium; for he concludes with observing, "This serious, reasonable, regular conduct, numbers in our world call *Morality*; and who can doubt but *Morality* pleases God, who hates sin! you cannot in this state, as you are not advanced far enough to see through the cheat. If men cover such a conduct with the name of *Holiness*, the cheat is still thicker, and more difficult to see through. Conscience enforces *Holiness* as pleasing to God; as, without it, no one can see God. Thus poor souls are led to think God demands this of them, if they would be saved; but (what will you think of me when I tell you) this is not God's way, but the devil's. He would have you take this road, if you must have religion. He would rather you should go on quietly in open profaneness, as mankind do; but if that is too dirty, then you must work hard in this way, which as surely leads to hell. Strange as it may seem to you, what is commonly called *Morality*, and by some *Holiness*, is the greatest wickedness, and ruin of man. Under this serious pretence,

men act out of the highest enmity of their hearts against God; they set themselves to find out a better way of their own to God's favour than Christ, who is God's way. They oppose and reject Christ for works. They go about to establish their own righteousness, and submit not to the righteousness of God; they despise and reject it. To this high point runs man's enmity to God, and shews itself more than any way in this business. Thus you see what is usually called morality and good is daring rebellion against God. It is impious opposition to God, though some think such working is right and good, and do it to please God with it. This very way of good works was the ruin of the Jews. Priests were instituted, and deluded the people from and against Christ. 'What,' say some, 'are not decent, moral, virtuous, unspotted characters most likely to attain God's favour? Certainly they are!' I reply, your sentence and Christ's differ. You have a better opinion of human excellence than he had. There stand a class of priests and spotless moralists! here a clan of publicans and harlots. These, says Christ, enter the kingdom of heaven before you moralists! He is judge! Do you think they worked to merit heaven? but now men look to Christ's merits for heaven; and their own virtue and holiness, sought by working and striking, is only to afford ground to believe Christ and his merits belong to us. This is the common opinion, and it is a mere shift." (p. 38.) These are the shameful encouragements to vice which this system holds out, under the miserable pretence of sending men to GLORY. This is the slander which St. Paul complained of, that "some affirmed that he said, 'Let us do evil, that good may come, whose condemnation is just.'" This is the doctrine of Popery, merits of saints, and absolution through it; but not the doctrine of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. (Compare P. Q. p. 918.)

285. *The Horrors of the Negro Slavery, existing in the West India Islands, irrefragably demonstrated, from official Documents, recently presented to the House of Commons.*

THE last, but not least, strong appeal to humanity against the treatment of Negroes in the island of Barbadoes; where the laws admit of pecuniary

commutation for the most wanton murder of these poor wretches, and British Governors are afraid to contradict the House of Assembly on these cases.

286. *An Essay on the Principles and Origin of Sovereign Power. By a Dignitary of the Church. Translated from the French, with a Preface and Appendix.*

THE original was reviewed in our vol. LXXIV. p. 755, with approbation. "An attentive perusal of the interesting work impressed the mind of the Translator with the fullest conviction of its political and moral importance to the welfare of society. The Author, unfettered by systems, and unawed by any authority, thinks for himself, and proceeds in a new path, illuminated by the light of revelation and reason. If some of his opinions are novel, they will never be found devoid of interest. His are conclusive, because they rest not on theological scepticism and hypothetical assumptions, but are the direct results of experience and recorded truths. He pursues falsehood through the tortuous passages of delirium and vain theories, and points out Religion holding up a torch that exposes the intricate mazes of the philosophical labyrinth of error. The hypotheses of Hobbes, Montesquieu, and Rousseau, he attacks happily, and, in a train of clear and conclusive arguments, demonstrates their futility, and proves their weakness, fallacy, and inconsistency. With these philosophers, Locke had in a great degree supported the system of a chimerical state of nature prior to the foundation of society, where man is supposed independent of all control, and left without guidance, abandoned to the evil influence of his passions. Our Author shews, that publicists have represented man as passing through two successive states, where there could have been no such succession, from their placing him in a state of imaginary nature, which never existed anterior to that of society. He saps the foundation of the antisocial doctrine of the sovereignty of the people; and establishes his position satisfactorily, that this mischievous dogma is completely at variance with historical tradition and revealed truth." (v.—vii.) He traces sovereignty to its genuine source, and finds the patriarchal power to be the original authority emanating from the Deity.

Duty. To avoid blending notes illustrative of those written by the Author, the Translator has subjoined an Appendix, derived from various sources of information, conversation, reflection, or reading. Buonaparte is treated as a tool of Talleyrand and Sieves, when they found the weakness of an ineffectual *Directory*. His picture is drawn in striking colours, and a corresponding character of the French, from the celebrated Mably's *Oeuvres completes*. Many good observations respecting our own country are interspersed in the Preface by the Translator, who concludes: "We offer this work to the publick, whose discerning good sense will point out to them, that it is happily calculated to place the genuine rights and privileges of man in the natural, religious, and moral light, in which alone they can be viewed with truth, in opposition to the wild and dangerous theories of the philosopher, *verum cupidi novarum*. It lays asleep, we trust, for ever, 'the *majority of the people*;' a doctrine, the evil tendency of which, if the people thoroughly understood, they would be ready to reject with just abhorrence, as destructive of their welfare and happiness."

287. *Examen Critique de la Revolution Francoise, considere comme Systeme Politique.* Par M. d'Outrement, Conseiller de Grande Chambre au Parlement de Paris.

THIS writer concurs in idea with the preceding; but has yet published only the first book of his work.

288. *Further Thoughts on the present State of public Opinion: being a Continuation of a timely Appeal to the Common Cause of the People of Great Britain in general, and of the Inhabitants of Buckinghamshire in particular, on the present Situation of Affairs.* By J. Penn, Esq.

WE are sorry to observe, that, notwithstanding the analysis prefixed to these "Further Thoughts," we cannot comprehend their meaning better than that of the "Timely Appeal." (See vol. LXIX. p. 873.) "The chief subject of the present work is introduced (p. 27) by minutely describing an opinion of the character and merits of Burke, to which, besides the obligations of all to him, the Author's family boasts particular ones in former justice done by him to the proprietary

governments, particularly Pennsylvania, which recommended the demonstration of respect for which the present opportunity offers;" the writer commenting on Mr. B.'s philosophy, and applying his system to taste as well as morals. "In the work Mr. P. was induced to publish not long ago, by a consideration of the present state of things in this country, he endeavoured to shew in one view all the most popular political opinions which existed; and he thinks the reader of it may himself infer them to have emanated from that dangerous *Spirit of censure*, which still threatens the subversion of every civil and ecclesiastical establishment of Europe, and which it has been the employment of the French philosophers, for half a century, to kindle and direct." Of this work he has given an analysis at the end of the present, and he announces (p. 108) "a work, far advanced, called 'Beaconsfield Evenings;' being fictitious dialogues between Burke and his son, resembling lectures, in which I have founded the art of poetry upon the treatise of the Sublime and Beautiful. As in this work I think I shall have cleared Burke in philosophy, so I shall, I doubt not, myself in criticism from every possible suspicion of an attachment to theory; and it will be seen how far my opinion can be thought dogmatical. It ought to be recollected, by some who have the habit of blaming things properly which are too theoretical, that a system of thinking does not deserve that epithet as such, nor even for any thing philosophical in its appearance, but simply for inability to stand the test of induction."

289. *The proper Improvement of divine Chastening recommended to national Attention, in a Sermon preached at Clapham, March 12, 1800: being the Day appointed for a general Fast.* By T. Urrwick.

THOSE who consider this discourse, from Heb. iii. 5. as a model of pulpit eloquence among the dissenters, must regard it only for its *simplicity*; and in this qualification we never read its fellow. It is deficient even in grammar. "He can[not] at any time turn," &c. (p. 8.) He calls *Great Britain* a child of God, mistaking a place for a person: We cannot, however, but approve his remonstrance, when his "worthy friend, who importunately directed this sermon

to the press," that many, who "talk of the burthen of taxes under which they labour, lament that hereby their conveniences and amusements are curtailed, offended that they cannot have the wonted gratification of their appetites, fretful at being detained at home, instead of wandering about upon parties of amusement." (17.) He "does not at all believe, that the scarcity is increased by the wickedness of dealers in corn." (26.) We think, whatever he thought in March, present circumstances must have altered his opinion. He recommends loyalty to our excellent constitution and firm attachment to our king, on account of his private virtues, as well as his public dignity, and inculcates the worshipped fear and the thought of Deity, attention to public worship, and every devotional intercourse with the Deity, on which he offers good remarks, in the stiffest phraseology. "The Author has only published the substance of what was delivered from the pulpit."

290. *The Importance of the Promises of God concerning the Salvation of the Heathen: a Sermon preached before the Netherlands Missionary Society at Rotterdam. By the Rev. Matthias Jorissen, Minister at the Hague. Translated from the Dutch.*

THIS discourse has been eminently useful in Holland, in promoting the missionary cause; and in the hope of its producing the same good effect in Britain, the Rev. Dr. Wernick, minister of the Dutch church in London, was requested, by some of the directors of the Missionary Society, to translate it into English. The importance of the subject no one can deny: the difficulty and the objections arise from the mode of conducting missions, which we are willing to hope are better pursued by the Hollanders than by the English.

291. *A Letter from a Country Vicar to the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. S. Horsley, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, inviting his Lordship to a Reconsideration of 1 Peter, iii, 18, 19, 20; and offering a more clear and consistent Interpretation of that Passage of sacred Scripture, than is to be found in a Sermon lately published, and affixed to a Second Edition of his Lordship's Person of Hoses.*

THIS writer, who dates from Bedford, near Morpeth, and prints at Carr. Mac. November, 1805.

Newcastle, is afraid that the Bishop's interpretation of that passage of Scripture, on which the Romanists have built their purgatory, may tend to lead us back to Popery. He himself refers this preaching "to the souls of men who were alive and on the earth during the preaching of Christ, by or in the spirit, through the instrumentality of his servant Noah, during 120 years." There is, in our opinion, no danger of falling into the Popish error of purgatory, or the professed one of soul-sleeping, if we do not adopt the opinion of this writer.

292. *The White Devil, or the Hypocrite exposed: together with a Warning to Professors. By J. White, M. G.*

BY this new denomination of his Satanic Majesty, we apprehend, is meant his appearance "as an Angel of Light." It is certainly as great a degradation of him from that scripture appellation as when we call him, in common language, Old Nick. But as there is nothing new in this tract, we shall dwell no longer on it.

293. *A Sermon on the religious Advantages afforded by the Church of England to the Members of her Communion; preached at St. Mary le Bow, on St. Mark's Day, April 5, 1805, in conformity with the Will of the late Mr. Hutchins. By the Rev. Thomas White, A. M. of Queen's College, Oxford, and Minister of Welbeck Chapel, St. Mary-le-bone.*

IT is no easy matter to handle frequently such a subject as is here proposed. The preacher, however, has acquitted himself very well from Jude xx. 21.

294. *A great Work described and recommended, in a Sermon preached on Wednesday, May 15, 1805, at the Rev. Mr. Thorpe's Meeting-house, in New-court, Carey-street, London, before the Members of the Sunday School Union. By Jabez Bunting. Published at Request.*

THE Sunday School Union consists of teachers, and others, actively engaged in Protestant Sunday schools, both members of the Established Church and of the several denominations of Evangelical Dissenters and Methodists. The author has the honour to belong to the late Mr. Wesley's chapel. He adopts the language of Nehemiah vi. 9: "I am doing a great work."

work;" which, though spoken of rebuilding Jerusalem, after the return from the captivity, may be applied to any other interesting occasion. Allowance being made for the preacher's particular religious sentiments, the discourse may have its use.

295. *The divine Visitation considered, in a Sermon preached on the Fast Day, February 20, 1805.*

THIS anonymous preacher recommends repentance and reformation, as well as gratitude to God, that we have not been punished as our sins deserve. Text, Jeremiah v. 9.

296. *The scriptural Analogy and Concordance of St. Paul and St. James on Christian Faith: a Sermon preached May 9, 1805, in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Reading, at the Visitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Berks, by the Rev. Arthur Onslow, D. D. Dean of Worcester, and Archdeacon of Berks.*

THE preacher gives a brief view of the question which agitated, and still agitates, the Christian world, and on which volumes have been written; and from Rom. xii. 6, points out the doctrines which the clergy should inculcate.

297. *Tracts on East India Affairs; on Collegium Bengalenfe, a Latin Poem, with an English Translation; and a Dissertation on the best Means of civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India, and of dispersing of the Light of the Christian Religion through the Eastern World. By George Chapman, LL.D.*

THE author is encouraged to publish these tracts from an advertisement for such in the Edinburgh papers. We wish we could add our applause to any other that may have been bestowed on his labours.

298. *A few plain Reasons, shewing why the Society for the Suppression of Vice has directed its Attention to those criminal Offences, which are chiefly committed by the lower Order of the Community.*

WE and our correspondents have frequently given reasons for disapproving the principle of this Society, which, in some instances, we have seen suffering its members to pursue an indiscriminate mode of suppression, which must render them obnoxious to the discerning publick, and finally end in their own subversion.

299. *The Minister's Farewell to his People; or, the Pastor taking Leave of his People: a Sermon preached at White-chapel, Leeds, August 18, 1805. By George Wilton.*

OUR pastor, disclaiming the use of compliments as seldom sincere, takes his farewell, after thirteen years' ministry, with the text 2 Cor. xiii. 11, with a review of what he has inculcated in them, and an exhortation to them, to review their improvement of it. Mr. W. seems to be of the Methodist connexion. The motives for his retiring do not appear.

300. *An Exhortation to the Duty of Catechizing; with Observations on the Excellency of the Church Catechism. By Edward Pearson, B. D. Rector of Rempton, Nottinghamshire.*

WE agree with Mr. P. and Mr. Addison's father, whose authority he quotes in his title-page, that the exercise of proper catechizing, or instructing youth in the principles of Religion, is essential to the keeping up a sense of Religion. These reflections were suggested by the inattention of his own parishioners to catechizing, which he ascribes to the prevalence of Calvinistic doctrines, inculcating the unnecessary of infirmation where the state of men's souls is already predetermined. The Lambeth or Calvinistic sticks, and the five points containing the distinguishing tenet of Arminianism, are annexed to this useful little tract.

301. *Three plain Reasons against separating from the Established Church. By Edward Pearson, B. D. Rector of Rempton, Nottinghamshire.*

THESE reasons are unity among Christians, uniformity of public worship, and obedience to our civil rulers.

302. *A short Account of the Settlement, Production, and Commerce, of Prince of Wales's Island, in the Straits of Malacca. By Sir George Leith, Bart. Major 17th Foot, and late Lieutenant-Governor.*

SIR George takes up the history of its first settlement in 1786 by Mr. Light, by purchase of the king of Queedah, who afterwards, finding its trade injured his revenues, attempted to dispossess the English of it; but Captain Light was before-hand with him, and destroyed his fleet, and reduced him to terms of a stipulated payment; and his successor, Major M. Do-

noid, was protected from a French frigate by two of our men-of-war. A fleet intended against Manilla was well supplied here by his previous arrangements. He was succeeded by the present baronet, 1800. Sir Home Popham, then Mr. P. was here in 1791; and we have reviewed his narrative p. 640. Sir George Leith states the improvements made under his administration, but condemns the expensive and useless fort, while he commends the harbours and excellent timber. Among the various inhabitants here are between 5 and 6000 Chinese, "a quiet industrious people, who have proved a most valuable acquisition to this settlement, which, without them, would have little or no cultivation." (p. 48.) The few Malays are an indolent, vindictive, and treacherous people. The population of the island may be rated at 12000. The productions are pepper, beetle-nut, cocoa-nut, coffee, sugar, cotton, paddy, ginger, yams, sweet potatoes, and great variety of vegetables and fruits, all natives; and cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, pimento, &c. from the Moluccas and Eastern Isles. There are tin mines. The lieutenant-governor's first care was to acquire the cession of a tract of land on the continent from the king of Queedah, which has already been peopled and cultivated. A code of laws has been recommended, the building of a church, and the ascertaining the duties. Nothing could be expected but to defray the expences of the island, which has now been settled 18 years, and is proper for a port in the Straits of Malacca for commercial purposes.

303. *Footsteps of Blood, or the March of the Republicans; being a Display of the horrid Cruelties and unexampled Enormities committed by the French Republican Armies in all Parts of the World.*

DISGUSTING as this register of enormities must be to the civilized world, they cannot be too much and too frequently held up to their recollection.

304. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. Feb. 20, 1805, being the Day appointed by His Majesty to be observed as a General Fast. By the Rev. Manley Wood, A. M. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

BY the example of good Jehoshaphat

(2 Chron. xx. 30), who turned to the Lord when assailed by a combination of powerful enemies, the preacher encourages his countrymen to make the same experiment. "To yield, with tame submission, to the inordinate passions or desires of the disturbers of public peace, decorum, and order, would be only to encourage a repetition of these disorders; and as vice, which at first sight is so disgusting, becomes less so by being frequently seen, those passions and desires would at length become habitual, and the ends of the creation, in which not the least disorder, or want of connexion and harmony, is perceptible, would be ultimately annihilated." To yield to lawless invaders would be to court invasion; to resist them with the most uniform and steady perseverance and courage, is to make them yield obedience to the usages of society established upon the basis of divine revelation and human prudence. To defend our religious principles, which are our connexion with the Deity, to maintain our liberty and independence, which, next to that connexion, are the chief blessings which heaven has bestowed upon us, are causes which have a noble source; the former evinces our gratitude to the Divinity, and the latter shews what a sense we entertain of the value of his gifts, and how highly we prize them. When, therefore, we are threatened with an attack, it is time to cry, 'to your tents, O Israel;' and to resist the enemy, who would destroy not only the body, but the soul." (p. 19.) Mr. W. tracing the annals of British history, recites examples of exemplary deliverance from our inveterate enemies, and particularly how, "in the bosom of the deep, and the land of Egypt, our God espoused our cause;" and we have a recent instance how eminently this was done, by directing the same victorious hands, and crowning them with a success immediately divine. This discourse is judicious and animated.

305. *A short View of the chief Arguments against the Catholic Petition now before Parliament, and of the Answers to them; in a Letter to a Member of the House of Commons. By the Rev. John Milner, D. D. F. S. A. Soc. Acad. Cath.*

THIS pamphlet coming before us at a late period after the question had been discussed and dismissed, it is unnecessary

necessary for us to do more than notice it as the production of a writer who loves to have the last word.

306. *Outline of a Plan for reducing the Poor's Rate, and amending the Condition of the Aged and Unfortunate, including those of the Naval and Military Departments. In a Letter to the Right Hon. George Bole, occasioned by his Observations on the Poor Laws.* By John Bone.

MR. R.'s plan is reviewed p. 441. The present is to recommend the Philanthropic Society, and the various other theories which good men have framed in their closets, but which have fallen to pieces in the application.

307. *The History of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. To which is added, a Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Charity, in the Parish Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, on May 1, 1805.* By Robert Hawker, D. D. Vicar of Charles, Plymouth.

WE would by no means be understood to include this Asylum among the visionary charities of the present day. The list of objects relieved by it is, with the Rules of the Society, annexed to this History; and the preacher has not intermixed in the Sermon too much of those opinions which drew on him the indignation of the Historian of Deyon, to the interruption of his own great undertaking.

308. *A second Warning to Christian Professors; occasioned by some Passages in the first, containing injurious Reflections on Protestant Dissenters. In five Letters to the Rev. Rowland Hill.*

THE Printer and the Press (Mr. Flower, at Harlow) are sufficiently expressive of the tendency of this publication, which is a defence of the Independent church and the particular Baptists, who are not strait laced enough in their doctrines or practice for Mr. Hill, to whom they here give a *Rowland for his Oliver*; and with this we shall let the controversy rest, which otherwise would soon lull us to sleep.

310. *An Essay towards a connected Elucidation of the Prophetical Part of the Apocalypse; compiled, with the Help of some original Communications, by Stephen Morell, of Little Baddow, Essex.*

AFTER some preliminary observations in favour of the genuineness of the Apocalypse, against Michaelis, Mr.

Morall proceeds to state, with diffidence, the application of the prophetic visions contained in the Apocalypse to those great historical events to which they are supposed to refer, avoiding, except where absolutely needful, any observations on the scenery of the book. A few illustrative remarks, together with a table and a map, explanatory of the arrangement and specific objects of the prophecy, are inserted in an Appendix. The editor has merely stated, with a very few exceptions, the opinion of others, principally collected from an original MS. unexpectedly put into his hands. He therefore does not deem himself accountable for every opinion that is introduced into this Essay. It may be naturally expected that some parts should appear less satisfactory than others; yet as a whole it is hoped that it will not be thought altogether unworthy of notice. Preface. After the overthrow of the Turkish empire, probably in 1844 or 1848, infidelity will still make attacks on the Gospel in the form of unclean spirits. "If we examine the features of modern Infidelity, we may, perhaps, discover a fair illustration of the representation. In a neighbouring country, we have witnessed its extraordinary rapid progress, evidently not by the influence of fair and honest means, but by the aid of a fanatical zeal too natural to men just emerging from the dark cells of Popery, and through the instrumentality of men whose profligacy, and whose ignorance both of the evidences and tenets of Christianity, should have admonished them at least to have remained in silence and obscurity." (p. 94.)

"We have ventured a supposition that the reign of the ten-horned beast may terminate about the year 2000, or, calculating from the revival of the imperial dignity, 2060; but, if it be admitted that his authority commenced when the Pope first usurped the dukedom of Rome in 727, the signal visitation upon that city may be expected about 1987; or, if we calculate by Julian years, 1969. We can merely give the several statements, leaving the reader to judge for himself as to their proper application. After all the changes and affliction of this period, we find the same lamentations repeated, which were made in former cases, that men remain incorrigible. When the state of things is such as to resist all hopes of amendment, the conduct of Providence

dence is justified in effecting that complete extermination which appears to be represented in some of the following chapters. As the principal object of this little attempt was to state, with diffidence, the correspondence between the representations of the prophecy and such events as have already transpired, the Editor hopes to be forgiven for having proceeded, in some of his last pages, beyond his assigned limits, which, indeed, the form and connexion of the several visions seemed to render unavoidable." (p. 103.)

To those who study the chain of divine prophecy, this essay will not be without its use.

309. *Theology in Miniature; or a Sketch of the Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity. Designed for young Persons.*

BRIEF and orthodox.

310. *A Second Edition of "The Statement," "The Address," and "The Remarks" on the "Counter-Statement," relative to a late Withdrawal from a Dissenting Independent Congregation; with a Postscript by the Writer of the Statement.*

THIS, and two or three other pamphlets on the same subject, have lain on our table for some months, as we hesitated whether they were of sufficient importance for notice; and, perhaps, it would have been better for all parties, if they had neither solicited our opinion, or that of the publick. They relate to a quarrel, which appears to have arisen from a custom among some classes of the Dissenters, of requiring testimonials of pious and moral conduct, before the members of one meeting can be admitted into another; but the manner in which this quarrel has been conducted, although the combatants place themselves in a very serious attitude, and pelt one another with texts of Scripture, will, we apprehend, tend more to amusement than edification. A Mr. Ryland had for some years been a member of the church, as it is called, in East-cheap, but finding it inconvenient to come from his house at Clumberwell to attend this church, he determined to join the church of a Mr. Collyer at Peckham, and gave notice of this to Mr. Clayton, pastor of the church of East-cheap, and demanded a few lines from him to Mr. Collyer, by way of testimonials. Mr. Clayton thought proper to decline this, until he should

call the church together, and Mr. Ryland declined summoning the church; but, while matters were in this state, Mr. Collyer consented to accept Mr. Ryland as a member of his church, without any testimonials. Here the matter might have rested; had not Mr. Clayton, in one of his letters to Mr. Ryland, thrown out some reflections on the behaviour of Mrs. Ryland, which this indignant lady insisted upon having explained, and demanded a call of the church of East-cheap. The church accordingly met, and passed a resolution of a retrospective kind against the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Ryland, which, in Mr. Ryland's opinion, rendered the present publication absolutely necessary. The most interesting part of it is Mrs. Ryland's address to Mr. Clayton, which is written with uncommon spirit, though perhaps not without a dash of the bitterness of "enraged woman."

The resolution of the church dealt in generals; but the subsequent correspondence unfolds the crimes of this unhappy couple, which consist of the following items:—1. Frequenting the Theatre: 2. Going to Vauxhall: 3. Dancing and cards: 4. Sabbath-breaking: 5. Gaiety: 6. Light reading, and useless impertinent curiosity: 7. Swearing in Mr. R.'s family: 8. Irreverence at public worship: 9. Their making the house of God a nursery for infants: And, 10thly, That Mr. R. was once wicked enough to intimate that he could join in communion with the Church of England.

Of these charges, Mr. Ryland denies some positively, and others he admits in a small degree; as, that, in the course of twenty years, he had been four or five times at the Theatre; that he was once at Vauxhall; and once had a meeting of young people at his house in the country, and actually did borrow a pair of card-tables, and probably the cards themselves, to entertain the dowagers of the party. He admits also one act of sabbath-breaking, namely, returning to town on a sabbath evening; and, as to gaiety, confesses that his family have been guilty of being dressed when they went to dine with a large party. These admissions, some of our readers may think, tend to soften matters wonderfully; but Mr. R. has thought proper to strengthen his cause by recrimination. For example, he mentions another member of Mr. Clayton's church

(not yet expelled), who returned to town once on a sabbath noon, and once on a sabbath afternoon, and on both occasions from that wicked place Ramsgate. Gaiety in dress, too, he allows; but quotes, as justifiable precedents, the "pastor's coat cut in the very newest fashion, his cravat tied in the smartest trim, and his hair arranged altogether in style." Here is a precious example! But, what is worse, poor Mrs. Clayton, the pastor's lady, who appears hitherto as quiet as Mrs. Trulliber in Joseph Andrews, is brought on the scene to exhibit her wig—"a brown curled wig, à la mode;" and, with respect to light reading and impertinent curiosity, this same lady, we are told, "cannot live without reading a very scurrilous, indelicate, and profane newspaper."

Such is the outline of this contemptible controversy, contemptible in the avowed causes, and yet more so in the manner in which it has been aggravated, by vulgar recrimination and rancour.

311. *A Vindication of the Modern History of Hindostan, from the gross Misrepresentations and illiberal Strictures of the Edinburgh Reviewers.* By the Author.

WE have no hesitation in saying, that, if a vindication can be considered as required, Mr. Maurice has completely succeeded in it. In answer to an illiberal sneer against him, "for writing on a subject of which he had no knowledge," this author gives the following rapid but satisfactory outline of his authorities: "Nor are those materials, after all this idle gaseonade about Eastern languages and science, either few in number, or deficient in point of importance and authenticity. They are not, indeed, Sanscrit authorities; but who is there, except Mr. Wilkins in Europe, and two or three Asiatic students, that know any thing of Sanscrit, at least sufficiently so to present the public with a history of India from native sources? In this great dearth of Indian knowledge I had flattered myself, that the names of authors of such universal and deserved celebrity in the path of Asiatic history, as Abulfeda, whose esteemed Moslem Annals have been given us in an elegant translation, by the learned Reiske, in five quarto volumes, and which, with Ebnagim's Saracenic History, translated by Sirpe-

nins, are cited in almost every page, posterior to the commencement of the Hejira, to correct or confirm the statements in Ferishta; of which I deeply regret we have no more accurate translation, and shall be very much obliged to these learned Persic scholars, when they are pleased to indulge us with a better. Mirkhond, the Persian historian, an authentic translation of whose valuable work has been lately published at Vienna; under the title of "*Historia Regum Persarum, post firmanum in Regno Illamismum*," bringing that history down to the year of Christ 1150. This, with Stephen's General History of that country from the same Mirkhond, was amply sufficient for my purpose of detailing the events that beset the Persian empire, in the early annals of the Hejira; which events, as well as the conquests of the Arabians recorded by Abulfeda, and Professor Ockley, in his History of the Saracens, though deemed irrelevant by the Reviewer, were absolutely necessary to be narrated, on account of their influence on the affairs of India, afterwards successively conquered by these Arab and Persian invaders of the higher Asia: Ebn Abdollatif, author of the *Lebtarikh*, translated into Latin, and published in Thievenot. Ulug Beg, whose *Epochæ Celebriores* of the great Asiatic Empires, were so highly important for the elucidation of their intricate Chronology. Of Abulfargius, author of the History of the Arabian Dynasties, with Pocock's Supplement to those Dynasties. Of Abulghazi Bahadur, whose History of the Tartars is the only authentic one on record. The History of Gengis Khan, compiled from Fadlallah, Abulcair, and other Oriental writers, by M. De Le Croiz, the elder. Sherifeddin and Arabshah's History of Timur Beg, with Professor White's Institutes of that renowned chieftain. Ebn Haukal's Oriental Geography given us by Ouseley. Al Edrisi, the Nubian Geographer. *Anciennes Relations* of Renaudot. *Travels in India* of Marco Paulo. The *Ayren Akhery*, Asiatic Researches, Massizi Historia India, De Laet's *Indiæ Vera*. Gladwin's Translation from Persian MSS. of the Reigns of Jehanguir, Shah Jehan, and Anrangzeb. Scott's History of Dekkan from Ferishta—the translated work of Golam Hossain, the geographical works of Rennel, together with all

all those writers and travellers enumerated in a former page as illustrative of the events of the two last centuries—I had, I say, flattered myself, that the very considerable catalogue of authors cited or referred to in almost every page of the history, procured by me for the purpose, and most of them with extreme difficulty, and at an enormous expence, would have sheltered me from the charge of inadequacy on the score of materials, at least for what I *bond fide* undertook to perform, and have disarmed the fury of the most ferocious of the critic tribe." (P. 77.)

We are perfectly convinced, that this attack upon Mr. M. by thus calling him forth in his own defence, will ultimately prove of the greatest service to his work; which will be, as it deserves, in the hand of every person who shall hereafter visit India, with a liberal desire for the knowledge suited to that situation.

512. *Memoirs of Charles Macklin, Comedian, with the Dramatic Characters, Manners, Anecdotes, &c. of the Age in which he lived: forming an History of the Stage during almost the whole of the last Century: and a Chronological List of all the Parts played by him.*

THE principal part of this narrative has, it seems, before appeared in the *European Magazine*; but it has such an air of authenticity, is written with so much vivacity, and communicates so many interesting anecdotes of the principal characters of the drama, that we are glad to see the whole collected in this form. Our extract shall be from one of the most whimsical and eccentric of all the parts that Macklin acted. "What induced him to quit the Stage, in the full vigour of fame and constitution, was one of those schemes which he had long previously indulged himself in, of suddenly making his fortune by the establishment of a tavern and coffee-house in the Piazza, Covent-garden; to which he afterwards added a school of oratory, upon a plan hitherto unknown in England, founded upon the Greek, Roman, French, and Italian Societies, under the title of 'The British Institution.' The first part of this plan was opened on the 11th of March, 1754, by a public ordinary (which was to be continued every day at four o'clock, price three shillings), where every person was permitted to drink

port, claret, or whatever liquor he should choose. A bill of fare, we must confess, very encouraging, even in those times, and which, from its cheapness and novelty, drew a considerable resort of company for some time. As curiosity must not be a little excited to know something of Macklin in this new light of a tavern-keeper, we have it in our power, partly, to gratify them [it], on the authority of a literary gentleman now living, who often formed one of the ordinary during the course of the first season; and his relation is as follows: Dinner being announced, by public advertisement, to be ready at four o'clock, just as the clock had struck that hour, a large tavern bell, which he had affixed to the top of the house, gave notice of its approach. This bell continued ringing for about five minutes: the dinner was then ordered to be dressed; and in ten minutes afterwards it was set upon the table: after which the outer room door was ordered to be shut, and no other guest admitted. Macklin himself always brought in the first dish, dressed in a full suit of clothes, &c. with a napkin slung across his left arm. When he placed the dish on the table, he made a low bow, and retired a few paces back towards the sideboard, which was laid out in a very superb style, and with every possible convenience that could be thought of. Two of his principal waiters stood beside him; and one, two, or three more, as occasion required them. He had trained up all his servants several months before for this attendance, and one principal rule (which he laid down as a *sine quâ non*) was, that not one single word was to be spoken by them whilst in the room, except when asked a question by one of the guests. The ordinary, therefore, was carried on by signs previously agreed upon; and Macklin, as principal waiter, had only to observe when any thing was wanted or called for, to communicate a sign, which the waiters immediately understood, and complied with. Thus was dinner entirely served up, and attended to, on the side of the house, all in dumb shew. When dinner was over, and the bottles and glasses all laid upon the table, Macklin, quitting his former situation, walked gravely up to the front of the table, and bowed, that all things were found agreeable; after which,

which, he passed the bell-rope round the back of the chair of the person who happened to sit at the head of the table, and, making a low bow at the door, retired. Though all this had the shew of a formality seemingly touching too much on the freedom of social meeting, it appeared to have a general good effect: the company not only saw it as a thing to which they had not been accustomed; but it gave them by degrees, from the example of taciturnity, a certain mixture of temper and moderation in their discourse; and it was observed, that there were fewer wrangles and disputes at this ordinary, during the time Macklin kept it, than could well be expected in places which admitted of so mixed an assembly of people. The company generally consisted of wits, authors, players, templers, and lounging-men of the town."

313. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, Guildford, Surrey, before the Hon. Sir Beaumont Hotham, Knt. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; Charles Runnington, Esq. Sergeant at Law; Judges of Assize; William Borradaile, Esq. High Sheriff; and the Grand Jury; on Thursday, the 2d Day of August, 1804. By the Rev. John Barwis, A. M. Rector of Niton, in the Isle of Wight, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff.*

THIS is the second Assize Sermon published by Mr. Barwis in the same year, and superior to the first. The text is particularly well chosen. "Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts, saying, execute true judgment, and shew mercy and compassions every man to his brother." Zechar. viii. 9. Mr. Barwis takes occasion from it to expatiate on justice and mercy, the nature and connexion of which he ably illustrates. He particularly remarks, that a steady and regular administration of public justice is the best cure for the irregularities of private revenge. To this cause he attributes chiefly the merciful character of our countrymen. "This land has given rise to a very generally prevailing opinion, that the natives of this land are by nature less cruel, less addicted to bloodshed, than those of any other. The remark is true, but not the cause assigned. The merit is not in the men, but in the constitution under which they live. If the dagger of the assassin be unknown,

if the rage of the moment more rarely impel to sanguinary vengeance here than elsewhere, it must be attributed to the well-founded hope, that he who has suffered wrong will find redress. This is the surest preventive of barbarous ferocity of every kind, and is the parent of the most genuine mercy." (P. 12.)

There is undoubtedly truth in this remark, but not without qualification. The considerate and reflecting character of our countrymen is surely the primary cause of this distinction, and has given rise to the very laws which assist and confirm that disposition to mercy. Long before our present constitution was established, the general character of the people was the same; and the History of England is throughout a picture of mildness and humanity, strongly contrasted with the bloody and wanton ferocity which every where marks the civil and religious contentions of our neighbours in France.

314. *The Plague stayed: a Scriptural View of Pestilences, particularly of that dreadful Pestilence, the Small-Pox, with Considerations on the Cow-Pock; in Two Sermons, with copious Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. James Plumptre, M. A. Fellow of Clare-hall.*

THERE is something altogether very peculiar in this publication. Two sermons are here printed, which, in their main substance, are the same; except that the second has a different introduction; and contains some general arguments in favour of inoculation, which were not thought necessary in the first. The former was preached before the University of Cambridge, the latter in a country parish near Cambridge. The same notes and illustrations serve, in a great degree, for both.

To give an exact opinion of them, is by no means easy. They contain much that is sound and useful, respecting the history of the Small-pox, and the recommendation of the Cow-pox; but much also, that is far beyond our comprehension, in other respects. The title-pages, both general and particular, seem to imply, "*scriptural views of the Small-pox*;" and the prophecies are, by some means, very copiously introduced in connexion with it: with what propriety we really cannot see. In a note (p. 27), a fanciful relation

relation between the name of Jenner and the Greek verb *γεννᾶω*, with its derivatives, is said to seem "to be one of those *facts*, to which the thinking mind is fearful of allowing too much or too little moment!" As far as our minds are capable of thinking, we have not a particle of doubt that it should not be allowed the smallest moment whatever. It is a mere pun; and has no more validity for being found in Greek, than if the similarity of sound had happened to be traced in Persian, the language of Ava, or that of New Holland. Yet the piety and good intention of the discourses are admirable; and that which was addressed to a rural congregation would there, doubtless, have a good effect.

315. *War in Disguise; or, the Frauds of the Neutral Flags.*

FROM this interesting pamphlet we shall select a few extracts:

"But, during the last war, and in the present, a far more comprehensive innovation has taken place. France and Holland have totally ceased to trade under their own flags, to or from the ports of any of their colonies; and have apparently assigned the whole of these branches of their commerce to the merchants of neutral states.

"Spain, though with more hesitation, and by gradual advances, has nearly made as entire a transfer of all her trade with her colonies on the Atlantic; and if any reservation now remains, it is in respect of some part only of the specie and bullion, for conveying which, a ship of war or two may be occasionally risked. Even these most valuable exports have been largely intrusted to the neutral flag at Vera-Cruz, Carthagena, La Plata, and other ports; while the still more important commerce of the Havannah, and Cuba in general, has known no other protection.

"Of the French colonies in the Antilles, of Cayenne, and Dutch Guiana, while that country was hostile to us, of the Isles of France and Bourbon, of Batavia, Manilla, and all other Asiatic settlements which have remained under a flag hostile to this country, it may be truly affirmed; that neutrals have been the only carriers. The mercantile colours of their respective countries, and of their confederates, have been absolute strangers in their ports. Even the gum trade of Senegal has been made over to neutrals, and its garbille supplied by them in return.

"But why should I enumerate the particulars of this unprecedented case, when it may be truly affirmed, in few words, that not a single merchant ship, under a flag inimical to Great Britain, now crosses the Equator, or traverses the Atlantic Ocean.

"Though to the generality of my readers this proposition may seem extraordinary, and perhaps too strange to be believed, yet it forms only part of a still more comprehensive and singular truth—with the exception only of a very small portion of the coasting trade of our enemies, not a mercantile sail of any description now enters or clears from their ports in any part of the globe, but under neutral colours. My more immediate business, however, is with that colonial trade, which subsists by our indulgence alone; and which fraud and perjury could not rescue from our cruisers, if we did not forbear to exercise our clear belligerent rights.

"You may make *treaties* with Bonaparte, but you cannot make *peace*. He may sheath the sword, but the olive-branch is not in his power. Austria may have peace with France, Russia may have peace with France, but Great Britain can have no real peace with that power, while the present or any other military usurper brandishes the iron sceptre he has formed, and is in a condition to hope for our ruin.

"Am I asked, What is the insuperable obstacle? I answer, the British constitution. I can repeat, *ex animo*, with the Church, that we are fighting 'for our liberty and our laws;' for I believe that their surrender alone could obtain more than a nominal peace.

"France, under her ancient monarchy, could look across the Straights of Dover without envy or discontent; for her golden chains, burnished as they were by the splendour of genuine royalty, riveted by the gentle hand of Time, and hallowed by a reverence for ancient hereditary right, were worn with pride, rather than humiliation or dislike. The throne stood upon foundations too strong, as its possessors fully thought, to be endangered by the example, or by the contagious sentiment of freedom.

"But can the new dynasty entertain a similar confidence?—Let Bonaparte's conduct and language attest that he, at least, is not so simple. During that brief term of pretended peace, to which he reluctantly submitted, what was his employment out of France, as well as within that country, but the subversion of every thing which approached the nature, or bore the name, of freedom. In his treat-

ment of the little States around him, he was even ostentatious of his contempt of the civil liberty they enjoyed or affected; and he does not scruple now to avow, in the face of Europe, the very principle I am ascribing to him, though in different language, in his apology for his treatment of Genoa and the Italian republic.

"English liberty was happily beyond his reach; and it was necessary to temperize, while a contest with the negroes suspended those preparations for a new war, which he would soon have made in the Western world, and in India; but his *Gazettes* exhibited incessantly not only his hostile mind, but the true cause of its hostility. Our freedom, especially of the freedom of our press, was the subject of bitter invective. By political hints, lectures, and addresses, he laboured incessantly to convince Frenchmen that there is no possible medium in society between anarchy and his own military despotism; but, as the known case of England was an unlucky knot in this theory, which he could not immediately cut asunder with his sword, his next and anxious purpose was to confound our freedom with licentiousness, to render it odious, and to hint, as he broadly did, that it is incompatible with the common peace and security of Europe.

"Had he not even the audacity to remonstrate to His Majesty's government against the freedom of our newspapers, and to demand that our press should be restrained? But we cannot be surprised at this: darkness, as well as chains, is necessary for his system; and, while it is light at Dover, he knows it cannot be quite dark at Calais.

"The enmity of this usurper, then, is rooted in a cause which, I trust, will never be removed, unless by the ruin of his power. He says, 'there is room enough in the world both for himself and us.' 'Tis false; there is not room enough in it for his own despotism, and the liberties of England."

316. *Two Sermons preached in London, by the Rev. William Nicol and the Rev. George Campbell Broadbelt, before the Protestant Union, a Society instituted for the Relief and Support of the Widows and Orphans of Protestant Ministers in Great Britain of every Denomination. To which is added, a List of the Donations and Subscriptions of its Benefactors and Members from its Commencement.*

THIS Society appears, from p. 18, to have been established by J. Hamilton, M. D. London, on the comprehensive plan of embracing Protestant ministers of all denominations. Al-

though no layman can have any beneficial interest in the funds, yet, according to the plan, there must be a great number of laymen constantly in the direction; and it has been proposed by the laity, that, if any minister is so poor that he cannot become a subscriber, his congregation should pay his subscription, which, according to the three classes, is 7l. 17s. 6d. 6l. 6s. or 3l. 3s. per annum; and the first class of subscribers are the most numerous; but only the first of these preachers has subscribed*. "A combination of circumstances too delicate to be mentioned forbid him to state why he belongs not to this society. When originally solicited to administer his services upon this occasion, he started the impropriety of pleading for a cause which he did not by his own conduct enforce; but this very argument was turned against him." (p. 29.) He has larded his discourse with common Latin quotations. In general, every pious minister, when he has an opportunity of so doing, preaches three hours a week to his congregation. In other words, he dispeules the word of God 156 times in the course of 12 months, besides occasional sermons for his brethren. Let a calculation be fairly made what the subscriptions in general of people amount to for each sermon thus dispensed; persons even of affluence and fortune sometimes only subscribe a single guinea! Let, then, this guinea be subdivided into 156 parts, and see whether the meanest labourer in this kingdom has not been better provided for. We suppose no candid man will think, in these dear times, 100l. per annum too much even for a single man, who has to appear as a gentleman, and to support with comfort the character of a minister of Christ." (pp. 27, 28.) We much doubt if the congregations of Protestant Dissenters at a distance from the Metropolis raise so much for their ministers, or if they exceed half the sum; and what is the case of the curates in the Establishment †?

317. *Two*

* Mr. Broadbelt, who is rector of Aston Sandford, and perpetual curate of Loudwater, Bucks, says, in his sermon, p. 75, this is charitably supposed.

† We are well assured that Mr. Day, of Balliol college, Oxford, for 70l. preaches three times every Sunday, at Bengworth, near Evesham, morning, afternoon, and evening,

317. *Two Discourses designed to recommend a general Observance of the Lord's Supper.* By T. Drummmond.

WHO this writer is, whether clerk or layman, we know not. One thing we know, that his flippancy and self-sufficiency are manifest. "The occasions on which the following discourses were written are explained by the subject itself; and the inducement to obtrude them before the publick is suppressed, because it has an individual more than a general relation. The diversity of opinion on religious subjects is so universal, that *perfect uniformity of sentiment* is not to be found in any religious society. They who are not bound by restrictions to support any particular plan, enjoy a perfect liberty in their search after truth; but, as all objects are more or less perceptible according to the number of those which intervene and the position of the observer, so a clear and distinct vision of Truth is *dependent* on the *absence* of delusion and prejudice, and the opportunity of receiving satisfactory information: hence the various shades of theological opinion, which are apparent amongst *denominated* Christians. With respect to the numerous friends and adherents to the Established Church, it is generally understood that, comparatively speaking, few of them esteem it an indispensable duty to think conformably to the directions of the Reformers in the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, or James!" This bold and disingenuous charge of DISHONESTY on the supporters and members of the Establishment at once marks the spirit of the man and the tendency of his doctrines: the denial of a propitiatory sacrifice in the Eucharist, though expressly pointed out to be for the remission of sins, and synonymous with the paschal sacrifice, a preservative from danger and death.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The most valuable collection of Eastern Manuscripts ever brought to Europe by any individual, is said to be that of Major Ouseley, which arrived by the late Bengal fleet. Besides Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit books (amounting in number to nearly 1500), there are several port-folios of immense size, containing mythological paintings

evening, from 10 to 12, 3 to 5, 6 to 8, besides every Wednesday, and at his own house on Thursday evenings.

of the most antient kind, splendidly illuminated, and procured at great expence from all parts of Hindostan, Tibet, Tartary, China, Ceylon, Ava, &c. with idols of stone, metal, wood, and other materials. Many of the volumes are filled with botanical paintings, executed in the most accurate manner; vast collections of natural history and mineralogy; original views and drawings taken on the spot in various parts of India; with a cabinet of the most rare medals, gems, and other antiques. A complete series of the coins struck by Mahometan Princes since the reign of Timour, with the armour, horse-furniture, swords, spears, bows, arrows, and all the weapons used in Persia, India, and other countries of the East; with various musical instruments, and several hundred tunes set to music, by Major Ouseley, from the voice of Persian, Cashmerian, and Indian singers.

The Lords of the Treasury, in the most polite and liberal manner, exempted this valuable collection from the usual duties; and their example was followed by the gentlemen of the Custom House and India House, through whose hands it passed. His situation at the Court of an Asiatic Prince, as Aid du-Camp to the Nabob of Oude, and Commander of his Highness's body guard, gave Major Ouseley such advantages in forming this collection, as few Europeans have ever enjoyed. As his brother, Sir William Ouseley, already possesses near 800 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts, we hope that, from their united stores, the literary world may shortly receive much gratification.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We readily printed MELANCTHON'S Letter; an Answer to it; his Reply; and a Rejoinder. Here let the subject rest. The *Miserant*, whom he introduces in a P. S. deserves more reprobation than MELANCTHON gives him; but we will not subject ourselves to a prosecution, by copying a Libel from any Provincial Diary. The character in question is below all contempt, and is not worth *unfrocking*. We know not his present situation; but he never could be considered as *Reverend*, and must be detested by good men of every persuasion.

AN INQUIRER would be obliged by a more particular account of the WASSELL (or WASSE HEIL) BOWL of the antients than is given in the *Antiquarian Repository*, p. 218.

IMPROMPTU.

IMPROMPTU, by R. CUMBERLAND,
Esq. spoken by Mr. WROUGHTON, at
Drury-lane Theatre, Nov. 6, with the
most enthusiastic Applause.

Is there a man, who this great triumph
hears, [tears?
And, with his transports, does not mingle
For, though Britannia's flag victorious
flies, [dies?
Who can express his grief, when NELSON
Stretch'd on his deck amidst surrounding
fires, [pires;
Where, Phoenix-like, the gallant Chief ex-
Cover'd with trophies, let his ashes rest—
His mem'ry lives in ev'ry British breast.
His dirge, our groans; his monument,
our praise; [bute pays,
And whilst each tongue this grateful tri-
His soul ascends to Heaven, in Glory's
brightest blaze!

DIRGE FOR LORD NELSON.

BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

TOLL NELSON'S KNELL! a soul more
brave
Ne'er triumph'd on the green-sea wave!
Sad o'er the Hero's honour'd grave
Toll NELSON'S KNELL!

The ball of Death unerring flew;
His cheek has lost its ardent hue;
He sinks, amid his gallant crew!
Toll NELSON'S KNELL.

Yet lift, brave Chief, thy dying eyes;
Hark! loud huzzas around thee rise;
Aloft the flag of Conquest flies!

THE DAY IS WON!

The Day is won—Peace to the Brave!
But, whilst the joyous streamers wave,
We'll think upon the Victor's grave:
PEACE TO THE BRAVE!

AN ADDRESS TO ENGLAND,
ON HER NELSON'S DEATH,
October 21, 1805.

WRITTEN BY W. T. FITZ-GERALD, Esq.
—breve et irreparabile tempus [tis,
*Omnibus est vita; sed famam extendere sue-
Hoc virtutis opus!*

WHILE England beams one univer-
sal blaze,
The faithful tribute of a Nation's praise!
For naval deeds atchiev'd, of high renown,
And honours added to the British Crown,
Is there a Briton's breast that does not
beat, [beat?
At Nelson's triumph! and the Foe's de-
However poor, he shares the gen'rous
flame,
And glows, exulting, at the Hero's name,
Immortal Nelson! here my throbbing
heart, [part.
Swelling with sorrow, acts no borrow'd
May I not say, and say it with a tear,
That, with his death, the triumph's
bought too dear!

But who can murmur? Glorious was his
doom,

The heart of ev'ry Briton is his tomb!
The Nation's fav'rite, and his Sov'reign's
pride,

He rul'd, despotic Lord of Ocean's tide!
Each coast, remember'd for some deed of
fame, [name;
Was made illustrious by great Nelson's
Denmark, Iberia, Egypt's trophy'd shore,
Heard the dread thunder of his cannon's
roar!

While laurels, won from ev'ry hostile fleet,
He laid, in triumph, at his Monarch's
feet;

And History ever shall record the day,
Bright with his glory, in Trafalgar's Bay.
In torrid climes, where Nature pants
for breath, [death;

Or tainted gales bring pestilence and
Where hurricanes are born, and whirl-
winds sweep

The raging billows of th' Atlantic deep,
Nelson had fought, but long had fought
in vain, [Spain;

The still-retreating fleets of France and
When found, at last, he crush'd them on
the flood, [blood!

And seal'd the awful conquest—with his
Yet, as he liv'd, so did the Hero fall—
Crouch'd at his feet, he saw the humbled
Gaul;

Saw hostile navies into ruin hurl'd;
And England's trident rule the wat'ry
world! [in fire,

Then did he, laurel-crown'd, and wrapp'd
Upborne on Victory's outspread wings—
expire! [skies—

Suspended be the shouts that rend the
England's triumphant!—but her Nelson
dies!

A grateful Nation mourns her Hero dead,
And dews, with tears, the laurels on his
head!

Laurels, for ever green! for ever new!
Bequeath'd, with Nelson's dying breath,
to you! November 7.

THE BATTLE OFF TRAFALGAR; OCTOBER 21, 1805.

*Let others hail the rising sun!
I bow to that whose race is run.*

T WAS noon, when England's gal-
lant fleet [cern'd;
The sails of France and Spain dif-
Or victory or death to meet
Each British tar with ardour burn'd.

Destructive showers of bullets fly;
The scuppers flow with streams of
blood;

Harsh thunders rend the vaulted sky;
Fierce lightnings blaze along the flood.

Undaunted NELSON foremost stands—
The cause his Country's and his King's;
When, lo! to aid the Gallie bands,
From Hell malignant Envy springs.

In human guise, at length to stop
The Hero's bright meridian fame,
From Santa Trinidad's top
She takes, alas! too sure an aim.

Th' venom'd shot deep-pierc'd his heart,
A heart disdainful of all blows
By man directed:—But, what art
Can guard against infernal foes?

Two Spanish crews with pride advance.
The Temeraire seem'd nearly won;—
When Victory snatch'd the flags of France,
And strew'd them o'er her favorite son.

The splendors of proud Gaul are past!
Britannia mourns her NELSON's fall.
E'en foes shall deck his grave:—THEIR

MART
HIS COFFIN, AND THEIR FLAGS HIS
PALL. NAUTICUS, *Chelsea*.

*On seeing prefix to the Title of the Official
Account in the Newspapers of the DEATH
of Admiral Lord Viscount NELSON, in
the great Victory off Cadiz, Oct. 21,
1805, these words—*

"NELSON, the gallant NELSON, is no more."

NELSON NO MORE!—And can that
glorious fire,
That soul of highest energies, expire?

NELSON NO MORE!—To Earth's remotest
bounds [sounds;

His name o'er NILE, the BALTIC, CADIZ
His deathless name shall flow with all the
tides [MERCY glides.

Where thunders WAR, or tranquil COM-
FAME her eternal gates for him unfolds:
Through the wide tribes this our fair Planet
holds,

Wherever Seas and circling Oceans roll,
NELSON, thy honours spread to either
Pole. [Triumph great;

Go then, to WOLFE, in Death-crown'd
Equal'd to him in both the boons of
Fate: [meed,

And ABERCROMBIE, whose illustrious
Like him to conquer, and like him to bleed.
Each destin'd for lov'd BRITAIN to obtain
Corrival glories on the Land and Main.

Go, to the Glory of the THEBAN* Band,
Exulting in a death which sav'd the Land.
Nor for thy Death Fate let us weakly
blame, [Claim,

A Death in gallant Fight, the Warrior's
Which seals his honours, lifts to Heav'n
his praise,

And in a moment gives him endless days.
And never adverse FLEETS in conflict
mov'd, [prov'd.

That higher claim to NAVAL GLORY
The life which others yield by THEE was
given; [VEN.

And VIRTUE consecrates its close to HES-

Think *these no more* whose narrow selfish
mind [kind;
Liv'd only for themselves, not for their
O'er whom their beams Virtue nor Glory
shed;

Useless while living, unremember'd dead:
Though e'en to these Fatality extends,
And a dread hour for time abus'd impends.
But HIS, the dauntless, generous, feeling
heart,

Who fill'd so nobly his allotted part, [fill,
With powers illustriously Man's scope to
The Seaman's daring, the Commander's
skill; [wrought:

Wonders by comprehensive GENIUS
In all emergencies collected thought*:

Who, above mortal boasts and earthly
pride, [grateful ey'd:

HEAVEN, 'mid the blaze of Conquest,
'Mid ceaseless perils for protracted breath,
Thankful;—and, this GREAT ACT achiev'd,
for DEATH.

Around his Palm and Laurel-circled URN

O! let not feeble Lamentation mourn;

O! let not weak dim-sighted Grief deplore

"NELSON, our glorious NELSON, is no

Let nobler tears enthusiastic flow; [more."

For vain Regret pure Admiration glows.

What left he, Man could hope, yet un-

fulfill'd: [phies yield?

What length of days could brighter tro-

lf but this span of life be worth our
care, [might spare.

Give none to GLORY aught that Time

But for the GENEROUS BRAVE, beyond
the Tomb,

If amaranthine Wreaths for ever bloom;

And if to pious Confidence on high

Bliss opens the portals of ETERNITY:

O! never dream that NELSON is no more;

NELSON, now pass'd beyond Time's nar-

row shore! [and Wars,

Think him remov'd from Earth, and Toils,

To more exalted Being 'mid the STARS†.

Bury, Nov. 11. C. L.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF NELSON.

BY MR. ARNOLD.

W HILE gen'rous transport in each

bosom glows, [foes;

For Britain's triumph, o'er her conquer'd

Let sounds of joy re-echo to the plain,

And Heaven and Nelson share the grate-
ful strain.

But, soft—at Nelson's name, a moment

pause, [plause:

While sorrow mingles with our warm ap-

* His last signal by Telegraph before

the Action—"ENGLAND expects every Man
to do his Duty."

† Perhaps in every view nothing could

be more proper than to name the Star of
the first magnitude in the ship *Argo* called
Canopus, NELSON.

In tears lament it, and record in sighs ;
The Hero conquers !—but the Hero dies !
Still as his spirit, from aloft, shall hear
The humble tribute, catch the falling
tear, [name,
He, smiling, points to many a vet'tan
And marks triumphant Collingwood for
fame !

Then hail, in Collingwood's successful
hour,
A future bulwark of our naval pow'r ;
In joyous song, swell loud the Heroes
names ;
The dead accepts it, and the living claims !

EPICEDIUM

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

WHILE notes of triumph swell the
gale,

Why sits BRITANNIA sad and pale
In the hour of victory ?

She mourns her gallant Hero dead,
She weeps that matchless NELSON bled,
And pensive bows her laurel'd head,
In the hour of victory !

O Chief, she cries, to Britons dear,
For thee be shed Britannia's tear,
In the hour of victory !

Chief of the lion's dauntless soul,
From Egypt's shore to Norway's pole,
'Twas thine to bid my thunders roll,
In the hour of victory !

For thee shall spotless Honour grieve,
And cypress midst his laurels weave,
In the hour of victory !

On thee shall grateful Memory dwell,
And ages yet unborn shall tell
How NELSON fought, how NELSON fell,
In the hour of victory !

Heir of Immortal Glory now,
Protector of the brave he thou,
In the hour of victory !

Teach thou the valiant, good and great,
Thy high exploits to emulate,
And fearless smile like thee on fate,
In the hour of victory !

Shrewsbury, November 7. S. B.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

MOURN, England, now, your Hero
dead !

He who so nobly fought and bled ;
Who has such valiant feats achiev'd ;
Your wrongs reveng'd—your tears reliev'd !

Yet, with the sorrowing tear and sigh,
Think how a Conqueror can die !
The Victory gain'd—the laurels won,
Give splendour to his setting sun !

Rich with his clust'ring honours crown'd,
For brilliant virtues too renown'd,
Envy might surely wish to steal
What, dying, such a soul must feel.

He shall gild th' historic page,
And shed a lustre on his age ;
Fame shall unfold a faithful scroll,
Our Nelson's triumph to enrol.

While British youths, with martial fire,
To emulate his deeds aspire ;
Rous'd by the patriotic glow,
Will still defy the threat'ning foe.

Wington, Nov. 9. O. M.

DIRGE ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

WHY o'er the dark and troubled
deep

Is heard at times a mournful noise ;
While Victors 'midst their triumphs weep,
The vanquish'd in their fall rejoice ?

Why burst the sobb of yonder Tars,
But now triumphant o'er the foe ;
Unmindful of their gory fears,
Their tears that now first learn to flow ?

For Nelson's death their tears are shed,
And grief alone their thoughts employs ;
E'en Victory's self reclines her head,
And weeping checks her wonted joys.

Thy deeds, great Chief, shall be the
theme,

Afar on Ganges' hallow'd shores ;
While Niagara's lightnings stream,
Thy dreaded name in thunder roars.

Stern Mars, as 'midst the fight he raves,
Shall ev'ry dreadful peal prolong ;
And Neptune roll his gory waves,
To sound their fav'rite's funeral song.

And while on high her Warrior's tomb
Thy weeping Country grateful rears ;
Thy laurels o'er it e'er shall bloom,
Still water'd by a Nation's tears.

*Lines, written on the Victory obtained over
the Combined Fleets of FRANCE and
SPAIN, on the 21st of October 1805.*

BRAVE BRITONS, see, your Hero
comes,

Old England's prowess to maintain !
The Chief of Ocean's darling Sons,
Adorn'd with Nature's brightest gem * !

Proud haughty France to him shall bow,
And mighty Dons of trembling Spain !
To British arms shall honours flow,
And flags Imperial appertain !

Our boasting foes shall mournful lie ;
Or, wond'ring, mark the awful scene,
As round they cast a mournful eye,
And, haply, think their fall a dream !

'Tis done !—our Champion's so nobly fall'n !
In Victory's lov'd embrace he lies !
Bright Glory's rays his brows adorn ;
And Conquest crowns him as he dies !

The troubled waves, with briny tears,
Shall bear him to his native land ;
And ev'ry form that Sorrow wears,
For him shall Grief and Love command.

* *Courage.*

At

At NELSON's tomb shall Freedom smile !
And Britain cast a weeping eye !
The triumphs of our sea-girt Isle,
And NELSON's name, shall never die.

New Heroes from his dust shall rise,
With Valour's powerful aid impress ;
Whose arms shall ev'ry foe chastise,
And awe the jarring world to rest.

The forfeit of his glorious life
Unnumber'd foes shall dearly pay ;
Nor land nor sea shall stem the strife,
'Till Nature's Tyrant's swept away !

Our thunders now shall louder roar,
Our sharpen'd swords shall brighter
shine ;

And what was mortals' cause before
Shall now become a cause divine !

For only He who fights for man,
Whose piercing eyes no actions blind,
Can bless or curse the wisest plan,
And scatter boastings with the wind.

When His protecting arm is near
No dangers can our hearts alarm ;
But, firm and steadfast as sincere,
In life or death we fear no harm.

His praise let ev'ry heart proclaim,
And ev'ry tongue our thanks express ;
Let Christians glory in His NAME,
Whose word alone insures success.
Sandwich, Nov. 16. W. P.

EXTEMPORE.

ANGLIA, quid ploras ? cecidit fortis-
simus Heros, [obit.
Non moritur, potius non moriturus
Anglia, quid ploras ? NELSONI gloria
vivit,

Vivit et exemplum, patria vivit adhuc.
Anglia, ne plora : fuocrescant alter et
alter,

Sisque tot heroum fertilis ipsa parens.
Ipsa preces offerre Deo, laudisque me-
mento,

Qui coelum, et terras, oceanumque regit ;
Sic tua, quos optas, veniant in carbasa
venti,

Sic validæ naves fulmina certa vomant.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

ON the cold lap of yonder laurel'd
tomb, [dead,
Whose wither'd foliage speaks a Nelson
Britannia mourns her inauspicious doom,
And pensively reclines her drooping
head.

The soften'd sailor, all dissolv'd in woe,
Forgets the sturdy lessons of the main,
While unwip'd tears in trickling currents
flow [plain.

On his rough breast, untutor'd to com-
High-cherish'd Vict'ry scorns her glitt'ring
crown, [state,
With all the dear-bought honours of her

And stains the mem'ry of her high renown,
With drops of anguish for her Hero's fate.

She sits dejected, as a widow'd bride,
Since in her hands the gallant Nelson
died !

NELSON AND BUONAPARTE.

"SHIPS, Commerce, Colonies," the
ATHEIST fire !
Expressive hope of impotent desire.
"Conquest or Westminster !" Lord Nel-
son cries, [and dies !
And, both obtaining, THANKS HIS GOD,

IMPROMPTU.

THO' shouts of triumph rend the sky ?
Why still prevails the mournful sigh ?
Why does a gen'rous nation weep ?
While heroes wreaths of laurel reap.
He's gone, the noble spirit's fled,
And Nelson mingles with the dead !
The brilliant Star, a Navy's guide,
Has shed its lustre, and has died !
Islington, Nov. 9. T. T.

NELSON'S TOMB.

TRAFALGAR'S trophies waving o'er
the grave [brave,
Where Nelson slumbers with the good and
In ev'ry echo whisper, with a sigh—[dies.
"Go ! fight like Nelson ! and like Nelson
Die ! to survive in ev'ry British heart ;
Go ! act the Christian's and the Hero's
part."

Additional Verse to "Rule Britannia,"
written by Mr. ASHLEY, of BATH, and
sung by Mr. TAYLOR, at COVENT-GAR-
DEN THEATRE, with great Applause.

"GAIN the loud-ton'd trump of
Fame
Proclaims BRITANNIA rules the main,
Whilst sorrow whispers NELSON's name,
And mourns the gallant Victor slain,
Rule, brave Britons, rule the main ;
Revenge the God-like Hero slain."

EPI T A P H

PROPOSED FOR THE NATIONAL MONU-
MENT IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

GRATEFUL Country, 'midst the
wife and brave, [grave.
To NELSON consecrates this glorious
In distant climes, though seam'd with
many a scar,
He roll'd the thunder of impetuous war.
His matchless valour long shall GALLIA
mourn,
Her ensigns humbled, and her lilies torn,
See constant Glory catch his latest breath.
And faithful Victory crown him still in
death. [wings,
Fame shades her HERO with expanded
And tombs his relics with the dust of
kings.

Here the young Tar in Time's far-distant
day,
With emulation shall his shrine survey ;
And ev'ry Briton that with glowing heart
Takes in his Country's cause an honest
part, [solemn tread,
Shall pace these sculptur'd Isles with
And think with ardour on the heroic dead ;
View his pale buff with patriotic gloom,
And hang in admiration o'er his tomb.

* * * This Correspondent's ingenious Design for a Monument is in the hands of the Engraver.—Many other Poems on the same subject are received.

E P I T A P H

ON LORD VISCOUNT NELSON, &c.

LET those who seek, inquisitive of
Fame, [tread,
This sacred shrine, with awful echoing
Read in the silent clay-cold tenant's name,
His living glory, though the man be
dead.

Nô pompous verse (heroic but in sound)
His list of triumphs and his deeds shall
tell :

To blaze that fame a little circle round,
Which the whole world has register'd
so well.

No ;—the officious Muse in vain would
strive

To deck with roses his lamented bier ;
The laurels Nelson won shall ever thrive,
And drink the dew of ev'ry patriot tear.
H. S.

November 7.

TO the most gallant Admiral that Albion ever produced, who was lately slain in defence of his country, this small testimony of gratitude and respect is humbly inscribed.

BRITANNUS.

Dulce et decorum est pro Patriâ mori.

NEPTUNUS tumidi rex dolet æquoris ;
Ea ! scindit nitidam cæsariem Venus ;
Lugent Pierides sollicito choro ;
Suspensæ Charites tristitia manent ;
O mors victor ovans classis Iberiæ,
NELSON morte ferâ denique vincitur.

LINES to a Lady, with a Memorandum Book,
embellished with Drawings, emblematical
of the Days, Weeks, Months, and Years.

G O, willing Present, to my fair-one
prove, [love :
The quick, short tremors of all-timid
Tell her how oft her solemn thoughts
should spring [King ;
From heavenly mansions to the eternal
Shew how fair Dian's silver orb reflects
The chaste imagination, she directs :
Teach her in One here all below should
trust,

One only good, and virtuous and just.

L. H. T.

SONNET, TO THE BRITISH MUSES.

SWEET are the warblings, when the
woodland throng [trance ;
Awake glad Echo from her wintry
While Love and Pleasure hand in
hand advance, [song :
To hail the scene, the season, and the
But sweeter far the strains, that Time
and Chance [among ;
Have cull'd, the shades of Classic Lore
Where beams of bright, immortal
Beauty glance, [along.
As the clear stream of Genius glides
Where flow'rs unfading in profusion
bloom, [Nile,
Like those that deck the rev'rend brow of
Shedding round Fancy's bow'r a rich
perfume, [Roing,
Illustrious offspring of old Greece and
But now transferr'd to Freedom's happy
Isle, [her smile.
Protected by her arms, and cherish'd by
Dromore. HAFIZ.

THE LIFE-BOAT: A SONG.

Tune: "From aloft the Sloop," in "No Song no Supper."

WHEN as homeward-bound the ves-
sel bore, [shore,
And anxious kindred throng'd upon the
The winds and waves combin'd with fu-
rious shock,
And dash'd the ship upon a fatal rock :
The cries of all on-board
On the beach distinct was heard,
But our necessities on shore no fears of
danger check,
And dreading nought,
With ardour fraught,
The Life-boat's launch'd to save the wreck.
By the winds and foaming billows tost,
The boat now floats, now swallow'd seems
and lost,
But still, 'mid ev'ry danger, safe they ride,
And gain at last the stranded vessel's side :
And now with all on-board
The grateful voice is heard,
And with hearts elate their transports they
And fearing nought, [command,
With ardour fraught,
The Life-Boat brings them safe to land
Long may he, who made it thus his care,
To save the life of many a shipwreck'd tar,
Long may he live, in peace to pass his
days, [praise :
And long enjoy the good man's welcome
And when the last dread wreck,
On his anxious mind shall break,
And danger and dismay would fill his
If dreading aught, [brast,
May then the thought
Of succour'd thousands soothe his mind to
rest.

J. P.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

June 17.

Sir W. Scott obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the 1st of Geo. I. relative to the Livings of Poor Clergy, under 70l. a-year.

Mr. R. D. Sanders presented a Petition from the Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh, praying an aid of 24,000 l. to enable them to go on with the new extended Royalty of that City.

H. OF LORDS.

June 18.

The Earl of Suffolk made his motion relative to Ireland. After enumerating and commenting on the various grievances under which the people of that country are supposed to labour, as arising from the operation of Tithes; the Statutes still in force against the Catholics; and the intervention of middlemen between the landlords, particularly the absentee and the peasantry. He concluded with moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland.

Lord Limerick, while he ascribed to the mover the most benevolent motives, said, that the only result of bringing forward such propositions would be that of doing much mischief.

The Duke of Norfolk supported the motion. He, however, differed from his relation on the question of tithes, for these he considered to be as much the property of the Church, as the estates from which they were paid were the property of the Laity.

Lord Hawkebury was of the same opinion on the subject of tithes; and as to the other topics urged in support of the motion, he thought it unnecessary to trouble the House upon them, after the ample discussion which they had lately undergone in a full attendance.

After a few words from the mover in explanation, the motion was negatived without a division.

June 19.

Lord Hawkebury delivered the following message:

“GEORGE R.—His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that the communications which have taken place, and are still depending, between his Majesty and some of the Powers on the Continent, have not yet been brought to such a point as to enable his Majesty to lay the result of them before the House, or to enter into any farther explanation with the French Government, con-

Genl. Mag. November, 1805.

sistently with the sentiments expressed by his Majesty at the opening of the present Session. But his Majesty conceives that it may be of essential importance that he should have it in his power to avail himself of any favourable conjuncture for giving effect to such a concert with other Powers, as may afford the best means of resisting the inordinate ambition of France, or may be most likely to lead to a termination of the present contest, on grounds consistent with the permanent safety and interests of his Majesty's dominions, and the security and independence of Europe. His Majesty therefore recommends it to the House of Lords to consider of making provision for enabling his Majesty to take such measures, and enter into such engagements, as the exigencies of affairs may require.”

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, it was resolved, that the sum of 4,000,000 l. out of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, and the sum of 1,100,000 l. out of the surplus of the grants of last year, be granted towards the Supply.

The House went into a Committee of Supply. The sums of 2000 l. for the support of the British Forces in Africa; 1500 for the Veterinary College; and 15,000 l. for the Board of Agriculture, were voted.

Several Members spoke in favour of the Duke of Athol's Petition, which was carried by a majority of 57.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message (as given in the Lords.)

H. OF LORDS.

June 20.

Lord Milgrave moved an Address to his Majesty in consequence of his Message, assuring him that the House would always be ready to concur in enabling him to take such measures as the exigency of the case should require.

Lord Carysfort declared he could not concur in the motion, as six months had elapsed since his Majesty had referred to the negotiation alluded to; and provision for that measure had already been made to the amount of five millions. Notwithstanding the pretences of Ministers, the negotiations appeared to be fruitless; and when he reflected on their conduct, he was not surprised that the confidence of foreign states in this country was completely shaken; and this want of confidence was to be dated from the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens. He then contended that we had forfeited all claim

confidence, by separating from our allies and concluding the peace; while, if the advice of himself and his friends had been adopted between the Preliminary and the Definitive Treaty, he asserted that much blood and treasure might have been spared in recovering those possessions which were then given up. It was his wish that his Majesty should not only have a vote of credit for any given sum, but that he should have the continual assistance of Parliament for entering into engagements of the kind alluded to in the Message; but it was also his wish that Parliament should not be precluded by a prorogation from knowing the result or the progress of the negotiations. He therefore moved, as an amendment,—“That his Majesty would be graciously pleased not to prorogue the Parliament until he has obtained better information respecting the state of the negotiations with Foreign Powers.”

Lord Mulgrave was of opinion that the observations of Lord C. were by no means applicable to the question before the House. He denied that the Treaty of Amiens separated this country from the Continent; and as to the argument that Ministers were not to be trusted with a negotiation of such importance as the present, he maintained that their conduct fully entitled them to confidence. Within the last sixteen months the disposable force of the country has been increased by 27,000 men, and, at this moment, the whole of the disposable force was not less than 119,000. Detachments, amounting to no less than 17,000 men, had been sent off since the 1st of June, 1804, for the protection of Foreign Colonies. With respect to the Navy, the relative force of this country was every where superior to that of the enemy. There were at present 91 ships of the line in commission, while the total amount of the enemy's ships of the line, including the Dutch, Spanish, and French, did not, according to the most accurate information, exceed 83. But, besides the 91 ships of the line he had stated, there were in commission twelve ships of fifty guns, and ships of that rate might fairly be put in opposition to the Dutch ships of the line. These 12 fifty-gun ships might therefore be added to the 91, which would make 21 ships of the line beyond the number possessed by the enemy. For a long period, the whole of the enemy's naval force had been locked up by blockade; but within a short time a part of the enemy's squadrons had got out, and gone upon distant service. It would not be contended that it was possible, at all times, to prevent the enemy from escaping out of their ports; all that could be done was, not to lose a moment in sending detachments in pursuit. It

was impossible Government could have certain information of the destination of a squadron sailing from an enemy's port; but he could assure the House, that every necessary precaution had been taken, and every measure resorted to, that was likely to counteract the designs the enemy might have in view. He could, therefore, see no grounds for delaying the prorogation of Parliament.

Lord Howkebury observed, that it was in consequence of the Treaty of Luneville, and not that of Amiens, that this country separated from its Allies; and that the latter peace was the best that could have been concluded for England, since it enabled her to form what might appear a beneficial connexion with Foreign Powers.

The Earl of Carlisle called upon the House to fulfil their duty, by looking their situation manfully in the face, and opposing the motion: for, in the present situation of Ministers, it was idle for them to expect the confidence of the country.

Lord Camden said a few words in favour of the Address; and added, that the total amount of our Army was 176,899 men.—He was followed by Lord Wilmorland, in reprobation of the amendment, which he considered to be intended to fetter the exercise of the prerogative.

Earl Spencer declared he would not consent to vote a sum of 5,000,000 l. unless he knew whether the object of its expenditure was war or peace; particularly as Ministers dealt in large promises and small performances.

Lord Grenville spoke in similar terms.

Lords Barnardley and Sidmouth supported the motion; and contended, that, if the amendment were adopted, the House would not only interfere with the Royal Prerogative, but subtract from the public confidence.

Lord Holland made a long speech, to shew that the country was in danger; and that, by subsidizing Russia, Ministers acted in contempt of the opinions of the Continent. He dwelt in great length of reprobation on the Peace of Amiens; and concluded by saying, that if Ministers could not conciliate the Northern Powers as allies, they should accept of them as mediators, and submit to them their views and purposes, so as to justify themselves in the eyes of Europe.

The Lord Chancellor vindicated the Peace of Amiens, and took credit to himself for his share in that transaction. He denied that any Ally had been sacrificed on that occasion.

The Prince of Wales, in a low tone of voice, said, that his opinion was decidedly in favour of the amendment, and in perfect coincidence with the sentiments of Lord Grenville.

The question was then put on the Address; when there appeared, Contents 111. Non-contents 58.—Majority 53.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Bond* asked, whether the House, having directed a prosecution, on the Tenth Report, against Lord Melville, if it was in the discretion of the Attorney General to exclude any distinct evidence upon any particular part of the case? If it was not, he wished some intimation to that effect might be given to the Attorney General.

The Attorney General said, it was not sufficient for him to collect the sense of the House; but he should desire to have its opinion distinctly stated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that though there were some points that required consideration, he thought there was no ground either for the impeachment or the criminal prosecution of Lord Melville.

Mr. Grey begged to call the attention of the House to the critical situation of the Country. The motive which stimulated him to inquiry, was an apprehension that Parliament might speedily be prorogued. Two years since, when the war was commenced, various grounds were stated for entering into the contest; it now became the duty of the House to ascertain what would be the best policy to follow, as not one of the grounds originally stated for beginning the war had been maintained, and none of the prospects then held out had been realised. The annual expence of the Country was now 71,000,000 l.; and come Peace when it might, there was not the most distant idea of the public expenditure being less than 40,000,000 l. per annum.—With respect to the Army, he contended, that the improvement so much talked of by Mr. Pitt on his return to power had been forgotten; while the reduction of the Militia had fallen miserably short of its intent.—Adverting to the state of the Navy, he attempted to shew that, during the Administration of Earl St. Vincent, it was in a more respectable state than at present. Lord St. V. had been charged in the House as the greatest enemy the Navy ever had. He, therefore, in the name of that Lord, called for an inquiry into his conduct, and trusted the Session would not be suffered to pass away without justice being done.—Adverting to the domestic situation of the country, he remarked, that it must afford high satisfaction, that at no period in its history had the people submitted with greater cheerfulness to the pressure of the times; and he believed there never had been a more determined spirit manifested to resist invasion. At the same time, the burthens

on the people were great, and in all possible cases they ought to be alleviated.—In regard to the present situation of Ireland, he was happy that he had to congratulate the House. The mild government of Lord Harwicke had worked wonders; and the people felt their interest in preserving the British connexion.—He then took a view of the means of the enemy for continuing the war; and expressed his firm opinion, that the invasion would be attempted when we least expected it.—On concluding, he called the attention of the House to the negotiation with Russia; and argued, that Russia could not possibly interfere with France, without the consent of Austria and Prussia.—He then moved an Address, intreating his Majesty not to prorogue the Parliament until some communication should be made on the subject of the intercourse between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia.

Lord Castlereagh asserted, that the motion was unnecessary at present, unless it was intended to insinuate that Ministers had forfeited the confidence of the country.—In answer to Mr. G's remarks on the Army, he stated, that in 1802, when the Army was at the highest pitch, setting aside the Militia entirely, it amounted to 174,000 men; and by the last returns on the 1st of June it was now 176,899, being nearly 3000 more than it ever was at any period of its history. He thought Mr. G. had drawn too gloomy a prospect on this subject. He had said that the Army had not been improved, nor materially increased in its composition. The disposable force, however, amounted to 37,000 men, which had been augmented by 15,000 from the Militia. The experiments made in recruiting had proved eminently successful.—With regard to the Navy, Mr. G. did not seem to have examined that subject with accuracy: had he done so, he would have made a comparison of the number of ships on foreign stations worn out in the service, which had been laid up, having been put out of commission.—Lord C. went at great length into the various topics introduced by Mr. Grey, and declared himself against the motion.

Mr. Windham and Lord Temple spoke in favour of the motion; and Mr. Fox entered at large into the state of the country, to shew that its burthens were deserving of serious consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained, that there was no practical difference between a prorogation and an adjournment at this period of the Session. In opposition to the assertions of those who supported the motion, he proved that our finances were in the most flourishing state; and notwithstanding the obstacles

to the formation of an Army, we had now a military force of 140,000, and not less than 100,000 for our own possessions, and near 400,000 Volunteers actually in arms. He disclaimed all intention of casting reflections on Lord St. Vincent; but he was bound to say, that with regard to repairs of ships, providing them with stores, and causing different sorts of ships to be fitted out for the service, with vigour, dispatch, and judgment, this country was greatly indebted to Viscount Melville. The object of the war, he observed, was not to reduce France, but to secure ourselves, and to set an example to Europe, by which a sense of honour might be kindled to resist aggression, and maintain independence. The object was to provide for the safety of Europe on a large scale, which had not been attained; but yet possibly it might be accomplished, if Europe should be as true to itself as Great Britain had been both to herself and to her allies. He agreed, however, that a joint war or a joint peace were preferable to either of them separately, and that he had no difficulty in disclosing such to be the object of Government.

After a reply from Mr. Grey, the House divided, when there were Ayes 110, Noes 261.

June 21.

On the motion for considering his Majesty's Message, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declined entering fully into the

subject; but simply moved that the sum of 2,500,000 l. instead of 3,000,000 l. be appropriated to obtaining Continental co-operation.

Mr. Fox contended, that if the mover gave no information as to the engagements, he ought to have no money.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* professed his determination not to enter into any details; and, after some conversation, the resolution was carried without a division.

The sum of 20,000 l. was granted, to purchase Mr. Townley's Antiquities.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that, agreeably to the terms in which the Budget was opened, the sum of 14 millions and a half be granted on the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for 1803-4 and 5. This was agreed to, after a short explanation betwixt Mr. Pitt and Mr. Johnstone.

In a Committee, eight millions of Exchequer Bills were voted in one Resolution; two millions and a half in a second; and one million and an half in a third.

June 24.

On the motion of Sir J. Warren, 20,000 l. was ordered for building a Marine Asylum.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 600,000 l. for the Army Extraordinaries of Ireland; 4000 l. for cleaning the Catwater in Plymouth harbour; and 9000 l. for cleaning Portsmouth.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 29.
Letter to Admiral Cornwallis.

His, at Sea, Oct. 1.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, at day-break on the 18th inst. being off Les Roches Bonnes, two sail were discovered steering towards Bourdeaux. It was soon ascertained that one was a schooner armed vessel, the other, a merchant ship, her prize. Though it blew strong on the shore, I was fortunate enough to cut off the ship. She proved to be the *Magdalen* of Greenock, who had separated from the Leeward Island Convoy, and had been nearly a month in possession of the enemy. On the same night a ship opened her fire upon me, and did not surrender until she had received several broadsides. She proved to be the *St. Pedro* Spanish corvette-privateer, mounting 16 guns, eight of which are 18-pounders, the rest Spanish 6-pounders, with 150 men on board when she sailed, part of whom were distributed in five vessels she had captured. I am sorry to add, that we had one man killed, and

the enemy two killed and four wounded. The senior lieutenant, Mr. Ivie, and the rest of the officers and the ship's company conducted themselves on this occasion much to my satisfaction. T. LAVIE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Admiralty-office, Nov. 6. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock A. M. from Vice-admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz:

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22.
SIR, The ever to be lamented death of Vice-admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th instant it was communicated to the Commander in Chief from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the Combined Fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds Westerly, his Lordship

Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Straights' Entrance; with the British Squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his Lordship was informed by Capt. Blackwood, (whose vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements, has been highly meritorious,) that they had not yet passed the Spreights.

On Monday the 21st instant, at daylight, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about West, and very light; the Commander in Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they are formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty-three ships (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish, commanded in chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the Northward, and formed their line of battle with great coolness and correctness; but, as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new;—it formed a crescent convexing to leeward—so that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abast the beam. Before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of the second a-head and a-stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them; and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the *Bucanure* in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the Flag Officers and Captains, few signals were necessary; and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

The Commander in Chief in the Victory led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line; the Commander in Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied, the succeeding ships breaking through, in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns: the

conflict was severe; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers; but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of Events to grant his Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory; about three P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's Squadron nineteen ships, of the line, (of which two are first rates, the *Santissima Trinidad*, and the *Santa Anna*), with three Flag-Officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief; Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, Vice-Admiral; and the Spanish Rear-Admiral, Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a Victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The *Achille* (a French 74,) after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire, and blew up; 200 of her men were saved by the tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships. The *Temeraire* was boarded by accident or design, by a French ship on one side, and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British Navy, and the British Nation, in the fall of the Commander in Chief, the loss of a Hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a Friend, to whom by many years' intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief

to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring that consolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordship received a musket-ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell; and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers Captains Duff of the Mars, and Cooke of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued; which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service Captain Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action, I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to leeward. The whole fleet were now in a perilous situation, many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot. But the same good Providence which aided us through such a day preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until those gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg to congratulate their Lordships on a victory which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of his Majesty's crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country.

I am, &c. C. COLLINGWOOD.

The order in which the ships of the British Squadron attacked the Combined Fleets, on the 21st of October.

VAN.—Victory, Temeraire, Neptune, Conqueror, Leviathan, Ajax, Orion, Agamemnon, Minotaur, Spartiate, Britannia, Africa, Euryalus, Sirius, Phoebe, Naiad, Pickle schooner, Entrepreneuse cutter.

REAR.—Royal Sovereign, Mars, Belleisle, Tonnant, Bellerophon, Colossus, Achille, Polyphemus, Revenge, Swiftsure, Defence, Thunderer, Desfiance, Prince, Dreadnought.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

GENERAL ORDER.

Euryalus, O. 23.

The ever to be lamented death of Lord

Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, the Commander in Chief, who fell in the action of the twenty-first, in the arms of victory, covered with glory, whose memory will be ever dear to the British Navy and the British Nation, whose zeal for the honour of his king, and for the interests of his country, will be ever held up as a shining example for a British seaman,—leaves to me a duty to return my thanks to the Right Honourable Rear-Admiral, the captains, officers, seamen, and detachments of Royal Marines serving on board his Majesty's squadron, now under my command, for their conduct on that day; but where can I find language to express my sentiments of the valour and skill which were displayed by the officers, the seamen, and marines in the battle with the enemy, where every individual appeared an hero, on whom the glory of the country depended; the attack was irresistible, and the issue of it adds to our Naval Annals a brilliant instance of what Britons can do, when their King and their Country need their service.

To the Right Honourable Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, to the captains, officers, and seamen, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Royal Marines, I beg to give my sincere and hearty thanks for their highly meritorious conduct, both in the action, and in their zeal and activity in bringing the captured ships out from the perilous situation in which they were, after their surrender, among the shoals of Trafalgar, in boisterous weather.

And I desire that the respective captains will be pleased to communicate to the officers, seamen, and Royal Marines this public testimony of my high approbation of their conduct, and my thanks for it.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To Right Hon. Earl of Northesk, and the respective Captains and Commanders.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Almighty God, whose arm is strength, having of his great mercy been pleased to crown the exertion of his Majesty's fleet with success, in giving them a complete victory over their enemies, on the 21st of this month; and that all praise and thanksgiving may be offered up to the throne of Grace for the great benefits to our country and to mankind;

I have thought proper, that a day should be appointed, of general humiliation before God, and thanksgiving for this his merciful goodness, imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his Divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in the defence of our Country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts of man

are nought; and direct therefore that . . .
 be appointed for this holy purpose.

*Given on board the Euryalus, off
 Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22, 1805.*

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

*To the respective Captains and Commanders,
 [N. B. The fleet having been dispersed
 by a gale of wind, no day, as yet, has been
 able to be appointed for the above purpose.]*

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 24.

SIR, In my letter of the 22d I detailed to you for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majesty's Squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it, since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes; but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.

On the 22d in the morning, a strong Southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which, however, did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (13 or 14) and towing them off to the Westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune: but on the 23d the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-ropes, and drifted far to leeward before they were got hold of again, and some of them taking advantage in the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk; on the afternoon of that day the remnant of the combined fleet, ten sail of ships, who had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence; all this retarded the progress of the hulks, and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leeward-most that could be cleared of the men, considering that keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous task in the high sea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent; I entrusted it to skilful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad, and sunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Redoubtable sunk after of the Swiftsure while in tow. The *Santa Anna*, I have no doubt, is sunk, as

her side was almost entirely beat in; and such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their Lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ship; Vice Admiral Don Aliva is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, *Euryalus*, *Sirius*, *Phoebe*, and *Naïad*; the *Melpomene* joined the 22d, and the *Eurydice* and *Scout* the 23d), I shall collect the other flag officers and send them to England, with their flags (if they do not all go to the bottom), to be laid at his Majesty's feet.

There were four thousand troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the *Bucentaure*.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

[Last official Letter of the immortal Nelson.]

Admiralty-office, Nov. 9. Letter from the late Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Victory, off Cadiz, Oct. 13.

SIR, I herewith transmit you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Hoste, of the *Eurydice*, dated the 7th inst. together with the list of vessels captured, as therein mentioned. I am much pleased with Captains Hoste and Thomas, for their exertions in getting the *Eurydice* so expeditiously off the shoal, particularly so, as she is stated to have received no damage.

NELSON AND BRONTE.

Eurydice, Oct. 7, off Cape Umbria.

MY LORD, I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, *Cape Umbria* bearing N. E. by N. seven or eight miles, several sail were seen coming along shore from the Eastward, apparently from *St. Lucar*; and on its falling calm, the boats of his Majesty's ships *Eurydice* and *Ætna* were dispatched for the purpose of intercepting them. On their closing the vessels, they were found to be under the convoy of a large Spanish armed sloop, mounting two long 24-pounders in the bow, two 12-pound carronades, and two 4-pound swivels, with a considerable number of men on board. A heavy fire was kept up from this vessel as the boats approached the convoy, notwithstanding which, they gallantly persevered, and succeeded in capturing four of them. Finding the *Eurydice* was closing fast with the armed vessel, they desisted, till, under fire of the ship they might attack her with

greater advantage; and from her appearing of too great a force for the boats to attack without some vessel covering them, I was induced to run the Eurydice closer in than I otherwise should have done; and in the act of luffing up, to let go my anchor, unfortunately took ground on a shoal about half a mile from the main land. Owing, however, to the very great assistance I received from Captain Thomas, of the *Ætna* bomb, and, in a great measure, owing to the situation she was placed in, and his exertions afterwards, the Eurydice was soon afloat again. I find the armed vessel is a privateer, from Cadiz, bound to Moquer, to purchase wine for their fleet. She had been three days out when captured, called *La Soledad*, Capt. Don Augustin Larodi. Great praise is due to Lieut. Green, first of the Eurydice, and the officers and men under him, for their exertions in getting off the privateer, and the gallant manner in which they attacked the convoy, before the Eurydice closed with them. I inclose your Lordship a list of vessels captured, &c. since the 3d instant.

WILLIAM HOSTE.

Ships of War and Merchantmen captured by his Majesty's ship Eurydice, between October 3d and 8th.

Two Spanish settees (names unknown), laden with fruit and charcoal; run on shore and bilged, Oct. 5, off the river Moquer, the crew having deserted.

Spanish Mustuo *La Soledad*, Don A. Larodi, captain, of six guns, from Cadiz, bound to Larodi: captured by Mr. Coy, master's-mate of the Eurydice, Oct. 6th off ditto, the crew having deserted.

A Spanish settee (name unknown), from St. Lucie, laden with wine: captured by the *Ætna* on the same day, off ditto, the crew having deserted.

A French settee (name unknown), from St. Lucie, laden with wine: captured by Thomas Turner, quarter-master, on same day, off ditto, the crew having deserted.

W. Hoste, Captain.

[This Gazette likewise contains two Proclamations; one proroguing Parliament to the 7th of January; and the other giving directions for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God, on the 5th of December, "for the recent and signal interposition of His good Providence, in addition to the manifold and inestimable benefits which these Kingdoms have, from time to time, received at his hands, manifested by the blessing bestowed on our arms in the late signal and important victory obtained by our fleet, under the command of the late Vice-admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain."]

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Admiralty-office, Nov. 11. The following

letter, and its inclosures, were received last night, from Capt. (now Rear-Adm.) Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. addressed to W. Mariden, Esq.

Cæsar, Nov. 7.

SIR, The accompanying copy of a letter, addressed to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I am, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Cæsar, West of Rochfort 26½ miles,
Nov. 4. Wind S. E.

SIR, Being off Ferrol, working to the Westward, with the wind Westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin*, we came up with her at eleven at night; and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Capt. Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochfort Squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line after to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the *Cæsar* for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the *Hero*, *Courageux*, and *Æolus* being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E. N. E. all night, and in the morning observed the *Santa Margarita* near us; at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line in the N. E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail after; and the *Phoenix* spoke me at night. I found that active officer, Capt. Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the *Santa Margarita* in leading us up to the enemy. At daylight we were near them, and the *Santa Margarita* had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the *Phoenix*. A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same; and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the Captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the *Namur* joined soon after we tacked, which we did

* *Cæsar*, *Courageux*, and *Namur*.

Bellona, *Æolus*, *Santa Margarita*, far to leeward in the South-east.

the

as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her, by signal, to engage the van; at half-past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ships of the line and frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the *Cæsar*, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprisè, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken, were not the Rochfort squadron, but from Cadiz.

R. J. STRACHAN.

FIRST LINE.

STARBOARD TACK.

British line—*Cæsar*, of 80 guns; *Hero*, of 74 guns; *Courageux*, of 74 guns.

French line—*Duguay Trouin*, of 74 guns, Captain Touffler; *Formidable*, of 90 guns, Rear-Admiral Dumanoir; *Mont Blanc*, of 74 guns, Capt. Villegrey; *Scipion*, of 74 guns, Capt. Barouger.

SECOND LINE

(when the *Namur* joined.)

LARBOARD TACK.

British line—*Herb*, of 74 guns, Hon. Capt. Gardner; *Namur*, of 74 guns, Capt. Halsted; *Cæsar*, of 80 guns, Sir Richard J. Strachan; *Courageux*, of 74 guns, Capt. Lee.

French line—*Duguay Trouin*, *Formidable*, *Mont Blanc*, and *Scipion*.

N.B. The *Duguay Trouin*, and *Scipion*, totally dismasted; the *Formidable*, and *Mont Blanc* have their foremasts standing.

Our frigates—*Santa Margarita*, *Æolus*, *Phoenix*, and *Revolutionnaire*.

The *Revolutionnaire* joined at the time the *Namur* did, but, with the rest of our frigates, in consequence of the French tacking, were to leeward of the enemy. I do not know what is become of the *Bellona*, or the other two sail we saw on the night of the 2d inst. The reports of damage, killed, and wounded, have not been all received. The enemy have suffered much.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 11. The names of the Captains who commanded his Majesty's frigates in the late gallant action under Sir R. Strachan, being omitted in *The Gazette Extraordinary*; it becomes necessary to state, that the *Revolutionnaire* was commanded by Capt. H. Hotham, the *Phoenix*, by Capt. Baker, the *Æolus* by Capt. Lord W. Fitzroy, and the *Santa Margarita* by Capt. Wilson Rathborne.

Genl. Mas. November, 1805.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 12. Copy letter to Admiral Cornwallis.

Egyptienne, Plymouth Sound, Oct. 12. Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under command, captured, on the night of 2d inst. the French imperial brig, *l'Aigle*, of sixteen guns and one hundred twenty-six men, two hours after she the anchorage off Rochelle. Having the morning reconnoitred the port of Rochefort, in pursuance of your order, and perceiving *l'Aigle* apparently for sea, in a situation where I thought practicable to bring her out, I resolved to accept of the very handsome offer of *l'Handfield* to make the attempt, and off to the N.W. till sun-set. At 8 I returned into the Pertuis d'Antioche tending to anchor in the Rade de Brest to support the boats which were prepared for this enterprise, when the brig was seized, under all sail, outside, and fell into our possession, after a short chase. *l'Aigle* was commanded by Monsieur De capitaine de frégate; and had on board a colonel and some recruits, with arms and cloathing for a regiment in the Indies.

C. E. FLEMING

Admiralty-office, Nov. 12. Letter from Admiral Sir Richard-John Strachan to W. Marfden, Esq. dated 8th off Falmouth, Nov. 8.

Sir, Not having the returns which *Æolus* left us, and now having occasion to send in the *Santa Margarita* to pilots to take the French ships into harbour, I transmit you the returns of 1 and wounded in the action of the 4th also a Copy of the Thanks alluded to in my Letter, which I request you will communicate to their Lordships. I dare their Lordships will be surprised, that we have lost so few men. I can only account for it from the enemy firing high, and closing suddenly.

R. J. STRACHAN

I have as yet no very correct account of the loss of the enemy, or of their number of men.

The *Mont Blanc* had 700; 63 killed and 96 wounded, mostly dangerous. *Scipion*, 111 killed and wounded.

The French Admiral Mons. Duménil Pelley, wounded; the Captain of *Duguay Trouin*, killed; and the French Captain wounded.

Killed and wounded in action with

French squadron, Nov. 4.

Cæsar—4 killed, and 25 wounded. *Hero*—10 killed, and 51 wounded. *Courageux*—1 killed, and 13 wounded. *Scipion*—4 killed, and 9 wounded. *Santa Margarita*—1 killed, and 1 wounded. *Revolutionnaire*—2 killed, and 6 wounded.

Ph

Phoenix—2 killed, and 4 wounded. **Zelus**—9 wounded. Total—23 killed, and 111 wounded.—135.

Officers killed.—Hero—Mr. Morrison, second lieut. of Marines. Santa Margarita—Mr. Thomas Edwards, boatswain.

Officers wounded.—Hero—Lieut. Skeel; Mr. Titterton, and Mr. Stephenson, second lieut. of Marines. Courageux—Mr. R. Clephane, first lieut.; Mr. Daws, master's mate; Mr. Bird, midshipman; and Mr. Austin, gunner. Namur—Wm. Clements, capt. of Marines; Thomas Osborne, second lieut.; and Frederick Beasley, midshipman. R. J. STRACHAN.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Clester, at Sea, Nov. 6, 1805.

Having returned thanks to Almighty God for the victory obtained over the French Squadron, the Senior Captain begs to make his grateful acknowledgments for the support he has received from the ships of the line and the frigates; and requests the Captains will do him the honour to accept his thanks, and communicate to their respective officers and ships' companies how much he admires their zealous and gallant conduct.

R. J. STRACHAN.

To the respective Captains and Commanders.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 16. Letter from Lord Collingwood to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 28.

Sir, Since my letter to you of the 21th, having the proceedings of his Majesty's Squadron, our situation has been most critical, and our employment the most arduous that ever a fleet was engaged in. On the 25th and 26th it blew a most violent gale of wind, which completely dispersed the ships, and drove the captured hulls in all directions. I have since been employed in collecting and destroying them, where they are at anchor upon the coast between Cadiz, and 6 leagues Westward of San Lucar, without the prospect of saving one to bring into port. I mentioned in my former letter the joining of the Donegal and Melpomene, after the action; I cannot sufficiently praise the activity of their commanders, in giving assistance to the Squadron in destroying the enemy's ships. The Defiance, after having stuck to the Eagle, as long as it was possible, in hope of saving her from wreck, which separated her for some time from the Squadron, was obliged to abandon her to her fate, and she went on shore. Capt. Durham's exertions have been very great. I hope I shall get them all destroyed by to-morrow, if the weather keep moderate. In the gale, the Royal Sovereign and Mars lost their masts, and are now rigging anew, where the body of the Squadron is at anchor N. W. of San Lucar. I find, that

on the return of Gravina to Cadiz, he was immediately ordered to sea again, and came out, which made it necessary for me to form a line, to cover the disabled hulls—that night it blew hard, and his ship the Prince of Asturias, was dismasted, and returned into port; the Rayo was also dismasted, and fell into our hands; Don Enrique McDonel had his broad pendant in the Rayo, and from him I find the Santa Anna was driven near Cadiz, and towed in by a frigate.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

P. S. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, as far as I have been able to collect it.

Names and Qualities of the Officers killed and wounded, Oct. 21.

KILLED.—Royal Sovereign—Brice Gilliland, Lieut.; Wm. Chalmers, Master; Rob. Green, Second Lieut. of Royal Marines; John Ackenhead and Th. Braund, Midshipmen. Dreadnought—None. Mars—George Duff, Capt.; Alex. Duff, Master's Mate; Edw. Corbyn and H. Morgan, Midshipmen. Minotaur—None. Revenge—Mr. Grier and Mr. Brooks, Midshipmen. Leviathan—None. Ajax—None. Defence—None. Defiance—Th. Simons, Lieut.; Wm. Foster, Boatswain; James Williamson, Midshipman.

WOUNDED.—Royal Sovereign—J. Clavell, J. Rushford, Lieuts.; J. Levesconte, 2d Lieut. of Royal Marines; Wm. Watson, Master's Mate; Gilbert Kennicot, Grenville Thompson, J. Farrant, and J. Campbell, Midshipmen; J. Wilkinson, Boatswain. Dreadnought—J. L. Lloyd, Lieut.; And. McCulloch and J. Sabhin, Midshipmen. Mars—Edw. Wm. Garrett and James Black, Lieuts.; T. Cook, Master; T. Norman, 2d Capt. of Royal Marines; J. Yonge, George Guiren, Wm. J. Cooke, J. Jenkins, and Alfred Luckcraft, Midshipmen. Minotaur—J. Robinson, Boatswain; J. S. Smith, Midshipman. Revenge—Rob. Moorson, Capt. (slightly); J. Berry, Lieutenant; Luke Brokenshaw, Master; P. Lily, Capt. Royal Marines. Leviathan—T. W. Watson, Midshipman, (slightly). Ajax—None. Defence—None. Defiance—P. C. Durham, Captain (slightly); J. Spratt and R. Brown, Master's mates; J. Hodge and Edm. And. Chapman, Midshipmen. C. COLLINGWOOD.

Total of Killed and Wounded, Oct. 21, as far as received by Adm. Lord Collingwood.

Royal Sovereign, 47 killed, 64 wounded.—Dreadnought, 7 killed, 26 wounded. Mars, 29 killed, 69 wounded.—Bellorophon, 27 killed, 123 wounded.—Minotaur, 3 killed, 22 wounded.—Revenge, 28 killed, 51 wounded.—Leviathan, 4 killed, 22 wounded.—Ajax, 2 killed, 9 wounded.—Defence, 7 killed, 29 wounded. Defiance, 17 killed, 35 wounded.

Letter from Capt. Wolfe to Adm. Cochrane.
Walla.

Aigle, Nov. 9.

Sir, Being blockaded in Vigo Bay, Sept. 23, at 4 A. M. a Squadron of Spanish gun-boats attacked his Majesty's frigate under my command. At nine, a breeze sprung up: reversed their attack into a hasty retreat; but, from their proximity to the ship, we only captured one of them, carrying a long 24-pounder, four artillery-men and 24 seamen. The *Aigle* sustained no other damage than a few shot through the sails. GEORGE WOLFE.

Letter from Capt. Hancock, to Ld. Keith.
H. M. Sloop Cruiser, in the Downs, Nov. 13.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that last night, at seven P. M. stretching across from the North Sand Head, to resume my station off Flushing, we fell in with two luggers, which suffered us to approach them quite close. One of them was, at this time, in the act of boarding a brig to windward, within gun-shot, and the other ran athwart our bow, within hail, for the purpose of boarding us to leeward, taking us for a merchant-vessel. This, being the largest, I made my first object, and, after a chase of two hours, all the time within musket-shot, and under fire of our bow-guns and muskets, I had the good fortune to bring down her main-top-sail and main lug-sail, when she struck, and proved to be Le *Vengeur* French privateer lugger, of 14 guns and 56 men, commanded by Jean Augustin Hirrel, two days out from Boulogne, and had, on the afternoon of the day on which she was captured, taken two Swedish brigs, one laden with salt, from Liverpool, the other from Boston, in Lincolnshire, in ballast. She is a beautiful new lugger, and esteemed the fastest-sailing vessel out of France.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Letter from Adm. Cochrane, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands, to W. Marsden, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship the Northumberland, Carlisle Bay, June 23.

Sir, I beg leave to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Rose, of his Majesty's ship *Circe*, gives an account of the capture of La *Constance* schooner privateer from Guadaloupe; this is the same vessel formerly taken by the *Circe* off the coast of Spain, but re-captured to windward of this island; she had just left Guadaloupe,

and her trim was not known; she is a remarkable fine vessel. A. COCHRANE.

The following letters were addressed to Admiral Cochrane.

Dominica, Roseau, Aug. 140.

Sir, On the evening of the 11th inst. (Scott's Head bearing N. E. two leagues), his Majesty's armed sloop, under my command, captured a small row-boat, named *L'Hazard*, armed with musketry, and 14 men, three days from Point-a-Petre, without having made a capture. ROA. PETERS.

H. M. Sloop Opfrey, Carlisle Bay.

Barbadoes, Aug. 23.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you of my having fallen in with a French privateer schooner, on the 17th of May last, the island of Bermuda bearing S. distant five or six leagues, which, after a chase of five hours, I captured. She proved to be Le *Teuzer* of seven guns and 30 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, commanded by Joseph Ratique, who was badly wounded by a grape-shot. Out on a three months' cruise, and had made seven captures, mostly droghers; during the chase she drove two of her guns overboard.

I am, &c. TIM. CLINCH.

Dominica, off Roseau, Sept. 5.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, his Majesty's armed sloop *Dominica*, under my command, captured, on the 25th ult. after a chase of some hours, under the lee of this island, La *Ravanche*, a French row-boat privateer, mounting a 12-pounder carronade in the bow; and several swivels; having on-board, at the time of capture, but 15 men. She had been eight weeks from Guadaloupe, and had taken three small vessels. Also, on the 2d inst. at 9 A. M. the *Saints* bearing N. E. by E. distant about five leagues, another row-boat, named La *Prudente*, having got within reach of the *Dominica*'s guns, without discovering her to be an armed vessel, it being calm, I dispatched Mr. Jackson, midshipman, with eight men, all volunteers, to attack her in the boat, at the same time annoying her in her retreat, by a fire of grape and cannister from the sloop. At ten, when about two leagues from us, the boat came up with her, and after exchanging a few volleys of musketry, the enemy struck. She was one day from the *Saints* having on-board 16 men, well equipped. Only one man was hurt on the occasion, James Morgan, whose collar-bone was broken.

I am, &c. ROB. PETERS.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

We last month gave abstracts from the first five French Official Bulletins, detailing the proceedings of their Armies.

We have now to record the disastrous event of the SURRENDER of the AUSTRIAN ARMY at ULM. The particulars of this extraordinary surrender are detailed in the

6th, 7th, and 8th Official Bulletins of the French Army; from which it appears, that on the 13th ult. Marshal Soult surrounded Memmingen, which capitulated: the garrison consisted of nine battalions under a Major General, with 10 pieces of cannon and much ammunition.—On the 19th, the Austrians made a sortie from Ulm, and attacked the division under Dupont.—The Bulletin asserts, that the Austrians amounted to 25,000 men, and that they were opposed by only 6000 French, who defeated them and took 1500 prisoners!—Another skirmish took place at Elchingen on the 14th, as the army under Ney were endeavouring to invest Ulm. In this affair the Austrians were defeated with the loss of 3000 men:—the town was at length blockaded. The 6th Bulletin mentions the capitulation of Ulm, and asserts that the Emperor might have taken the place by assault; but it was *so strongly fortified, that much blood must have been shed if resistance had been made*. He therefore THREATENED Mack, that if he would not surrender, *he should be under the necessity of acting as he did at Jaffa!* On this the Austrian General capitulated.

It is asserted, that Buonaparte took from the enemy at the battles of Wertingen, Guntzburgh, Elchingen, the days of Memmingen and Ulm, and in actions at Albreck, Langenau, and Neresheim, 40,000 men, infantry as well as cavalry, more than 40 stand of colours, a great number of cannon, baggage waggons, &c.; and to accomplish all this, only marches and manœuvres were employed.—In these partial actions, the loss of the French army is stated to amount to no more than 300 killed and 1000 wounded.

It is stated in the 7th Bulletin, that Lieuts. Gen. Werneck, Baillet, Hohenzollern, and Generals Vagel, Mackery, Hohenfeld, Weiber and Deneberg, are prisoners on parole, with permission to return home. The soldiers will be sent to France as prisoners of war. More than 2000 cavalry have surrendered, and a brigade of dismounted dragoons have been mounted on their horses. It is asserted, that the Reserve Artillery of the Austrian army, consisting of 300 carriages, is taken. The 8th Bulletin contains the Capitulation of Gen. Werneck and the Commandant of the heavy baggage of the Austrian Army. They differ in no respect from those of Gen. Mack, except that the French prisoners at Tröttingen and other places, are to be set at liberty.—The 9th Bulletin states the Army that was shut up in Ulm to have consisted of 33,000 men; to which the 3000 wounded being added, the total amounts to 36,000. There were also found in the place 60 pieces of artillery with their carriages and ammunition, and 50

stand of colours.—The following is given as a statement of the total of prisoners, at least of those known to have been taken, with their present situations:—10,000 at Augsburgh, 38,000 at Ulm, 12,000 at Donauwerth, and 12,000 on their march for France.

After the surrender, Buonaparte sent for the Austrian Generals, and addressed them on the *injustice* of the war carried on by their Master; adding, that he knew not what he was fighting for; and that at a single word, 200,000 Volunteers would crowd to his standard. He concludes his address with the following remarkable words:—"I would give my Brother the Emperor of Germany one farther piece of advice—let him hasten to make peace. This is the moment to recollect that all Empires have an end; the idea that the end of the dynasty of the house of Lorraine may have arrived, should impress him with terror. I desire nothing upon the Continent. I want Ships, Colonies, and Commerce; and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them."—To this Mack is said to have replied, that the Emperor of Germany was compelled to go to war by Russia.—In another address to his troops, the evening before the surrender of Ulm, he said—"Soldiers, but for the army which is now in front of you, we should this day have been in London; we should have avenged ourselves for six centuries of insults, and restored the freedom of the seas!!!"

The 11th BULLETIN states the arrival of Buonaparte at Munich, on the 24th ult. The 12th BULLETIN gives the names of the Austrian Generals who were taken prisoners at Ulm, &c. The number of Officers amounts to 1500 or 2000. Each Officer was obliged to give his word of honour in writing, that he would not serve. The chief Officers are Baron Mack, the Prince of Hesse Homburg, Baron De Stipichis, Count Guilly, Baron Laudon, Count Klenau, Count Werneck, Prince of Hohenzollern; Prince of Lichtenstein; Baron Abel; Baron Ulm; Baron Weidenfeld; Count Hohenfeld, Baron D'Aspre, Count Spangen.

[Next follows the Capitulation of Memmingen, in which the garrison surrender themselves prisoners of war, and the Officers are admitted to their parole; signed the 14th October, between Saligny, General of Division, and Count Spangen].

The 13th BULLETIN consists of the following intelligence:

Haag, Oct. 28. The army under Marshal Bernadotte advanced from Munich on the 26th, and arrived the next day at Wasserburgh, on the Inn, and proceeded to Altenmarkt, where it halted that night. Six arches of the bridge had been burnt down.

down. Count Mamucci, Colonel of the Bavarian army, advanced from Roth to Rosenheim. He also found the bridge burnt, and the enemy on the other side. After a brisk cannonade, the enemy retired from the right bank; several battalions of French and Bavarians passed the Inn, and on the 23d, at noon, both the bridges were completely repaired. The enemy were hotly pursued as soon as the troops could pass over; fifty of their rear-guard were taken prisoners.

Marshal Davoust, with the army under his command, set out from Freyding on the 26th, and reached Muhlendorf on the 27th. The enemy defended the right bank of the river, where they had some batteries advantageously placed. The bridge had been so much destroyed, that it was with difficulty repaired. On the 28th, at noon, a considerable part of Marshal Davoust's division had passed over.—Prince Murat ordered a brigade of cavalry to pass over the bridge of Muhlendorf, caused the bridges of Oeting and Marekhl to be repaired, and crossed them with a part of his reserve. The Emperor himself went to Haag.—The division of Marshal Soult lay on their march beyond Haag; the corps under the command of Gen. Marmont is to pass this night at Wihibiburg; that of Marshal Ney at Landsterg; Marshal Lannes upon the road from Landshut to Brannau. From the information which has been received, it appears that the Russian army is retreating.

The 14th BULLETIN announces the Imperial head-quarters to have been on the 20th ult. at Braunau, from whence the Austrian and Russian Armies had previously retreated with precipitation. Our army found there 40,000 rations of bread, and more than 1000 sacks of flour. The artillery of the place consists in 45 pieces of cannon, with change of carriages, mortars provided with more than 40,000 cannon shot, and some howitzers. The Russians left behind them 1000 weight of powder, great quantities of cartridges, lead, a thousand muskets, and all the ammunition necessary to support a long siege.

The 15th BULLETIN mentions that the rear-guard of the Austrians, about 6000 strong, had been overtaken by Prince Murat's cavalry, who attacked and dispersed them on the heights of Ried. Marshal Bernadotte has arrived at Salsburgh, and Marshal Davoust at a position between Reid and Haag. The snow is every where six inches deep. This Bulletin adds, that the Emperor of Germany had arrived at Wels, where he learnt the disasters of his army. The remainder of the Bulletin is filled with comments on the political systems of England, Austria, and Russia.

The number of the Austrian prisoners at Ulm has been grossly exaggerated in the

French accounts. It appears by the Austrian accounts that they were under 15,000.

Prince Ferdinand only escaped from the hands of the French, by refusing to obey the orders of Mack, who wished to compel him to remain in Ulm; had he delayed his sortie 48 hours longer, his capture would have been inevitable.

He intreated Gen. Mack to quit Ulm, and give battle to the enemy; but the General shewed his orders to the Prince, which placed the chief command entirely in his own hands, and he chose to remain at Ulm, where his conduct became more incomprehensible every day*; especially when it is observed, that on the 18th (being only two days before he signed the capitulation) he issued the following order: "In the name of his Majesty, I hold all Generals, Officers, and subalterns, responsible, upon their honour, duty and welfare, not to mention the word *surrender*, nor to think of any thing else than the most vigorous defence; a defence which cannot be of long duration, as the van of two great armies, Austrian and Russian, will arrive at Ulm in two days to deliver us. If we should fall short of provisions, we have still upwards of 3000 horses left for our food. Half of the first to eat horse-flesh, and every man will be ready to join me; which I fully expect of the good Citizens, to whom I repeat my promise, that they will be fully paid for all."

We find that the Archduke effected a masterly retreat with 17,000 men under his command; and the last intelligence from the Continent asserts that he had gained some decisive advantages over the enemy who pursued him.

We are confidently assured that the French lost nearly 30,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, in the different affairs, in Suabia, between the 8th and 16th of October.

Speaking of the surrender of Ulm, the Vienna Court Gazette observes, "The loss is most certainly heavy and afflicting, but it is neither overwhelming nor decisive; for the extensive dominions of the Austrian Monarchy, inhabited by a people so brave and loyal, have still sufficient resources left to retrieve it, and again to conciliate the smiles of fickle Fortune."

The army of Gen. Meerfeldt has been reinforced by several regiments from Bohemia and Moravia, and on the 28th ult. the Austro-Russian army comprised 120,000 men.

* Mack, we remember, was strongly suspected (during the last war in Italy) to have been bought by France; but his influence at Court unfortunately stifled the charges of his troops.

A new levy of 100,000 men has been ordered in the Austrian states; and the roads from Vienna to the army are crowded with reinforcements from Hungary and Bohemia.

The Russian Gen. Kutusow has retreated with his army to Wels; and the immense force of Buonaparte, which is advancing towards him, is in a deplorable want of provisions.

Vienna, Oct. 30. Gen. Mack arrived here on the 26th, but was not permitted to enter the city. This prohibition is not more to be considered as a mark of the Imperial displeasure, than as an essential benefit conferred upon him; for his conduct has excited the indignation of the people to such a degree, that there was reason to fear they would treat him with personal injury. The Emperor did not admit him to an interview before he set out on his journey; and to his request to have a trial before a Court Martial, his Majesty answered, that the trial should be conducted with *strictness*, but with *justice*. An investigation is commenced relative to the conduct of Gen. Mack, and all the other officers to whom the misfortunes of the army are attributed. It is said that Mack is the bearer of pacific proposals from Buonaparte, to which our Court will not listen.

This Capital is again in a situation nearly similar to that in which it stood in 1796 and 1800. The Government is taking every measure of prudence and precaution. All are animated by patriotism and courage. The general levy of Vienna is again ordered by Proclamation. All persons fit for service are called to arms. Never was such enthusiasm displayed for our Sovereign and our Country as at the present moment.

Memmingen, Nov. 1. The Austrian Gen. Wolskehl, shews himself both an able partizan and a warrior. After the affair at Ulm, Marshal Soult endeavoured to surround him near Biberach; but Gen. Wolskehl gallantly fought his way through, and happily arrived with his corps of 15,000 men at Bregentz.

Vienna, Court Gazette, Nov. 2. The Emperor returned, on the 31st ult. from his visit to the Austro-Russian army on the Inn. The Bavarian fortrefs of Oberhaus, commanding the Danube, has been carried by escalade, by the regiments of Peterwaradin, under Count Creneville, without any loss. One Captain, four other officers, 120 privates, six pieces of cannon, with the chest and ammunition of the fortrefs, fell into our hands.

The Court of Vienna has circulated a narrative of the different negotiations which took place with the Elector of Bavaria, respecting the occupation of his

territory, and the incorporation, or accession of the Bavarian army to that of Austria; from which it is evident, that the Elector has throughout acted with consummate duplicity and treachery.

The Elector of Bavaria accompanies Buonaparte on his march.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

“The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms—To his ardent desire of military achievements—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of a Conqueror—the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred Treaties, still appear too narrow. He wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruits of exalted civilization, every species of happiness which a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the Sovereign of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a War of Conquest: and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France. This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened, or promised. He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards foreign independent States. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted, for the re-establishment of tranquillity, the security of my States, and the promotion of a General Peace, his views were fully disclosed, and no choice left between war, and unaimed, abject submission!

“Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the Emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, ‘That we would in no event interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new Constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville.’ Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain; no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils. But the Sovereign of France, totally regardless of the

the general tranquillity, listened not to these overtures. Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his force, compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him—whilst his secret ally, the Elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the King of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender, after a brave resistance.

"A Proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French Revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage. Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe: calm and firm I stand in the midst of 25 millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness; I have a claim upon their assistance, for whatever they venture for the Throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquillity, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them. With fortitude the Austrian Monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breast of those good and loyal men, for whose prosperity and tranquillity I combat, that ancient patriotic spirit, which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved—their throne and their independence, the national honour and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things, unanimity, and a quick, firm, and courageous co-operation in every measure that may be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the Emperor of Russia, and other Powers, who have formerly and recently experienced the insults of the Emperor of France, have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause for ever; and the unanimity

of the Sovereign, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation."

"In the name, and at the express command of the Emperor and King.

FRANCIS COUNT SARRAU.

Vienna, Oct. 28, 1805."

[While this sheet was in the Press, a series of French official Bulletins arrived from the sixteenth* to the twenty-first inclusive, announcing the farther progress and successes of the French armies. No action of the least importance appears to have taken place, since the French passed the Inn, until the date of the last Bulletin. The operations of both armies were confined to marches and retreats. Not a position seems to have been defended, not a check to have been sustained. The French continued to advance, the Austro-Russian to retire. No opportunity occurred for a trial of strength between the invaders and the protectors of the Austrian Capital.

The 18th Bulletin contains an account of a battle at Moelk, which was considered as the defensive barrier of Vienna, and where the Emperor FRANCIS was in person. Here the Austro-Russian army was defeated, and Vienna thrown, in consequence, into considerable agitation. The 19th Bulletin gives an account of the defeat of the Austrians, and adds, that BERNADOTTE had succeeded in effecting a junction with the left wing of MASSENA's army. It is said that after the unfortunate battle of Moelk, the Emperor of GERMANY offered Propositions of Peace; to which BUONAPARTE returned for answer:

"When the Emperor of the FRENCH shall have taken possession of Vienna, but not before that period, will he treat with the Emperor of GERMANY for the restoration of Peace."

The enemy, according to his own accounts, proceeded to Amstetten, where the Austrians and Russians were again vanquished, with the loss of 1,800 prisoners.

The 21st Bulletin (November 10) is dated from Moelk, the scene of the former action, and states, that the French had advanced from Steyer to Lilienfeld, and from thence towards Vienna. General MEERFELD made a final stand on the 8th, for the purpose of covering that Capital, but was defeated with the loss of 4000 men and 16 pieces of cannon. Ge-

* The 15th is noticed in p. 1061.

General SEBASTIANI, on the 9th, advanced without interruption to Vienna, and was followed by several other corps. The Russians had retreated to Presburgh. The Court, and the more opulent part of the citizens of Vienna, had retired into Hungary. The situation of that city at such a crisis can more easily be imagined than described. Such are the accounts received from Paris of this dreadful and unexpected series of events. We cannot offer any comments on this *ex parte* relation, not having seen any Austrian accounts.

The Paris Papers, however, carry the intelligence from Germany much lower, and state, that BUONAPARTE ENTERED VIENNA ON THE 10TH, AT THE HEAD OF 22,000 MEN; AND THAT THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES HAD DIED FROM EXCESS OF FATIGUE. The former part of this statement cannot be correct; as the 21st Bulletin represents BUONAPARTE at Moelk on that day; but if the view of affairs given by the French Papers approaches to truth, it is an event that may be presumed to have taken place about the 12th. Viennais not a strong place, capable of defence; and if, as the French Papers assert, the Russians had retreated to Krems, and the Austrian army, under MEESELDT, which attempted to cover that city, was defeated by Gen. DAVOUST, its fall was a matter of course.

With respect to the report that Prince CHARLES had died of fatigue, this is mentioned in the Paris news of the 17th, and no farther confirmation of it is given up to the 22d. If he had been dead, we should think it would have been made known on better authority.]

ITALY.

Buonaparte has acknowledged the neutrality of Etruria, as well as of Naples.

The following Proclamation has been circulated at Genoa: "Frenchmen! War has commenced, and in a manner worthy of yourselves and the Emperor.—Germany ranges itself around him against two Powers, who wish to subjugate the Continent, as England wishes to engross the commerce of the world.—Let every heart be animated by the first signal of victory. Inhabitants of Genoa! think of your ancient glory, and your future prosperity. If France triumphs, and triumph it shall, you will enjoy a long repose, and partake of the general commerce. If France falls, you will be slaves in Africa—dependants upon all the seas of Europe—banished from America and Asia—while in Italy you will groan under barbarous masters."

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—The King has given leave to the Russians to march through his dominions.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA ARRIVED AT BERLIN, on the 28th ult. and was received with great honour.

A Note transmitted by Baron de Hardeberg, the Prussian Minister at Berlin, to Duroc and Laforest, on the 14th ult. says, "His Majesty is uncertain, whether he should be more surprised at the outrages which the French armies have taken the liberty of committing in his provinces, of the extraordinary arguments by which it is attempted at this day to justify them. Prussia had declared her neutrality; but, adhering to the last to her prior engagements, all the advantage of which henceforth would be in favour of France, she made sacrifices to them which might have endangered her dearest interests. This invariable integrity, this connexion which, without being in the least degree expensive to France, produced to her an invaluable degree of security on many essential points—how has it been repaid? A justification is attempted, upon the authority of the practice of the last wars, and the similarity of circumstances; as if the exceptions which were then admitted had not been founded upon positive acts, which have been since annulled by the peace; as if the Emperor ever took those acts into his consideration, when he took possession of the country of Hanover, of a country that had been so long placed under the protection of Prussia! But ignorance of our intentions is pleaded, as if the intention did not exist in the nature of the transaction, so long as the contrary is not stipulated! As if the solemn protestations of the authorities of the Province, and of the Minister of his Majesty to the Elector of Bavaria, had not sufficiently made known what was by no means necessary; and that I myself, with the map in my hand, in the conferences which I had with M. Duroc and M. de Laforest, had not declared that no troops whatever should pass through the Marien-Graviates, pointing out to them, at the same time, the route of communication that Bavaria had stipulated for herself as the only one in which the march of the troops was not likely to meet with any obstruction! In short, a pretext is made of facts which have never had any other foundation than in false reports: and in imputing outrages to the Austrians, which they have never committed, the observation of his Majesty is only directed to the contrast which their conduct offers to that of the French armies. The King could have even drawn from this contrast conclusions more unfavourable respecting the intentions of the Emperor. He will confine himself to the reflection, that his Imperial Majesty had at least his reasons for considering the positive engagements which existed be-

tween him and Prussia, as of no importance in his eyes, under the present circumstances; and that he himself was consequently on the point of sacrificing every thing to adhere to his engagements. *He considers himself at this day absolved from all obligations antecedent to the present time.* Thus restored to that state of things, in which he has no other duty than that of his own safety and the maxims of common justice, the King will not the less evince that he is always animated by the same principles.—“To see Europe participate in that peace, in which he aspires to maintain his own subjects, is his only wish: To contribute, by all the means in his power, to re-establish it upon a solid basis, and to apply to this great work his active mediation, and his unremitting endeavours, shall be his chief duty.—But, impeded on every side in these his noble intentions, the King can no longer entrust to other hands than his own, the care of providing for the safety of his people, Without obligations for the future, and also without assurances, he finds himself compelled to order his armies to occupy those positions which are indispensably necessary for the protection of the State.”

We hear that, in consequence of the above Note, a French Courier arrived at Berlin on the 26th, with the reply of Buonaparte. He peremptorily demanded “THAT PRUSSIA SHOULD DECLARE HERSELF CATEGORICALLY, FOR OR AGAINST HIM.” After communicating this demand to the Emperor Alexander, the Cabinet of Berlin returned an answer; in which it professed its intention to maintain peace with France, upon the following conditions:—“That Naples should be evacuated by the French troops; that the Treaty of Luneville should be executed to its full extent; that Switzerland and Holland should be declared independent; and that the regal dignity of Italy should be forever separated from the Imperial dignity of France.”—If these propositions were acceded to, Russia promised to evacuate Corfu but if they were rejected, the Prussian army would commence its operations.—This *ultimatum* was transmitted to the head-quarters of Buonaparte.—In the mean time every effort is making by the Prussian Government to concentrate its armies.

It is also asserted in the most positive manner, “that a Treaty of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, between Russia and Prussia, was concluded in the beginning of this month at Potsdam: and that, as a consequence of it, Prussia would make it a common cause with England, Russia, and Austria, if Buonaparte did not accept the terms of peace which had been offered him.”

It is positively stated, that the Prussian
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troops in readiness for service, who are assembling at different points, amount to nearly 250,000 men. It is added, that Count Haugwitz, in the event of Buonaparte being willing to entertain the terms proposed to him by the Cabinet of Berlin, for the restoration of Peace, is to demand a general suspension of arms.

The French evacuated the city of Hanover on the 25th ult.; and some Prussian troops marched through it the next day.

Hameln is surrounded, and its intercourse with the country cut off by Prussian corps, which push their videts to the walls of the town.

Schwerin, Nov. 9.—When his Russian Majesty, in company with the king of Prussia, visited the tomb of FREDERIC the GREAT, at midnight, on the 5th November, in the Garrison Church at Potsdam, the two Monarchs laid their hands on the coffin which contains the remains of this great man, and interchanged with each other vows of eternal friendship and inviolable fidelity.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 25. The hurricane of this day was so tremendous, at *Plymouth*, that many persons were carried off their legs. A sentinel, in the Dock-yard, was blown off into the Tamar, and was drowned.

Oct. 26. The Bell-Inn in *Bury*, an extensive concern, was lately totally consumed, by a fire which broke out in a plumber's shop; three houses were also burnt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

This day was opened to public view in St. Paul's Cathedral, a monument in commemoration of the late General Thomas Dundas, who died in the West Indies during the last war. This monument was voted by Parliament, as a testimony of national gratitude for his signal military achievements. It consists of a colossal statue of Britannia placing a wreath of laurel on the bust of the General, which is erected on his tomb. Britannia is associated with a figure of Sensibility. To the right of the last-named figure is the genius of Britain presenting an olive-branch, in allusion to the object of our exertions in war, viz. a just and honourable Peace. Some military trophies are placed on the tomb, which is enriched by an alto-relievo representation of *Britannia* in the act of protecting *Liberty* from *Anarchy* and *Hypocrisy*. This work is executed by Mr. Bacon, sculptor of Marquis Cornwallis's colossal statue sent to Calcutta, and of the large national monument lately erected in Westminster-abbey to the memory of Captains Harvey and Hutt.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND HEROIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF LORD NELSON.*

HORATIO NELSON was born at Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, where his father, the Rev. E. Nelson, who died in 1802, (see vol. LXXII. p. 475) was rector, and his mother was the daughter of Dr. Suckling, a prebendary of Westminster. He was first sent to the high school at Norwich, and thence to North Waltham; but on the appearance of hostilities with Spain, relative to the Falkland Islands, in 1770, he left school, and, at 12 years of age, was received on-board the *Raisonalle*, 64 guns, by his maternal uncle, Capt. Maurice Suckling. In April, 1773, in consequence of an application to Lord Sandwich, from the Royal Society, a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole was undertaken by the Hon. Capt. Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave. Though instructions were issued that no boys should be received on-board, yet the enterprising mind of Horatio Nelson, rather than submit to be left behind, anxiously solicited to be appointed coxswain to Capt. Lutwidge; who, being struck with the unsubdued spirit which he displayed for so arduous an undertaking, was at length prevailed on to receive him in that capacity. On his return to England, in October 1773, Mr. Nelson, hearing that a squadron was fitting out for the East Indies, exerted his interest to be appointed to one of the ships. He was soon placed in the *Sea-Horse*, of 20 guns, with that lamented veteran Capt. Farmer. In this ship, he was stationed to watch in the fore-top; whence, in time, he was placed on the quarter-deck. He passed the professional ordeal as lieutenant, April 8, 1777: and the next day received his commission, as second of the *Lowestoffe*, 32 guns, under the command of his revered friend, Capt. William Locker. In this ship he arrived at Jamaica; but, finding that a frigate was not sufficiently active for his glowing mind, he solicited an appointment to the command of a schooner, tender to the *Lowestoffe*; and in this small vessel eagerly availed himself of the opportunity of becoming a complete pilot for all the intricate passages through the Keys (islands) situated on the Northern side of Hispaniola. Soon after the arrival of Rear Admiral Sir Peter Parker at Jamaica, in 1778, he appointed Lieut. Nelson third of the *Bristol*, his flag ship; from which, by rotation, he became first; and, under Sir P. Parker's flag, in the *Bristol*, concluded his services in the rank of a Lieutenant. Capt. Nelson obtained his post rank, June 11, 1779; and, during the nine years he

had been in the service, had, by keen observation, and incessant application to every part of his duty, not only become an able officer, but had also laid the foundation of being a most skilful pilot. The first ship to which Capt. Nelson was appointed, after his advance to post-rank, was the *Hinchinbroke*. On the arrival of Count D'Estaing at Hispaniola, with a numerous fleet and army from Martinico, an attack on Jamaica was immediately expected: in this critical situation of the island, Capt. Nelson was intrusted, both by the Admiral and General, with the command of the batteries at Port Royal. This was deemed the most important post in Jamaica, as being the key to the naval force of the town of Kingston, and to the seat of Government at Spanish Town. In January 1780, an expedition being resolved on for the reduction of Fort Juan, on the river St. John, in the Gulph of Mexico, Capt. Nelson was appointed to command the naval department, and Major Polson the military. In effecting this arduous service, Capt. Nelson displayed his usual intrepidity: he quitted his ship, and superintended the transporting of the troops, in boats, one hundred miles up the river, which none but Spaniards, since the time of the Buccaneers, had ever navigated. Major Polson bore ample testimony to Gen. Dalling of his brave colleague's exertions, as well as gallantry, in this service; who, after storming an out-post of the enemy, situated on an island in the river, constructed batteries, and fought the Spaniards with their own guns: to Capt. Nelson's conduct, the principal cause of our success in reducing Fort Juan was ascribed; but, from the extreme fatigue which he endured on this expedition, his health became visibly impaired. Being soon afterwards appointed to the *Janus*, of 44 guns, at Jamaica, he took his passage thither in the *Victor* sloop to join his ship. On his arrival, Sir Peter Parker kindly prevailed upon him to live at his penn, where Capt. Nelson received every attention and medical assistance; but his state of health was so rapidly declining, that he was obliged to return to England in the *Leon*, commanded by the Hon. W. Cornwallis; through whose care and attention his life was again preserved. In August 1781, Capt. Nelson was appointed to the command of the *Albemarle*; when his delicate constitution underwent a severe trial, by being kept the whole of the ensuing winter in the North Seas. He failed,

* For the principal part of the materials of this article, we are indebted to the *Naval Chronicle*, vol. III. and to a work much less known than it deserves to be, the late Col. De La Motte's "Principal Historical and Allusive Arms borne by the Families of the United Kingdom, &c." (see vol. LXXIII. p. 1032.)

however, from Quebec in Oct. 1782, with a convoy to New-York, at which place he joined the fleet under the command of Sir Sam. Hood; and in November sailed with him to the West-Indies, where he continued actively employed till the Peace. Capt. Nelson was soon after ordered to England, being directed in his way to attend Prince Wm. Henry (now Duke of Clarence) on his visit to the Havannah. At his arrival in England, the Albemarle was paid off at Portsmouth, July 31, 1783. In the autumn, Capt. Nelson went to France, where he continued till the next spring, when he was appointed to the *Boreas* frigate, of 28 guns, and ordered to the Leeward Islands. From July 1786 till the following June, Capt. Nelson continued with the command at the Leeward islands, when he sailed for England. During the preceding winter, Prince Wm. Henry visited this station, in the *Pegasus* frigate, of which his Royal Highness was captain. The conduct of Capt. Nelson, as Commanding Officer, gained him the esteem and friendship of the Prince, which increased with advancing years. In March 1787, Capt. Nelson married the truly-amiable Frances-Herbert Nesbit, widow of Doctor Nesbit, of the island of Nevis, daughter of Wm. Herbert, Esq. Senior Judge, and niece to Mr. Herbert, President of that island: the bride was given away by Prince Wm. Henry. The *Boreas* frigate being paid off at Sheerness, November 30, 1787, Capt. Nelson retired, to enjoy the consolation of domestic happiness, at the parsonage-house of Burnham Thorpe, which his father gave him for a place of residence: where, imitating Xenophon in the arrangement of his little farm at Scillus, Capt. Nelson passed the interval of peace in rural occupation and solitude. January 30, 1793, this distinguished character again came forward, to appear with new lustre, and to arrest the progress of anarchy. He was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, 64 guns, and was soon placed under the orders of that great man and excellent officer, Lord Hood, then appointed to command in the Mediterranean. The unbounded confidence which the Noble Admiral always reposed in Capt. Nelson, manifests the high opinion which Lord Hood then entertained of his courage and ability to execute the arduous services with which he was entrusted: if batteries were to be attacked; if ships were to be cut out of their harbours; if the hazardous landing of troops was to be effected, or difficult passages to be explored; we invariably find Horatio Nelson foremost on each occasion, with his brave Officers, and his gallant crew of the *Agamemnon*. At Toulon, and the celebrated victories

achieved at Bastia and Calvi, in Corsica, Lord Hood bore ample testimony to the skill and un-remitting exertions of Capt. Nelson: during the memorable siege of Bastia, he superintended the disembarkation of troops and stores. (LXIV. p. 366.) A gallant action of Sir H. Nelson, in the *Agamemnon*, with five French ships of war, is recorded in vol. LXIII. p. 1208. At the siege of Calvi July and August, 1794 he also distinguished himself in a conspicuous manner, when commanding an advanced battery of seamen on shore; and Lord Hood, on that occasion, as on every other, gave him a just tribute of applause. (*Ibid.* p. 944.) It was at this siege, that Capt. Nelson lost the sight of his right eye, by a shot from the enemy's battery striking the upper part of that which he commanded; and driving with prodigious force some particles of sand against his face.

Lord Hood having left the Mediterranean in October 1794; Admiral (now Lord) Hotham, on whom the command devolved, honoured Capt. Nelson with equal confidence: he again distinguished himself in the actions with the French fleet, July 13 and 14, and also of July 13, 1795. (see vol. LXV. pp. 240, 692, 865.) Capt. Nelson was afterwards appointed by Admiral Hotham to co-operate with the Austrian General, De Vins, at Vado Bay, on the coast of Genoa; in which service he continued during the whole time Adm. Hotham retained the command, till November, when the latter was superseded by Sir John Jervis. In April 1796, the Commander in Chief so much approved of Capt. Nelson's conduct, that he was directed to wear a distinguishing pendant; and in May he was removed from his old and favourite ship the *Agamemnon*, to the *Captain*, 74 guns; after having buffeted the former about, in every kind of service, during three years and a half. August 11, a Captain was appointed under him. From April till October 1795, Commodore Nelson was constantly employed in the most arduous services; the blockade of Leghorn, the taking of Port Ferrajo, with the island of Caprea; and lastly, in the evacuation of Bastia: when having convoyed the troops in safety to Porto Ferrajo, he joined the Admiral in St. Fiorenzo Bay, and proceeded with him to Gibraltar. During December 1796, Commodore Nelson hoisted his broad pendant on-board *La Minerve* frigate, Capt. George Cockburne, and was dispatched, with that ship and *La Blanche*, to Porto Ferrajo, to bring the naval stores left there to Gibraltar; which the fleet at that time much wanted. On the passage thither, in the night of Dec. 19, 1796, the Commodore fell in with two Spanish frigates;

frigates; he immediately attacked the ship which carried the poop-light, and directed the *Blanche* to bear down to engage the other: at 40 minutes past 10 at night, the Commodore brought his ship to close action, which continued without intermission, till half past one; when *La Sabina*, of 40 guns, 28 18-pounders on her main deck, and 286 men, commanded by Capt. Don Jacobo Stuart, struck to *La Minerve*. Capt. Preston in *La Blanche* silenced the ship he had engaged, but could not effect possession, owing to three more ships heaving in sight. Jan. 29, 1797, Commodore Nelson sailed in *La Minerve*, from Porto Ferrajo, on his return to join Sir John Jervis, having on board Sir Gilbert Elliot (now Lord Minto), late Viceroy of Corsica, with Lieut. Col. Drinkwater, and others of Sir G. Elliot's suite. After reconnoitring the principal ports of the enemy in the Mediterranean, the Commodore arrived at Gibraltar a few days after the Spanish fleet had passed through the Straits from Carthage. Impatient to join Sir John Jervis, the Commodore remained only one day at Gibraltar; and February 11, in proceeding thence to the Westward, to the place of rendezvous, he was chased by two Spanish line of battle ships, and fell in with their whole fleet off the mouth of the Straits. The Commodore fortunately effected his escape, and joined the Admiral off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 13, just in time to communicate intelligence relative to the force and state of the Spanish fleet; and to shift his pendant on board his former ship the *Captain*, 74 guns, Ralph W. Miller, Esq. Commander. Commodore Nelson had not removed from *La Minerve* to the *Captain* many minutes, when, on the evening of the same day, the signal was thrown out for the British fleet to prepare for action; the ships were also directed to keep in close order during the night. On the 14th, he behaved in the most heroic manner in the engagement with the Spanish fleet; the latter consisting of 27 ships to 15. He received a contusion, but did not quit the deck, and contributed much to the victory; in which the *San Josef*, of 112 guns, and 3 other three-deckers, were taken. He was in consequence honoured with the Order of Knighthood of the Bath (LXVII. pp. 244, 625.) In April 1797, Sir H. Nelson hoisted his flag as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and was detached to bring down the garrison of Porto Ferrajo. May 27, he shifted his flag from the *Captain* to the *Thestus*, and was appointed to the command of the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. During this service, his personal courage, if possible, was more conspicuous than at any other period of his former services. In

the attack on the Spanish gun-boats (July 3, 1797), he was boarded in his barge, with only its usual complement of ten men, and the coxswain, accompanied by Capt. Freemantle. The Commander of the Spanish gun-boats, Don Miguel Tyraon, in a barge rowed by twenty-six oars, having thirty men, including officers, made a most desperate effort to overpower Sir H. Nelson and his brave companions. The conflict was long and doubtful; they fought hand to hand with their swords: his faithful coxswain, John Sykes, was wounded in defending the Admiral; and twice saved his life, by parrying several blows that were aimed at him, and mortally wounding his adversaries. Eighteen Spaniards being killed, the Commandant and all the rest wounded, the Rear-Admiral, with his gallant barge's crew, succeeded in carrying this superior force. (LXVII. p. 701.) During the night of July 3, Sir H. Nelson ordered a second bombardment of Cadiz, which produced considerable effect on the town, and among the shipping. (*Id.* 765.) July 15, he was detached, with a small squadron, to make a vigorous attack on the town of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe. The Rear-Admiral, on his arrival before the town, lost no time in directing a thousand men, including marines, to be prepared for landing from the ships, under the direction of the brave Capt. Troubridge, of the *Culloden*, and Capts. Hood, Thomson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, who very handsomely volunteered their services. The boats of the squadron were accordingly manned, and the landing was effected in the course of a dark night. The party were in full possession of the town of Santa Cruz for seven hours. Finding it impracticable to storm the citadel, they prepared for their retreat, which the Spaniards allowed them to do unmolested, agreeably to the stipulations made with Capt. Troubridge. Sir H. Nelson in this attack lost his right arm by a cannon-shot; and no less than 246 gallant officers, marines, and seamen, were killed, wounded, and drowned. The life of Sir H. Nelson was providentially saved by Lieut. Nesbit, his son-in-law; on this disastrous night; the Admiral received his wound soon after the detachment had landed; and, while they were pressing on with the usual ardour of British seamen, the shock caused him to fall to the ground, where, for some minutes, he was left to himself; till Mr. Nesbit, missing him, had the presence of mind to return; when, after some search in the dark, he at length found his brave father-in-law weltering in his blood on the ground; with his arm shattered, and himself apparently lifeless. Lieut. Nesbit having immediately applied his neck-

neck-handkerchief, as a tourniquet, to the Admiral's arm, carried him on his back to the beach; where, with the assistance of some sailors, he conveyed him into one of the boats, and put off to the Theſeus, under a tremendous though ill-directed fire, from the enemy's battery. (LXVII. p. 798.) Sir Horatio, in the latter end of 1797, obtained a pension of 1000*l.* per annum, in consequence, as was said, of the loss of his arm; but, in reality, as a small recompence for a whole life of danger, hardship, enterprize, and service. Previous to the issuing of the grant, an indispensable custom required that he should distinctly state his services to his Majesty; and the following Memorial was delivered on the occasion:

"To the King's most excellent Majesty, the Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelson, Knight of the Bath, and a Rear-admiral in your Majesty's fleet, humbly sheweth,

"That, during the present war, your Memorialist has been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, viz. on the 13th and 14th of March, 1795; on the 13th of July, 1795; and on the 14th of February, 1797; in three actions with frigates, in six engagements against batteries; in ten actions in boats employed in cutting out of harbours, in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns. Your Memorialist has also served on shore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi. That, during the war, he has assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and 11 privateers of different sizes, and taken and destroyed near 50 sail of merchant vessels. And your Memorialist has actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of 120 times; in which service your Memorialist has lost his right eye and arm, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body. All of which services and wounds, your Memorialist most humbly submits to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Ober, 1797. HORATIO NELSON.

Nov. 28, 1797, he was presented with the freedom of London in a gold box of 100 guineas value. For Mr. Chamberlain Wilkes's speech, and Sir Horatio Nelson's answer, on that occasion, see vol. LXVII. p. 1121. Dec. 19, 1797, the ship that was intended for Sir H. Nelson's flag not being ready, the Vanguard was for this purpose commissioned. April 1, 1798, he sailed with a convoy from Spithead; but, at the back of the Isle of Wight, the wind coming to the Westward, he was forced to return to St. Helen's. On the ninth he again sailed with a convoy to Lisbon; and on the 29th of April joined Earl St. Vincent off Cadiz. The next day, Sir Horatio Nelson was detached

from Earl St. Vincent, with the Vanguard, Orion, and Alexander, of 74 guns each, the Emerald and Terpsichore frigates, and La Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war; and was afterwards joined by the brave Capt. Troubridge, of the Culloden, with 19 sail of the line. Aug. 1, 1798, commanding a fleet of his Majesty's ships, he obtained a most complete and decisive victory over that of the French Republic (off Rosetta, near the mouth of the Nile, in Egypt), consisting of 13 ships of the line and 4 frigates; of which one was of 120 guns, 2 of 80, and 9 of 74. Sir Horatio's consisted of 13 of 74, and the Leander of 50 guns. He burnt the L'Orient of 130 guns, the Timoléon of 74, and L'Artémise of 36; sunk La Sérieuse of 36, and captured Le Tonnant of 80; Le Franklin, Le Spartiate, Le Guérier, L'Heureux, Le Mercure, L'Aquilon, Le Peuple Souverain, and Le Conquerant, each of 74. Admiral Brucey, the Republican Commander in Chief, was killed. Sir Horatio received a severe wound in his head by a splinter. (LXVIII. p. 801.) He afterwards presented the sword of the surviving admiral, Blanquet, to the City of London (*Ibid.* 901.) For this seasonable, effectual, and most important triumph, he was created Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk (*ib.* 901); and, by his Majesty's express command, had the chief and other appropriate additions made to his arms (described in vol. LXVIII. p. 991. and engraved, together with his left hand autograph, in vol. LXIX. p. 29. His right-hand autograph is engraved in vol. LXXI. p. 25.) He further received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in England and Ireland, and an additional grant from the former of 2000*l.* per annum to himself and his next two heirs. The Grand Seignior presented him with a valuable aigrette and pelisse, never conferred but as a mark of great distinction and applause, (*ib.* 982.) On Lord Mayor's day, 1800, he was presented with the thanks of the Court of Common Council, and a sword of 200 guineas value. (LXX. p. 1100.) The East India Company voted him a donation of 10,000*l.*; the Levant Company its freedom, and a piece of plate; besides many smaller testimonies of estimation which he received from his grateful countrymen. The unassuming and humble manner in which our Hero related this success, produced general admiration; and his letter, beginning with 'Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms in the late battle by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy,' was so properly adapted to the state and feelings of the public mind (rendered in a high degree gloomy and desponding, by the hasty progress of the Republican arms and principles, subversive

of all order, religion, property, and every social compact), as to excite the adoration of Providence; representing himself as merely the instrument of its interposition. The same letter states, 'that the enemy were moored in a strong line of battle, for defending the entrance of the bay; flanked by numerous gun-boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van.' Between these positions of the enemy the British fleet were obliged to pass to the attack, ship by ship, sustaining the heavy fire of their opponents. This passage in the letter explains the representation in his Lordship's arms. (engraved in vol. LXIX. p. 29.) which otherwise hereafter might have been sought for in vain. The palm-tree is of the growth of Egypt, and is the symbol of victory and pre-eminence. We may call these properly Egyptian hieroglyphicks. The Chelengk, or Plume of Triumph, or Aigrette, was taken from one of the Imperial turbans, and was, with the pelisse, conveyed to him by a Turkish frigate, accompanied with a note on the occasion, delivered to Mr. Smith, his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, which will be found in our vol. LXVIII. p. 982. The Aigrette is about the breadth of a child's hand of six years old; it forms a kind of feather, or hand of thirteen fingers, denoting the number of ships taken and destroyed. The Captains of his Fleet presented him with a sword of great value, inscribed with the names of his ships and their commanders; the handle a crocodile. On his return from the coast of Egypt, on entering the Bay of Naples, his Neapolitan Majesty came out to meet him; went on-board his ship the Vanguard, and continued aboard till he anchored in the port; and when the Admiral came on shore, the reception the Neapolitans gave him was expressive of the utmost gratitude and applause. The French Republican armies having rapidly overrun a great part of Italy, and poisoned the minds of the populace with chimerical and fantastic ideas of Liberty and Equality, in order more easily to effect their plans of pillage and desolation; Naples in a short time partook of the general contagion; and the lives of the King, Queen, and Royal Family, became in such imminent danger, that it was with much difficulty and good conduct the Admiral was enabled to get them in safety on-board his ship. After weathering the most tremendous storm he had ever experienced, he had the satisfaction of landing the Royal

Fugitives, on Dec. 28, 1798, at Palermo in Sicily; a part of the Neapolitan territory, from its insular situation, less tainted with the phrenzy of the times. Having thus rescued them from the most extreme peril, he continued with them as their protector till, by a reverse of affairs, from the successes of the Russian and Austrian armies, he was fortunate enough to re-convey his Majesty to Naples, and re-instate him there. July 27, 1799. For this his protection and attention, his Neapolitan Majesty created him Duke of Bronte; granted him a domain, said to be worth 3000l. sterling *per annum*, and presented him with a sword said to be worth 60,000 ducats; about 9500l. English. This sword was given to the King of Naples by Charles III. on his departure for Spain, accompanied with these words: 'With this sword I conquered the kingdom which I now resign to you; it ought, in future, to be possessed by the first defender of the same, or by him who restored it to thee, in case it should ever be lost.' (LXIX. pp. 828, 1078.) The Grand Signior in 1799 farther gave him a star set with diamonds, with a crescent in the midst; the insignia of an Order.

Paul I. Emperor of Russia, of a capricious and unsteady mind, stimulated by the insidious policy of Bonaparte, having been induced to withdraw his alliance from England, and to form a confederacy with Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, to oppose the practice of examining neutral ships, supposed to be conveying naval and other contraband stores to our enemy (a practice founded on the Law of Nations, for the mutual benefit of all belligerent Powers, and a practice heretofore exercised both by Russia and France respectively), on his being persisted in, proceeded to discard our minister from his Court, and to seize all the British ships in his ports, nearly 300 in number; to confiscate their lading, and to imprison their crews: the goods of the British merchants were likewise sequestered in their warehouses. This happened in the close of the year 1800, in breach of a solemn treaty; stipulating, that if unfortunately dissensions should take place between the two countries, a specified number of months should be allowed for the removal of their several properties. In consequence of these provocations, a fleet was sent in the spring, 1801, to the Baltic, commanded by Admirals Sir Hyde Parker, Lord Nelson, and Rear-admiral Thomas Graves.

[The remainder of this interesting Article we are under the necessity of deferring till our next, though we have extended our usual limits by giving eight extra pages, to introduce the wonderfully-important articles from the Extraordinary Gazettes; the very interesting Foreign State Papers, &c. &c.]

P. 974, col. 2. Mr. William Byrne, the distinguished landscape-engraver, died at the age of 62. He was educated under an uncle, who engraved heraldry on plate; but having succeeded in a landscape after Wilson, so as to obtain a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, it was regarded as the precursor of talent of a superior order, and he was sent to Paris, at that time the chief seminary in Europe for the study of engraving, for improvement. In Paris he studied successively under Aliamet and Wille, from the former of whom he imbibed the leading traits of that style of engraving which he afterwards adopted as his own. Under the latter he engraved a large plate of a storm, after Vernet; but the manual dexterity of Wille was alien to his mind, and probably contributed not much to his improvement, though he always spoke of Wille's instructions with respect. When he returned to England, the success of Woollett as a landscape-engraver had set the fashion in that department of the art; but Byrne, disdaining to copy what he did not feel, perhaps scorning the influence of fashion in art, preserved the independence of his style, and continued to study, and to recommend to his pupils, Nature, Vivakes, and the best examples of the French School. His larger performances are after Zuccarelli and Both; but his principal works (containing, probably, his best engraving) are the *Antiquities of Great Britain*, after Hearne; a set of *Views of the Lakes*, after Farington; and *Smith's Scenery of Italy*. His chief excellence consisting in his aerial perspective, and the general effect of his *chiaroscuro*, he was more agreeably and more beneficially employed in finishing than in etching; and hence he generally worked in conjunction with his pupils, who were latterly his own son and daughters. His manners were unassuming; his professional industry unremitting; and his moral character exemplary. He seldom went from home, but lived in the bosom of a numerous and worthy family.

P. 975, col. 1. John Colwell, of Newnham, co. Gloucester, who absconded under a commission of bankruptcy, and contrived to impose upon his creditors that he was murdered near Minsterworth, has been apprehended in Scotland, and committed to prison. There were found upon him 536l. sterling, besides a promissory-note of Sir William Forbes and Co. for upwards of 1200l.

P. 976, l. 1. Mr. Marshall was the son of the late worthy Vicar of Charing in Kent, well known on account of his political sentiments, and also as the author of "*Edmund and Eleonora*," a novel wholly founded on facts and then living characters.

P. 981, col. 2. The late eminent book-seller of Cambridge, Joseph Merrill, Esq. possessed considerable property, and, dying a bachelor, has left a great number of legacies, among which are the following: to Storey's charity, in the 3 per Cents. 1667l.; to Addenbrooke's hospital, for general uses, 200l.; to the same, for erecting iron palisades in front, 300l.; to the charity-schools in Cambridge, 200l.; to Hobson's charity, for general uses, 400l.; to the same, for fencing and securing the water-course, 300l.; to the public library, the interest to be laid out annually in buying books, 200l.; to the poor of St. Mary's the Great, in Cambridge, 20l. per annum for four years; to the poor of St. Michael's, 10l. All the above legacies, except the first, are to be paid in sterling money. The father of Mr. M. was an eminent bookseller on the Regent-walk above 50 years ago, and was succeeded in business by his two sons, of whom the subject of this article surviving his brother removed, on the pulling-down that row of houses to make way for academical buildings not yet executed, into Trumpington-street, to a house opposite the Senate-house, and nearly adjoining to that at the corner where Mr. Thurlborne, and afterwards his partner Mr. Woodyer, had long figured as contemporaries with the Merrills; while, on the opposite side of St. Mary's church, Mr. Matthews carried on his share of the book-selling business.

Ibid. The remains of the late Duchess-dowager of Athol were interred in the family-vault at Dunkeld. It is but justice to her Grace's memory to say, that she acted a most liberal part toward her eldest son, the present Duke; for her Grace was sole heiress of the Isle of Man, and also to most of the other landed estates belonging to the family in the county of Perth, all of which she resigned to her son, the Duke, on his marriage with his first Duchess, and retained only to herself the sum of 2000l. a year, paid by Government from the Irish Establishment, as part of the purchase-money agreed for her giving up the Isle of Man to Government.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. **A**T St. Petersburg, the lady of his Excellency Alexander Crish-ton, M.D. F.R.S. physician to their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and dowager Empress of all the Russias, and physician in chief for the civil department of the Empire, &c. a daughter.

Oct. 25. At Tortworth court, co. Gloucester, Lady Frances Moreton, a daughter.

29. At Argyle-house, Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Campbell, a daughter.

30. The lady of Sir Wm. Elliott, bart. of Stobbs, Scotland, a son.

31. In Berkeley-Square, the wife of A. J. Ram, esq. a daughter.

At Great Linford, Bucks, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cathcart, a daughter.

At Thoresby park, co. Nottingham, the Hon. Mrs. Bentinck, wife of Capt. B. of the Royal Navy, a son.

At Bath, the wife of St. Andrew St. John, esq. a son.

Nov. 1. At the Hawthorn-bush-house, near Bewdley, co. Warwick, the wife of H. I. Brandish, esq. a daughter.

2. In Merrion-square, Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Parsons, bart. a son.

At Kingsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, the wife of C. B. Cotton, esq. a son.

3. At Hunton, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Robert Moore, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, a daughter.

5. At Balchristie-house, in Fifeshire, the wife of Major-general Moncrieff, a son.

7. At the Countess of Winterton's, in Upper Seymour-street, Lady Elizabeth Richardson, a son.

At the parsonage of Great Wickingham, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. William Fitzroy, a son.

8. At Nerot's hotel, the wife of Anthony W. White, esq. of Surinam, a son and heir.

At Suffield-house, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. Major Petre, a son.

9. At Ochertzyre, in Scotland, Lady Mary Murray, a daughter.

11. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Strong, rector of Brampton-Abbots, co. Hereford, a son.

12. In George-street, Hanover-square, the wife of Lieut.-col. Browne, of the 13th Light Dragoons, a son.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Walkden, clerk of St. James's chapel, Hampstead-road, three daughters, all likely to live.

14. The wife of Thomas L. Hodges, esq. of Hempsted, co. Kent, a daughter.

15. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Herbert, of Grantham, co. Lincoln, a son.

In Charlotte-square, the lady of Sir Jn. Sinehair, bart. M. P. a son.

19. At High Legh, co. Chester, the wife of George-John Legh, esq. a daughter.

23. The wife of Edwin Bayntun Sandys, esq. of Gloucester-place, a daughter.

24. At Hethersett, the wife of Robert Marsham, jun. esq. a son and heir.

25. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the wife of Col. Heneage, a son.

At Hoby, co. Leicester, the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, rector of Ebdworth, co. Warwick, and of Saxulby, in Leicester-shire, to the only daughter of the Rev. H. Browne, rector of Hoby.

26. At Exmouth, Devon, Capt. Martin, of the 1st Foot-guards, to Miss Rolleston, eldest daughter of Samuel R. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Wm. Ginger, of College-st. Westminster, to Miss Godfree, of Palace-yard.

At Hampstead; Francis Latter, esq. of Little Maddox-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Bushby, of Orchard-street, Portman-square, daughter of the late Joseph B. esq. commodary-general of St. Domingo.

28. Rev. John Kentish, jun. Dissenting-minister, of Hackney, now of Birmingham; to Miss Kettle, of Birmingham.

Rev. J. Cragg, M.A. curate of Pickwell, co. Leicester, to Miss Molecey, of West Deeping, co. Lincoln.

31. John-Robert-Gregg Hoppwood, esq. of Hoppwood-hall, co. Lancaster, to Miss Byng, one of her Majesty's maids of honour, daughter of the Hon. John B. and niece to Viscount Torrington.

Nov. . . . Thomas Sheridan, esq. eldest son of R. B. S. esq. M. P. to Miss Callander, daughter of Sir John C. bart. of Preston-house-hall, near Edinburgh.

Nov. 1. Abraham Cumberbatch, esq. of Tubney-lodge, Berks, to Miss Charlotte Jones, of Hereford-street, Grosvenor-squ.

Robert Cockburn, esq. to Miss Duff, eld. dau. of the late Alex. D. esq. of Hatton.

2. Thomas Jackson, esq. of Cripplegate, to Miss Stennett, of Vauxhall.

At Tiverton, co. Devon, George-Welch Owen, esq. captain in the Royal Cornwall Militia, to Miss Wood, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W.

John Stockdale, esq. of Leadenhall-st. to Miss Anne Castlehow, dau. of Thomas C. esq. of Watermelock, co. Cumberland.

3. At Croydon, Surrey, Mr. Desbrow, to Miss Anne Barker, daughter of Mr. B. of Gr. Russell-st. Covent-gard. bookseller.

5. Mr. J. Thackray, warden of the Trinity-house, Hull, to Miss Sarah Dunn, of Binbrook, co. Lincoln.

7. Richard Burchill, esq. of Stratton, to Miss Webb, only surviving daughter of the late John-Richmond W. esq. of Milton, in commission of the peace for Hants.

9. At Bridport, Dorset, Simon Randall, esq. of Hinton St. George, co. Somerset, to Miss Bradford, niece of Joseph Channing, esq. of Charmouth.

11. At Bath, Capt. C. Turner, of the 93d Light Dragoons, and aid-du-camp to Gen. Floyd, to Miss Stevenson, eldest dau. of the Dean of Kilfenora.

Rev. C. B. Maffingberd, vicar of Upton, to Miss Smith, of Gainsborough.

12. At Liverpool, Richard Salisbury, esq.

MARRIAGES.

July **R**OBERT NICOLAS, esq. of Aston-Keynes, one of the commissioners of excise, to Miss Sally Clarke, daughter of Mr. C. of Stanmore.

Oct. 12. At Burnham, Norfolk, James Moore, esq. of Hadley, co. Middlesex, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart.

esq. of Cooper-hill, Walton-le-Dale, co. Lancashire, to Miss Hodson, daughter of the late Rev. George H. one of the rectors of Liverpool.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, G. H. Belafas, esq. eldest son of Gen. B. of Bombay, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Maude, esq. of Kendal.

13. At Gloucester, Geo. Dineley Good-year, esq. captain in the South Gloucester Militia, to Miss Saunders, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

14. Rev. Charles Ekins, eldest son of the Dean of Salisbury, and one of the canons of that cathedral, to Miss Mary Ford, dau. of John F. of Queen Anne-st. West.

Walter Rodwell Wright, esq. recorder of St. Edmund's Bury, to Miss Bokenham, of Norwich.

16. At the house of the Earl of Westmoreland, in Berkeley-square, by special licence, Lord Viscount Duncannon, son of the Earl of Beiborough, to Lady Maria Fane, third dau. of the E. of Westmoreld.

18. At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Lieut.-col. Knight, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Warrington.

19. At Worcester, the Rev. Sam. Mifter, B.D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to the only daughter of the late Lieut.-col. De la Motte, of Batsford, co. Glouc.

20. At Edmonton, Anthony Gelednike, esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Butterworth, of Bush-hill, Edmonton, daughter of the late Mr. B. oilman, Cannon-street.

23. At Bath, the Rev. Peter Gunning, rector of Bathwick, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Phillott, archdeacon of Bath.

25. By special licence, at Kimbolton castle, Charles Palmer, esq. of Luckley park, Berks, to Lady Madelina Sinclair.

26. At Mary-la-Bonne church, George Reid, esq. eldest son of George R. esq. of Watlington-hall, Norfolk, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir Charles Oakley, bart..

DEATHS.

1804. IN the East Indies, the Hon. Dec. 28. Mrs. Murray, lady of the Hon. Keith M. collector there, and daugh. of the late Sir Wm. Dalrymple, bart. of Cowland.

1805. April 4. At Bengal, of the wound he received in the second attack on Bhurtpore, Capt. Wm. Scott, of the 76th Foot.

May 1. Near Chittledroog, Alexander Anderson, esq. head surgeon on the Madras Establishment.

July . . . At Fort Royal, Jamaica, Mr. Kennett Sinclair, a native of Brington, and midshipman on-board his Majesty's ship Rein-Deer; a deserving and promising young officer.

Aug. . . . On-board the Africaine frigate, on her passage from the West Indies, Mr. William Lloyd, second lieutenant. *Sept. 1. 1805.*

nant; Lieut. Pelham, of the 15th Foot; Mr. Whetton, captain's clerk; Messieurs Wilson, Donaldson, Blaney, and Williams, midshipmen; Mr. Rae, surgeon; 33 seamen, and 7 marines. A fever broke out soon after the frigate left Barbadoes, and did not subside till the ship arrived in lat. 30, about five weeks ago, since which time she has been perfectly healthy.—On-board the Severn, of the yellow fever, Brigadier-general Sparrow.

Aug. 6. At Malta, of a brain-fever, Major Thomas Danfer, of the 44th Foot.

12. At Baltimore, in America, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. Henry J. formerly of Dublin, and sister of the late Folliot Magrath, esq. also of that city.

Sept. . . . At Tortola, on their passage from St. Vincent to Bristol, on-board the ship Eliza, Major Butler and Capt. Wallace, of the 90th Foot.

Sept. 25. At Colford, co. Gloucester, aged 74, the Rev. Edward Evanfon, formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1749, M. A. 1753. He was presented to the curacy or vicarage of Tewkesbury, in the gift of the Crown, 1760*, on the death of Mr. Jones, who had preached against the errors set up by George Williams, a livery servant, in his "Attempt to restore the supreme Worship of God the Father Almighty, 1764, 8vo;" but, for omitting parts of the service, and preaching against the received opinions about the Incarnation of Christ and the Resurrection of the Body, Mr. E. was prosecuted by Neast Havard, the recorder, who died this year, Hen. Collet, esq. and others; and the depositions of 30 witnesses, 1774, were published in folio; also the sentence of the Consistory Court, and his sermon preached March 31, 1771, &c. &c. Mr. Havard published a Narrative of the Prosecution, 1778, 8vo, and "A Word at Parting, or Observations on a mutilated Sermon, and Address to the Inhabitants of Tewkesbury, with the Arguments of Counsel in the Court of Delegates touching Mr. Evanfon's Prosecution," 1778, 8vo. Mr. E. had published, without his name, 1772, "The Doctrines of a Trinity and the Incarnation of God examined upon the Principles of Reason and Common Sense; with a prefatory Address to the

* When Mr. E. succeeded to the living of Tewkesbury and perpetual curacy of Tredington he was vicar of South Mimms in Middlesex. In or about August, 1770, he exchanged that benefice for Longdon, in Worcester-shire. (Havard's Narrative, pp. 52, 53.) In 1775 he was appointed domestic chaplain to the Solicitor-general (p. 53.)

King, as first of the Three Legislative Estates of this Kingdom." One of the witnesses above referred to deposed, that, on charging him with the inconsistency of continuing in what he deemed "a corrupt church," he answered, "He had not learned the art of starvings;" that, "in the former part of his life, he had the care of a great school," and no time to think of religion till he was ordained, and came to have a little time to think for himself, when he found what a corrupt church he was got into, which otherwise he would not have been in on any consideration; that, in preaching the sermon, 1771, he thought he had done good, but, finding he had done harm, he preached it with a view to begin a reformation, as the time cannot be far off." While Mr. E's friends were celebrating a decree of the Judges Delegates as a complete victory, and a full establishment of their pastor in the vicarage, news arrived that Mr. E. was no longer vicar of Tewkesbury, having ceded it in 1778. He was engaged in a controversy with Bishop Hurd on the subject of Prophecy; and was also author of a work intitled "The Dissonance of the Four generally-received Evangelists, 1793," 8vo; and "Arguments against and for the sabbatical Observance of Sunday, by Cessation from all Labour, contained in the Letters of sundry Writers in the Theological Repository; with an additional Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, in Continuation of the same Subject, 1793," 8vo. In 1791 he published "A Letter to Dr. Priestley's young Man," 8vo.

29. At his chambers in Clifford's inn, Thomas Dogherty, esq. of the honourable Society of Gray's inn, an eminent special pleader. Mr. D. was one of those self-taught geniuses that appear but seldom in any profession. He was born in Ireland, as his name bespeaks, and received a slender education at a country school. He, like many others, came to this country in the hope of bettering his condition, without any particular prospect in view, and trusting entirely to chance. When he had more than reached the age of manhood he became clerk to that profound lawyer the late Mr. Bower. He employed his extra hours, and often sat up whole nights, in acquiring a knowledge of special pleading, and the law connected with that abstruse science; and such was his diligence that, in a comparatively short time, he accumulated a collection of precedents and notes that astonished his employer. He invented, for to him it was an invention, a Common-place-book, on the plan of Mr. Locke's, which he often declared he had not then seen. After ha-

ving been many years with Mr. Bower, he, by the advice of that gentleman, commenced special pleader; and his drafts, which were generally the work of his own hand, were allowed to be models of accuracy. They were formed according to the neat and concise system of Mr. Bower, and his great friend and patron Sir Joseph Yates, many of whose books, notes, and precedents, as well as those of Sir Thomas Davenport, Mr. Dogherty possessed. His intense application greatly impaired his health, which was visibly on the decline for many months before his decease. Mr. D. was the author and editor of some valuable Works on Criminal Law. He published, 1790, a new edition of the Crown Circuit Companion, with very considerable additions; and, 1786, an original composition, the Crown Circuit Assistant, which is a most useful supplement to the former. His Common-place and Office-books would, if published, be an invaluable treasure (were it merely to serve the purpose of an index), not only to the student but to the more-experienced lawyer. But the most estimable part of Mr. Dogherty's character was his private worth, his modest and unassuming manners, his independent mind, his strict honour and probity. He was an exemplary husband and father, and a truly-sincere friend. He has left a large family, consisting, principally, of females; and it is much to be regretted that the fruits of his industry are far from being adequate to his labours and merits.

30. Interred, at Dinton, co. Dorset, attended by six of the parishioners, on foot, eight miles, whose united ages amounted to 480 years, Mr. Henry Saunders, of Ridge, aged 84.

Lately, his Imperial Majesty Desfallines, Emperor of Hayti, and King of St. Domingo. He is to be succeeded by his Imperial Highness Prince Christophe, who was born a slave on the island of St. Christopher, whence he takes his name. He was a tailor by trade, prior to the year 1793, and was the property of a French lady who resided at Cape Francois. He speaks the English language very fluently; and is altogether less of the savage than Desfallines. The death of the latter may, perhaps, lead to some change in the affairs of St. Domingo. See p. 271.

At Paris, aged 73, M. Anquetil du Perron, a member of the Antient Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Institute, historiographer to the archives of foreign relations, one of the most celebrated of the literati of Europe. He has left a great number of manuscripts, from which the science he so successfully cultivated will derive new benefit; for M. Silvestre de Saoy, in pronouncing his funeral oration over the tomb

His father kept a school at Mitcham.

of his friend, solemnly renewed the engagement he made with him before his death, to complete the works which he has left unfinished.

The *Vendidad Sade*, a volume in *Zend*, containing three works of Zoroaster, which had been brought into England by Mr. Bouchier, 1733. Mr. Frazer, author of the *Life of Nadir Shah*, went to Surat, to recover the works of Zoroaster, but returned without obtaining from the priests the key of the *Zendavesta*. In 1754 Mr. P. happened to see a fragment of the *Vendidad Sade*, which had been sent from England to M. Fourmont, and immediately formed a design of sailing, 1755, to India, to qualify himself for studying the works of Zoroaster, but was prevented by the war, till 1757, when he reached Mahé, on the coast of Malabar, and Surat the year after, just sinking under a dysentery. His account of his discoveries there may be seen in our vol. XXXII. pp. 374, 426, 525, 576, 611; and how he first wheedled and then bullied an unsuspecting Parsee to assist him in translating the *Vendidad*; and he completed it during the siege of Surat by the English, and ill health brought on by close application. He next acquired translations of the Samskretan dictionaries, and the first pages of the extracts of the *Vedas*, a good dictionary of the Malabar language, explained by French duplicates of the works of Zoroaster. These he brought home, his ill health obliging him to defer the translation of the *Vedas*, and the explanation of the Antiquities of India, to some favourable opportunity. Of all these works, which he deposited in the King of France's library, 1763, 18 in number, an account may be seen in our same volume, p. 526. They are not pretended to be the original MSS. written by Zoroaster himself, but copies of different degrees of antiquity, in a wild, unconnected manner. Mr. P. brought many more books from India; and he hoped that the knowledge of the ancient Persic, being facilitated by so great a collection, would open a spacious field of new discoveries to the learned, and clear the way to a perfect acquaintance with the *Vedas* and the antiquities of India. M. Perron, as a proof of his acquaintance with the ancient Persic, has explained a passage in that language that occurs in Aristophanes, and has hitherto puzzled commentators. The *Zendavesta* was published in France, 4 vols. 4to, 1771, with a life of Zoroaster, a few years after this. In a memoir read before the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, 1763, he had investigated the ancient languages of Persia*. In another memoir,

read 1769, he examined the time when Zoroaster lived†. In a third memoir, 1769, he endeavoured to prove that these works of Zoroaster are at least as old as that legislator‡. In a memoir, read 1773, he endeavoured to reconcile the Greek writers, and principally Herodotus and Ctesias, about the beginning and duration of the Assyrian empire, and those writers with the Persians, about the reigns which form what the Easterns call the Dynasty of the Peshchadians§; and another, read 1775, on the empire of the Medes and Persians, compared with the dynasty of the Keanians||. In 1788 was published, in quarto, a work of his, intitled "Legislation Orientale."

M. A. de Perron made his voyage to India for the purpose of acquiring the ancient language of Persia, and that of the Bramins. His ardour for this undertaking was so great that he engaged himself to the French East India Company as a private soldier, as affording the speediest means of accomplishing the voyage; but some friends procured his discharge, and a small pension for him from the Crown of France. He arrived at Pondicherry in 1755, and, after travelling over various parts of India, by the assistance of the Government of Bombay was enabled to return to Europe in an English vessel, and landed at Portsmouth in November 1761. He brought with him many Oriental MSS. which he afterwards carried to France, and, 1771, published three quarto volumes, containing an account of his travels, and the information which he had obtained in the course of them, under the general title of "*Zend Avesta, ouvrage de Zoroastre*." In a discourse addressed to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, 1789, Sir William Jones speaks of him as having had the merit of undertaking a voyage to India, in his earliest youth, with no other view than to recover the writings of *Zerakhst* [Zoroaster], and who would have acquired a brilliant reputation in France if he had not sullied it by his immoderate vanity and virulence of temper, which alienated the good will even of his own countrymen. In the same discourse he affirms that M. du P. most certainly had no knowledge of Sanscrit. In 179.. M. du P. published a work, intitled, "*L'Inde en rapport avec l'Europe*," which is more remarkable for the virulence of his invectives against the English, and for its numerous misrepresentations, than for the information which it contains, or the soundness of the reflections which it conveys. In the summary of its contents, stated in the title-

† Ibid. LXIX. 253.

‡ LXX. 290.

§ Ibid. LXXVIII. 201.

|| Ib. p. 426.

* Mem. de l'Acad. &c. LVI. 151, 4vo.

page, he professes to give a detailed, accurate, and terrific picture of English Machiavelism in India; and he addresses his work, in a ranting bombastic dedication, to the manes of Dupleix and La Bourdonnais. It does not appear that the temper of M. P. had been meliorated, although he had then nearly attained his 70th year.

In a letter to Count Reviczki, 1771, Mr. Jones begs his acceptance of a little *Philippic**, which, he says, he wrote against an obscure coxcomb, who had the audacity to abuse our University, not with impunity, he trusts, if the edge of his discourse have any effect on the senseless knave: "I have disquieted, as Cicero says of his Commentaries, the French Nation." Dr. Hunt, the Laudian professor of Arabic at Oxford, who had been contemptuously mentioned by M. du P. addressed the two next letters to Mr. J. on this occasion, 1771; in the first he says, "I have now found the translation of all the remains of Zoroaster, mentioned in your last, and think, upon an attentive perusal of it, that the account which Dr. Frazer has given of it is true. I never told Perron that I understood the antient Persian language; and I am authorized by Mr. Swinton, who was present all the time Perron was with me, to say that he never heard me tell him so. I might, perhaps, say, that I knew the old Persian character, as given by Dr. Hyde; but to a farther knowledge of the language I never pretended; nor could I tell him that I did; but, for a proof of the veracity of this fellow, I beg leave to refer you to p. 461 of his preliminary discourse, where he says that he made me a present of a fine Sanskrit, or, as he calls it, Sanskroian alphabet; and that he promised Dr. Barton and Mr. Swinton to send them alphabets of the several Asiatic languages; whereas he neither made me the present, nor performed the promise to them. Mr. Swinton says he can furnish us with other instances of this French-

man's veracity, which he promised to do in a few days." In a second letter Dr. H. says, "he doubts if the works of the Persian writers, said to be destroyed by Alexander, Omar, &c. were any great loss to the world, from the insufferable jargon given by Mr. J. from them, in the 36th and 41st pages of his letter; to which, as this bulky performance of Perron will be but in few hands, it may not perhaps be amiss to add some others †."

In child-bed of her eighth child, the wife of the Rev. B. J. Bromwich, of Hill-Top, near Bewdley.

Q&... At Minchinhampton, co. Gloucester, Sarah Shurmur, who was found dead in a privy, having received a violent contusion on her temple and lip, by falling against the door, which, it is thought, accelerated her death.

At Lypiat, near Bisley, Mr. Edward Horwood, who, as he was running at night from Bisley to Lypiat, through the park of P. Watghen, esq. (his usual road), was attacked by a stag, which he had recently been desired to avoid, and which wounded him with his antlers in various parts of his body, particularly his chest, where a puncture reached the pericardium, through the ribs and pectoral muscle, which caused his death in 36 hours.

At Painswick, while reading an advertisement in a news-paper, Mr. Rowland White, barber. He was much respected, and, highly to his credit, though considerably advanced in life, procured a maintenance for his son's wife and three small children, who were all wholly dependent on him, their husband and father serving in Ireland, in the Army of Reserve.

Found drowned in a canal, standing nearly upright, with his hat on his head, and his staff in his hand, Meredith Arthur, who resided near Brecon, and who, by his penurious way of living, had acquired a small property.

At Solihull, co. Warwick, aged 79, the relict of Judd Harding, esq. and mother of J. H. solicitor.

* The little discourse to which Mr. J. humorously alludes was a letter in French, addressed to M. Anquetil du Perron, and printed in 1771. The Frenchman had published, in three quarto volumes, an account of his travels in India, the life of Zoroaster, and some supposed works of that philosopher. To this publication he prefixed a discourse, in which he treated the University of Oxford and some of its learned members and friends of Mr. J. with ridicule and disrespect. From the perusal of his works, Mr. J. was little disposed to agree with M. du P. in the boasted importance of his communications; he was disgusted with his vanity and petulance, and particularly offended by his liberal attack upon the University which he respected, and upon the persons whom he esteemed and admired. The letter which he addressed to M. du P. was anonymous; it was written with great force, and expresses his indignation and contempt with a degree of asperity which the judgment of maturer years would have disapproved. Professor Hearnshaw, a Swedish Orientalist, says of it, that he had known many Frenchmen so far mistaken in the writer as to ascribe it to some *bel esprit* of Paris. Such, in their opinion, was the brilliancy and correction of the style.

† Lord Teignmouth's Life of Sir William Jones, pp. 101, 106—110.

At his seat, Swinton, co. Lancaster, the wife of John Satterfield, esq.

At the White Hart, Bristol, in consequence of a violent blow on the head, by the rearing-up of his horse going through a door-way, Mr. Evans, of Pucklechurch, co. Gloucester.

At Plymtree, near Exeter, Mrs. Arboine, widow of the late H. F. A. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-place, London. Her remains were interred in St. Peter's cathedral at Exeter.

At Frome Belet, Dorset, J. Gould, esq. Miss Noake, of Sherborne, niece to Mr. N. of Obourne.

At Marquhill, in her 104th year, Elizabeth Young, a poor woman.

At Saltfleet, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. J. Ludlam.

Mr. Matthew Scoley, of Potter-Hanworth, near Lincoln, farmer.

At East Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 71, Mrs. Combe.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Mawer, of Broxholme, near Lincoln.

Aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, of Oakham, Rutland, widow.

Much regretted by his parishioners and relatives, the Rev. Mr. Rogerston, of Exton, co. Nottingham.

At Oxford, aged 44, Mr. William Hanwell, bookfeller.

At Windfor, Mr. John Forster, of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of John F. esq. of Lincoln's inn.

At Ripley, Surrey, while sitting at dinner, the wife of ——— Tringham, esq.

At Pleshy-lodge, Essex, Mrs. Mathams.

At Chelsea, P. C. White, esq. late of Duddington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Oct. 5. About 8 o'clock this evening, as Serjeant Byers, of the 21st regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots Fusileers, was walking in Phoenix-street, Romsey, Hants, in company with another serjeant of the regiment, the pair-horse coach from Salisbury to Southampton entered the street, and being without lamps, and driven very fast, Serjeant Byers did not perceive his danger till he was knocked down by one of the horses, when, unfortunately, his sword-belt was entangled in part of the harness, which caused him to be dragged several yards; and, on the belt giving way, his head went under the wheel, and was so crushed, as to cause his immediate death. Thomas Ford, the driver, was, at the time, unconscious of the fatal catastrophe which had deprived his Majesty of an excellent soldier, and a wife of a valuable husband; but the Coroner's Jury, though they gave a verdict of Accidental Death, signified, that they considered him (in common with all coachmen who drive their horses rapidly through a town, and more especially in the dark) extremely

blameable; and the proprietors of the coach, though he had been a valuable servant to them, have, in consequence, dismissed him from their service.

12. At his house in Bedford-square, after a long and painful illness, in his 69th year, Thomas Smith, esq. late of Grove-house, Tottenham. He was a gentleman of real integrity of character and benevolence of heart, accompanied with modest and unassuming manners. Though in the possession of an ample fortune, he wisely preferred the rational amusements and striking comforts of retirement to the tumult, splendour, and dissipation of a great city. Mr. S. was remarkable for equanimity and gentleness of disposition, which the path he chose was well calculated to preserve. Though hospitable in the extreme, he was himself a rigid observer of temperance and regularity, which he knew were highly conducive both to the happiness and extension of life. His name was Duck, but he took that of Smith for a fortune which was left to him. On the 21st his remains were interred (with those of his wife, 1802, and two children, a son 1792, and a daughter 1795) in the family-vault of the Lords Colerane and other lords of the manor of Tottenham, under the vestry of that church, where are now 24 coffins, of which about half belong to that noble family (including Alderman Townsend and his wife, their representative), and three plates, besides others reduced to the lead. Mr. Smith had this summer sold this manor to Alderman Sir William Curtis.

14. At his seat, Nostell park, near Pontefract, aged 30, Sir Rowland Wynne, bart. He succeeded his father, Sir Rowland, in 1795, and served the office of sheriff of Yorkshire in 1799. On the 21st inst. his body was deposited in the family-vault at Wragby. A large concourse of people attended on this solemn occasion, which was conducted with uncommon regularity, and in a style of magnificence seldom seen in that neighbourhood. John Williamson, esq. Shepley Watton, esq. Miss Williamson, Mrs. Watton, and the stewards, appeared as chief mourners. All his tenantry were invited to pay this last tribute to his memory; and every one who had in any way been engaged in rendering services to the family received a token of mournful remembrance of the loss of a patron. His nephew, John Williamson, esq. a youth in his 12th year, succeeds to his valuable estates.

17. At Leaden Roding, Essex, in his 45th year, Richard Dyer, esq. son of the late Rev. T. Dyer, M.A. and brother of the Rev. W. C. Dyer, rector of Abbs and Leaden Roding. Mr. D. was educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards

entered a commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, where, however, he took no degree, for, although he was originally intended for the church, his inclination led him to prefer a military life. His health, however, compelled him to leave that profession, and he subsisted on his half-pay, chiefly, for several years previous to his decease. At his retirement at Leaden Roding, though secluded from active life, he lived a pattern of every virtue; and, after having received the Sacrament from the hands of his brother a short time before his death, expired with the most Christian fortitude and resignation.

Universally esteemed, at the house of her daughter, Lady Moleworth, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 78th year, Mrs. Charity Ourry, relict of Paul-Henry O. esq. of the Navy, and commissioner of his Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth. She was the daughter of the Right Hon. George Treby, of Plympton, co. Devon, and of Charity his wife, who was co-heiress of Roger Hele, of Graton and Halwell, in the said county, the last branch of that once numerous and respectable family. Her remains, together with those of her grandson, Lewis Montagu, infant son of Paul Treby Treby, of Plympton, esq. were deposited in the family-vault in Plympton church the 2d instant.

18. William Bishton, esq. of Priora-Lea-hall, co. Salop.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, in his 66th year, James Kensy, many years servant to Col. Neville, esq. of Holt. He ate his breakfast as usual, seemed in good spirits, and went to see the Loyal Loughborough Volunteers on parade in the Market-place. On the steps of Mr. Eddowes, draper, he was seized with death, and, although Messieurs Thorpe and Eddowes, surgeons, immediately used every means to restore animation, it was ineffectual.

19. At Coltishall, near Norwich, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Palgrave, wife of William P. esq. mayor of Yarmouth.

After a tedious illness, Mr. John Jordan, of Brompton-row, many years a respectable inhabitant of that neighbourhood.

At Leicester, aged 58, Mrs. Treen, a maiden lady, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Durham, aged 30, Lieut. J. Newel, of the late Royal North Lincoln Militia.

At Sudbury, aged 58, Tho. Sutton, esq. late of the Royal Engineers at Woolwich, and a magistrate for the county of Kent.

20. In Great Quebec-street, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 86, Mrs. Allenby, widow of the late William A. esq. of Ormsby abbey.

At her lodgings in Edgar's-buildings, Bath, aged 54, Mrs. Jefferys.

Lady Bruce, of Stenhouse, Scotland.

21. Found dead in her bed, to which she had retired the night before in perfect health; the lady of Sir John Lees, bart. of Black Rock, near Dublin.

At Ballindeen, in Scotland, the seat of Lady Wedderburn, Lady Kinnaird, having survived the shock occasioned by the death of Lord K. only ten days (see p. 981). She was the daughter of the late Griffith Ramsay, esq. banker, of Pall Mall. Though the late Lord Kinnaird was possessed only of an estate of 1000l. a year when he married, he died seised of full 10,000l. per annum in landed property alone. The present Lord K. is at Vienna, whence he will find some difficulty in returning to England, on account of the positions of the French armies.

At his house, Seabracks, Dundee, Robert Jobson, esq. late and original cashier of the Dundee Bank; and, in the forenoon of the same day, John, his son.

This evening, as Mr. Holt, a quartermaster of the 1st Dragoon-guards, who had been to Brightelmstone on military business, was returning to his station at Arundel, he mistook his road, between the Pad public-house and Lancing, and rode into a deep pool, wherein he was found dead the next day, with his horse alive by his side, having his head only above the water, whence the animal was extricated with great difficulty. He has left a wife and two or three children.

At Ackthorpe, near Louth, co. York, in the prime of life, Mrs. Chatterton, wife of Robert C. esq. Her death was occasioned by a piece of lighted paper lying on the floor, which, on the 17th, caught her cloaths, and burnt her in so shocking a manner as to render medical aid useless.

Burnt to death, in consequence of his shirt taking fire, while left a few minutes by his mother at play with other children, aged 5 years, a son of Robert Baines, of Candlesby, co. Lincoln.

At Miss Thompson's boarding-school at Hull, aged 16, Miss Seaton, daughter of Mr. George S. of Whitgift. She was almost recovered from the small-pox, which she had taken naturally about five weeks before. About an hour after taking her supper, as she was retiring to bed, she said to a young lady, "How queer I feel!" instantly fell into her arms, and expired in a few minutes.

Rev. Edward White, rector of Hockwold, and vicar of Wilton, co. Norfolk; both which valuable livings are in the gift of Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1763, M. A. 1766.

At Flushing, near Falmouth, Captain Alexander Cuming, late commander of the Castle Eden East Indian.

In Palace-street, Canterbury, aged 69, Mrs. Hammond, widow of the late Alder-

man H. and mother of the present Town Clerk of Canterbury.

Mr. Ralph Sulshaw, of Wroughtington, co. Lancaster, upwards of 40 years headmaster of Bispham grammar-school.

At Kenfington, aged 55, Mrs. Thomson, wife of Mr. Frederick T. surgeon there.

At the house of Robert Holt Leigh, esq. M. P. in Duke-street, Westminster, in his 52d year, William Clarke, esq. banker, of Liverpool. As a scholar, his acquirements were of the very first order; and as a man of taste in the various departments of the fine arts, his opinions were always judicious and correct. To his exertions while in Italy, in the early part of his life which country he visited for the restoration of his health, his intimate friend Mr. Roscoe, and the public at large, are indebted for many of the valuable documents in the celebrated History of Lorenzo de Medici; in particular, all the unpublished poems of Lorenzo were copied by his own hand from the manuscripts in the Laurentia library; services which assisted in laying the foundations of that other work, which Mr. Roscoe has lately given to the world in his Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth. During his lingering and hopeless illness, his exertions in the cause of literature were unabated, the whole of the proof-sheets of Mr. Roscoe's last publication having undergone his critical revision, which is affectionately mentioned by his friend in his preface to the work. The urbanity of his manners, the gentleness of his disposition, the liveliness and innocence of his wit, were attractions of the strongest kind in the circle of his intimate friends, and delightful to those who had even the pleasure of a transitory enjoyment; he will be long remembered, and his loss as long regretted, by the best and the most enlightened in his native place. His spirits failed him not to the last, and he met his fate with the courage of a good man, and the resignation of a Christian.

22. Aged 64, Mr. Chapman, farmer, of Exton, Rutland.

At his house in Stoke's Croft, aged 57, Capt. John Tilly, of the Trelawny, of Bristol. His death was occasioned by over exertion in Jamaica, in endeavouring to protect that island from invasion.

At his house at Clifton, near Bristol, Samuel Worral, esq. father of the Town Clerk of Bristol.

At his father's, Brigadier-gen. Shawe, at King'sbridge, Devon, in his 28d year, Capt. Musgrave Shawe, of the 98th Foot, who was wounded at the storming of Seringapatam, in the East Indies.

At Great Wigton, co. Leicester, after a long and painful illness, aged 74, Mr. William Goodrich, fellow-monger.

At Syton, co. Leicester, Miss Hinton, an amiable young lady, eldest daughter of Mr. George H. of Saxby. She went to keep the anniversary of her birth-day, which completed her 21st year, on the 19th. Next day she complained of illness, which turned out to be a brain-fever; and, unfortunately, she obtained an opportunity of throwing herself out of the upper window of a high house, but did not appear to have broken any limbs, and survived till the 22d.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty breakfast, Mr. Brace, gardener to J. Harrison, esq. of Denne-hill, Kent.

In his 64th year, Richard Holbrook, esq. of Pancras, in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Prestwick, near Ayr, Alexander Walker, esq. solicitor, of Edinburgh.

At Rosemouth, in Ayrshire, William Fullarton, esq.

At Fleurs, co. Roxburgh, in his 77th year, William Kerr, Duke and Earl of Roxburgh, Marquis of Bowmont, Earl of Kelso, Cessford, and Caverton, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Kerr, and Baron Bellenden, of Broughton. He married, 1789, Mary, daughter of Capt. Bechinoe, of the Royal Navy, and niece of Sir John Smith, of Sydling St. Nicholas, co. Dorset, bart. by whom he has left no issue. By his death, Capt. Gawler, late of the Foot-guards, who last year, by letters patent, took the name of Kerr, succeeds to the whole estate and to the title of Baron Bellenden. The British earldom and barony of Kerr of Wakefield becomes extinct. His Grace, who had not been quite two years in possession of the title and estates, never took his seat in the House of Lords, was formerly a captain in the Guards, and had, from the preceding Duke, the slender annuity of 200l. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Bowden.

23. James Blakesley, esq. of Leicester, a gentleman of very amiable manners, strict integrity, and great benevolence. He was many years a mercer and draper at Hinckley; and has since been one of the partners in the Hinckley Bank.

Mr. George Lee, parish-officer of Kimberworth, hung himself in an out-building on the premises of Miss Westby, at Clough, near Rotherham, co. York. He had called at the house on business, and, on his return, committed this fatal deed, for which no cause could be assigned.

At his house near Portsmouth, Rear-admiral R. Palliser Cooper, on the superannuated list, who was in his usual good health till within half an hour of his death.

At Tenby, in South Wales, in his 61st year, John Griffiths, esq.

At Osbaston-hall, much lamented, Miss Whitby, late of Derby.

Aged 37, Mrs. Pearson, wife of T. P. esq. of Southwingsfield, co. Derby.

Suddenly, at the Post-office in Ipswich, aged 47, Mr. James Patrick, painter, &c.

Mr. Robert Sleath, who kept the turnpike-gate at Worcester when his Majesty paid a visit to Bp. Hurd some years ago, and from which circumstance he was ever afterwards called "The man who stopped the King." Inapromptu:

On Wednesday last old Robert Sleath Pass'd through the turnpike-gate of Death;
To him would Death no toll abate,
Who stopp'd the King at Worcester gate.

In Duke-street, Westminster, aged 78, Mrs. Hull, wife of Mr. H. of Covent-garden Theatre. In the early part of life she acquired considerable reputation as an actress in the Theatre at Bath, under her maiden name of Morrison. Many years ago she performed Paulina, in the Winter's Tale, at Covent-garden Theatre, and was much admired for the judgment, feeling, and characteristic spirit with which she represented the character. Like her respectable husband, she possessed literary talents, which have often afforded gratification to her friends, though modestly withheld her productions from the publick. Her character was distinguished for every quality that could adorn private life; and her softness, affability, and cheerfulness of temper, endeared her to a very numerous circle of friends. A happier couple than this venerable pair never entered into the pale of matrimony; and nothing could support the spirits of the unfortunate survivor but that sense of Religion which has regulated his character through life, and which enables him to bear the shock of such a loss with a patient resignation that is not to be expected from the dictates of mere Philosophy.

24. At East Kirby, Mr. John Carter. There were found in his house above 500 guineas in specie, tied up in small parcels of five guineas each.

Found murdered, on the road between Stockbridge and Winchester, about a mile and a half from the former place, Mr. James Wigmore, sen. a respectable farmer at Knoyle, in Hants. He had been to Winchester with a load of cheese, for the fair, and was returning on horseback the preceding evening, when it is supposed he was stopped by footpads, and that, on his refusing to deliver his money, they fired at him, a ball having passed through his body, which, from its direction, was evidently fired by some person on foot. The body had lain some hours on the road, and was quite cold and stiff when discovered, by a shepherd, early in the morning; his horse was at a little distance in a field. Mr. W. has left a widow and nine children to lament his fate. The

murderers did not effect their purpose of robbery, as Mr. Wigmore's property was all found on him.

25. Aged 54, Mr. Bartholomew Richardson, carpenter, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He had called upon a relation, to whom he complained of a sudden pain in his stomach, and died almost instantly.

Aged 29, Henry Adams, esq. of Bucklershard, Hants.

In an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Lewes, of the Coach and Horses, Ray-str. Clerkenwell.

At Malvern wells, after a long and painful illness, John Saunders, esq. merchant, of Leadenhall-street, London.

At Monkton, in Thanet, Henry Jeffard, esq. His death, which was occasioned by a quantity of laudanum inadvertently administered by an attendant nurse, affords a melancholy but striking example of the danger of placing such powerful medicine within the reach, or at the discretion, of ignorant persons.

In Monmouth-street, Bath, Mrs. Mercy Doddridge, dau. of the celebrated Dr. D.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Paul, relict of Mr. Peter P. late an eminent silk-mercer in Pall Mall (partner with Vantommer), and at Bath.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Turner, wife of John T. esq. of Ley, in Cadbury. Riding from the house of her brother, the Rev. John Barne, of Butterleigh, on the 22d, the horse started, and threw her. She was taken up speechless, and so continued till she died.

At her house in Alison's-square, Edinburgh, Miss Mary Gordon, daughter of the late Mr. Robert G. and grand-daughter of the deceased Sir John G. of Embo.

26. At Fyham, in Derbyshire, James Fatwell Wright, esq.

Suddenly, in a fit, the youngest son of Mr. Wright, leather-feller, of Drury-lane.

Suddenly, at Herringstone-house, near Dorchester, James Naylor, a stone Sawyer. He was at work in his box but a few minutes before. In his pockets were found 23 guineas in gold, 32 half-guineas, several seven-shilling-pieces, and some silver. He was a very industrious man, and has left a wife and four children at Bridport.

Aged 57, Mr. Christopher Fairchild, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, 35 years clerk to the collectors of excise for the district of Grantham, in that county.

This evening, about 9 o'clock, Mr. Taylor, a carpenter, residing near the church at Rotherhithe, returning home from Lilliput-hall, where he had drank rather too freely, mistook his way, and walked into the river, near Cherry-garden-stairs, where he was found dead the next morning, his face very much bruised by the fall.

27. At Mount Pleasant, in the vicinity of Dublin, the Rev. William Kegan, dean

of Killala, and a celebrated preacher in Dublin. His disorder was a fever, which carried him off after a few days illness. Many charitable institutions of that city owe their existence and prosperity to his unparalleled exertions, where, regardless of his infirm state of health, to use the language of Mr. Grattan, "in feeding the lamp of charity, he almost exhausted the lamp of life." Those of the Clergy who possessed oratorical talents endeavoured to imitate his example, and thus a two-fold good was produced to the community; while a few, a worthless few, endeavoured to detract from these talents, the contrasted brilliancy of which only deepened the darkness that surrounded them. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of the most respectable citizens, including almost every friend to humanity and genius now in Dublin. The children of the several charity-schools walked in procession; amongst the rest, 150 female orphans, belonging to Mrs. Latouche's school, whose cause he so often and so eloquently pleaded, and who, in him, may be said, a second time, to have lost a father. No less a sum than 1,400l. was collected at a single sermon, preached by him for this institution.

At his house on Blackheath, Richard Hulse, esq. brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Sir Edward Hulse, of Bromer-house, co. Wilts. He was one of the younger sons of Sir Richard Hulse, bart. (who was eminently distinguished in his profession, and was physician to both their late Majesties), by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Levett, knight, lord mayor of London 1705. He was placed under the private tuition of the justly-celebrated Dr. Jortin, and completed his education at the Charter-house, where he was a contemporary with that illustrious statesman the Earl of Liverpool. Thence he removed to St. Peter's-college, Cambridge, and was admitted a member of Lincoln's-inn; from which honourable Society he was called to the Bar. His attendance upon Westminster-hall was of short duration, and he soon abandoned his forensic pursuits, to the great disappointment of his friends, who, from the early display of his brilliant talents, had indulged themselves with the pleasing expectation of seeing him arrive at the highest honours of that learned profession. His abilities soon became known in the political circles, and he was repeatedly solicited to become a member of the British Senate: more than once he declined the offer of a considerable department in the State. Let it not be supposed that supineness was the cause of his shrinking from the duties of public life. On the contrary, so man could be more ac-

tive in his neighbourhood, or more zealous in promoting the welfare of his country, being fully persuaded that he could be of more essential service to his neighbours by being out of than in Parliament. His idea was, never to sacrifice real independence to the fascinating glare of political ambition. True to his King and Country, upon most occasions he was a firm and active supporter of Government; and never withheld his support but when his conscience dictated to him that he could not consistently promote measures which he did not approve. His conduct as a magistrate of the county of Kent, for near 30 years, was uniformly influenced by the most unblemished integrity and strictest impartiality: justice was his sole aim; and he never lost sight of it. His affability of manners procured him universal esteem: his kindness, as a warm friend and faithful counsellor, can never be effaced from the remembrance of his survivors. Having enjoyed a long and unusual course of happy and honourable days, he was removed from this life to a better in the 80th year of his age; but he still lives and ever must live in the recollection of his friends and family; it was his virtues that endeared him to them, and his virtues can never die.

At Plaistow, Essex, Mr. Jacob Bell, jun. of Oxford-street.

At the house of his son-in-law, at Chippenham, in his 81st year, Michael Jones, esq. of Bath.

Aged 56, the Rev. Dr. William Dun, priest of the Catholic chapel in Blackburn, co. Lancaster. Apparently in tolerable health, he was going through the duties of his office in the chapel, and, immediately after receiving the Sacrament, finding himself somewhat unwell, he stopped a little time at the altar, in the hope of getting better; but, as he could not immediately recover, he retired into the vestry, accompanied by a gentleman, who observed his agitation, and, on being seated in a chair, just laid his hand on his breast, and exclaimed, "O God, bless me, how ill I am!" and almost instantly expired, without a struggle.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 26, Mr. D. Lely, of Barkston.

Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. H. Woolfspley, of Uppingham, Rutland.

28. At Sherborne, in his 67th year, much regretted by all who knew him, Erle Hawker, esq. late surviving son of Peter H. esq. of Longparish, Hants. He was many years major in the 63d Regiment of Foot, and lately of the First Regiment of the Dorset Volunteers; a man of the strictest integrity and honour; his last moments, like the whole of his life, of

fenfible and benevolent life, were beyond example calm, undisturbed, and easy. His remains were conveyed to the parish church at Folke, attended by five companies of the First Regiment of Dorset Volunteers, commanded by their Noble Colonel, the Earl of Digby, where they were deposited with great solemnity, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators; the Volunteers, in the most steady and soldier-like manner, giving him the military honours to justify due to his rank and merit. The pall was supported by Major Cunningham and the three senior Captains of the above regiment; and all appeared anxious and forward to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed friend. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum, under the superintendence and direction of Major Cunningham.

Mr. Wals, grocer and shop-keeper, of North Muskham, near Newark, Notts. About 30 years ago, it is supposed, he made a vow never to step out of his own house, on any account; and, notwithstanding the most earnest entreaties of his friends, he scrupulously kept his vow.

Aged 63, much and deservedly regretted, Mr. Muggidge, of Lynn.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Ralph S. esq. of Kingsbury, St. Alban's.

Found dead in her apartment, Parker's-lane, Holborn, after having been missing several days, and exhibiting a most shocking spectacle, the upper part of her face being nearly eaten off by rats or other vermin, Anne Parrott.

At Fletching, Suffex, a son of Mr. Cave, a respectable shop-keeper, went out, as he said, with the intention of going to Lord Sheffield's, and was absent from this day till the 31st, when Mr. Golder, serjeant-major of the Peverney Legion, from information he had received from a labourer, had the fish-ponds of Mr. Streatfield, of the Rocks, dragged, and the body was found. No cause can be assigned for this rash action; it is only said that he was utterly addicted to Methodism.

At four o'clock in the morning, at his lodgings in John-street, Bath, and in his 95th year, the truly Rev. Daniel Dumas, D.D. prebendary of Salisbury and Wells. Perhaps the uniform conduct of no man in this or any other country came nearer to that of the primitive Christians in the Apostolic age than that of this venerable Divine during his very long life. While the Doctor resided in Russia, 1763, to which the late Empress had invited him the year before, to superintend the establishment and regulation of several schools intended to be established by her, he received a letter from a lady in England, recommending Dr. Brown, the celebrated author of the Essay of the Cha-

raacteristics, to assist him. Accordingly, the Doctor was invited over, and readily embraced the scheme, which, finding it extended beyond his ideas of the plan, terminated fatally for him. The whole of what passed on this occasion may be seen in the second edition of the Biographia Britannica, art. John Brown, II. 603. On which it may be sufficient to remark, that, however the last transaction may be glossed over by the biographer, little doubt remains that the Doctor's frenzy was the effect of vanity, self-conceit, and pride, all disappointed.

29. At Louth, co. Lincoln, in her 61st year, Mrs. Cowlam.

At Stamford, aged 26, highly respected by his officers and corps, Theophilus Thomas, serjeant of the 7th Light Dragoons.

Burnt to death, in consequence of his cloaths catching fire, the infant son of William Harrison, of Waddington, near Lincoln, labourer.

Mr. Henry Pott, eldest son of Wm. P. esq. of St. George's-place, Canterbury.

Thomas Collingridge, esq. late of Judd-place, Somers-town.

30. At his house in New Norfolk-street, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 69, Welbore Ellis Agar, esq. F.R.S. one of the commissioners of the customs, and deputy-commander-in-chief, next brother of the late Viscount Clifden, and elder brother of Viscount Somerton, Archbishop of Dublin. His collection of pictures, one of the most valuable in this country, is said to have cost him more than 20,000 l.

At Clapton, Capt. Bartholomew Rook, late of the Justinian East Indianman.

Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. Edward P. of York, bookseller.

Aged 60, Mr. Bartholomew Taylor, baker, of Barrowden, co. Lincoln.

31. At Dule-castle, Pembroke-shire, in his 29th year, after an illness of a few weeks, John Allen Lloyd, esq. eldest son of Col. Lloyd, of Mabus, Cardigan, and great nephew of Gen. Lloyd, of the Artillery. Early in life, on finishing his studies at Westminster-school, at a season when the aspect of the times was so portentous, that every patriotic principle more than ever inspired our generous youth with military ardour, he felt the impulse, and entered the army. He was captain in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot-guards in the unfortunate expedition to the Helder; where his health suffered so much, that, on his return, his life was considered to be for some time in imminent danger. His youth and strength, however, then gained the ascendancy, and he was restored to perfect health. Some time after he married an amiable and elegant woman (daughter of Col. Tho. Bishop, and niece of Sir Cecil Bishop), whom he has

has left with three children. On the arrival of peace, he indulged his propensity to ease and rural tranquillity, by retiring from the army: intent on seeking, assured of finding, in the bosom of his domestic circle, that happiness, which, by his personal attractions, his native good-sense, his open, candid, and ingenuous temper, he was so well formed to promote and enjoy. The repose of peace, however, to him, as to his country, was but short. At the commencement of the present war he again became a soldier, and took his post in the Cardiganshire Regiment (his father's native county), of which he was a major. Thus in the prime of manhood, in the apparent possession of health, with the prospect before him of length of days, it has pleased the Supreme Disposer (all-wise and all-good!) that, ere yet arrived at the meridian of life, his sun should set abruptly on this troublesome earth, to rise, we trust, on a brighter and more glorious scene.

Advanced in years, Mr. Cade, of Brantton, near Lincoln; farmer.

After a few days illness, Mrs. Stone, wife of Edward S. esq. of North Kilworth, co. Leicester.

At Kingsland, co. Dorset, Mr. Hood, father of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.

At Brompton, Mr. Thomas Sugden, many years clerk in the Commissioners' office in Chatham dockyard.

At Edinburgh, Miss Robina Crawford, eldest daughter of Captain Hew C. and grand-daughter of the late Sir Hugh C. bart. of Jordan-hill.

Nov. At his seat at Walworth, in the North of Ireland, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. John Beresford, M. P. for the county of Waterford, uncle to the Marquis of Waterford and brother-in-law of Marquis Townshend, a lord of trade and plantations, a commissioner of the King's revenues, taster of wines in the port of Dublin, and a privy counsellor in Ireland. He was the second son of the late Earl of Tyrone and Baroness De La Poer, and brother to the late Marquis of Waterford. He was educated for the Bar, and called to it, but soon forsook it for the brighter prospects which the Senate held out to his view. His family influence having, at an early period, procured him a seat in the House of Commons, he applied himself, with diligence, to the financial department, particularly the customs, and was first commissioner of the Revenue for many years. In private life no man was more beloved and esteemed. His manners were pleasing, and his address was elegant. He was a kind master, a sincere friend, a good father, and an excellent husband. At the age of 22 he married Anne Constantia Ligondes, a French lady, of the

family of Ligondes, of Auvergne, whose grandfather, the Count De Ligondes, a general in the French army at the battle of Blenheim, was taken prisoner, and brought to England. Here he married the Countess of Huntingdon, an ancestor of the present Dowager Countess Moira, mother of the Earl Moira. The Countess, having gone to France, took an opportunity to visit the Castle of Auvergne, and there found Mademoiselle Ligondes, her young and beautiful relative, preparing to enter a convent, as a novice, and destined to take the veil. Her Ladyship soon discovered, that the lot intended for her fair friend was not her own choice, but that of her father, in conformity with the custom which then prevailed among the nobility of France, to enrich the elder branches of the family by obliging the younger to enter into religious orders. The Countess of Moira, anxious to rescue Mademoiselle Ligondes from her unpleasant situation, obtained permission for her young friend to accompany her to Ireland, where her ladyship incurred the violent displeasure of the Roman Catholic Clergy, for robbing the church of so fair a prize. Anathemas, denunciations, and interdictions, were thundered against her ladyship and her charge. It was even feared, an attempt would be made to carry her off; and, for the better security, Mademoiselle Ligondes was placed under the care of Lady Betty Cobbe, who resided at her father-in-law's, the Archbishop of Dublin's palace. There Mr. Beresford, who was brother to Lady Betty Cobbe, had frequent opportunities of seeing this beautiful and persecuted young lady, and won her affections. Their marriage soon followed; and the cause of the Romish Church thus becoming hopeless, the fury of the Clergy gradually died away. By this amiable lady, who died in 1779, Mr. Beresford had four sons and five daughters. Marcus, his eldest son, was married to Lady Frances Jefferon, daughter to the first Earl of Miltown, and died at the age of 33 years. He was a lawyer of high estimation, and had attained great practice at the Irish bar. His second son is George De la Poer, Bishop of Kilmore, and married to Frances, daughter of Germaine Parker Bushe, esq. of Kilsane. Third, John-Claudius, married to Miss Menzies, and late member for the city of Dublin; and Charles Cobbe, in holy orders. His eldest daughter, Catherine, married the late Henry Theophilus Clements, brother of the late Earl of Leitrim. Elizabeth died young. Henrietta-Constantia, married to the late Robert Uniacke, esq. and now to ——— Doyne, esq. Jane, married to George, eldest son of Sir Hugh Hill, Bart. of Londonderry; and Agamathia, unmarried.

married. In 1774, Mr. Bejestord married Miss Barbara Montgomery, second daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. and sister to the Marchioness of Townshend, who died in 1788; by whom he had five daughters and three sons.

Nov. . . . At Guernsey, Mr. T. Smith, son of Mr. S. late of the Star inn, Southampton.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Barrett, of Werncorragam, near Caernarthen.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Miss Temple, daughter of Col. T.

At Willoughton, near Gainborough, aged 33, Mr. John Stephenson, weaver.

At Lincoln, aged 24, Mr. John Palmer, son of the late Rev. Mr. P. of Kettlethorpe.

At Lees Court, in Kent, advanced in age, — Walker, esq. many years steward to Lord Sondes.

Of a consumption, leaving a husband and five children to deplore her loss, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. a Dissenting-minister at Brighthelmstonc, and daughter of the Rev. Richard Winter, late minister of the Dissenting meeting-house in New-court, Carey-street, London.

John Potts, esq. late of the Custom-house, London.

At his apartments in Norfolk-street, Strand, Robert Alexander, esq.

Nov. 1. The French papers of the 29th ult. state that Capt. Wright, who was last year taken off the coast of Brittany, and has since been confined in the Temple, cut his throat with a razor on the 27th, upon hearing of the surrender of the Austrians. Private letters from Paris, however, of the 7th Nov. mention that the death of Capt. Wright did not take place till the 1st Nov. The Paris papers can know nothing of any transactions that take place in the Temple, but from the Government. The Government knew he was alive on the 29th; but he died three days afterwards. There cannot exist a doubt of the falsehood of the assertion that Capt. Wright was guilty of suicide; the moral temper of his mind, his enterprize and confidence, which ever grew with the occasion for their exercise—his enthusiasm and ardency of spirit, which raised him far above despair; his reliance on the protection of his Country; his knowledge and contempt of the vapouring, gasconading character of the French press; and, above all, his obedience to the dispensations of his God, would guard him from the commission of such an act. He was apprised of measures adopted for his release; and, at the period of the last accounts from him, he looked with patience and confidence to that consummation. A private letter from Paris of the 9th Nov. states, that the Second Surgeon of the Temple lately blew out his brains; but previously sent to three Foreign Ambassadors at Paris for an ac-

count of the sufferings and death of Capt. Wright, for whom he had the greatest attachment. According to his statement, Capt. Wright had twice suffered tortures, after refusing Buonaparte's offer of being appointed an Admiral in France, if he betrayed the confidence of his own Government; and when Talleyrand promised to send him back to England, he was already mutilated, and under the care of this Surgeon. His death is said to have been the same as that of General Pichegru, by the firing of a Mameluke, after having endured with heroism all the tortures that French cruelty could perpetrate. The murder of the worthy and gallant Captain Wright was not wanting to blacken the character of the assassin of D'Enghein, or the murderer of Jaffa; but it illustrates the sanguinary nature of the Russian who has usurped the throne of France; and shews us, that even in the moment of victory, his heart pants for the luxury of new crimes, unrestrained by the laws of God or man.—The following are now given as the *real* particulars of the death of Duc D'Enghein. As soon as the Prince was secured in the French territories, Buonaparte was informed that he was taken, upon which he immediately said, with earnestness, "*Est il mort?*" (*Is he dead?*) He was informed that the Prince was in prison; and Buonaparte again said, with increased emotion, "*Est il mort?*" He was then told some particulars respecting the seizure of the Prince; to which he gave no reply, but a more emphatic repetition of his question, "*Est il mort?*" At length the persons to whom this significant interrogatory was addressed, began to perceive its meaning; the Prince was then hurried through the mockery of a trial, and shot in the court-yard of the place in which it was held, as he was passing down the steps. As the Prince was not immediately killed by the fire; the bayonet was employed to put an end to his life.

Nov. 1. At Exeter, of a consumption, Mr. Sergeant, of Doctors Commons.

At Brighthelmstonc, after a long and painful illness, Mr. George Hankin, of Stanstead, Herts.

Mr. John Kirkham, of Hagnaby, co. Lincoln, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Gloucester, aged 30, Mr. Minett Hopkins, farmer, &c. of Tirley. It being supposed that his death was occasioned by some blows received in a scuffle at an inn in that city on the 26th ult. a Coroner's Jury sat on the body, who, after long and mature deliberation, brought in a verdict of Manlaughter.

2. At Newington, Thomas Whitehead, esq. of the East India-house.

Aged 23, Mrs. Lichenor, of Derby.

At Strood, in Kent, Thomas Hulkes, esq. alderman of Rochester, and father of James H. esq. M. P. for that city.

Aged 84, the wife of Mr. William Cotton, of Lincoln.

3. After a very tedious and declining illness, in his 67th year, deeply lamented, the Rev. George Huddleston Parefoy Jervoise, of Shalfon, Berks (of which parish he was rector), and of Britford-house, Wilts. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M. A. 1763. Though he lived retired, he was not inattentive to the active scenes of life, in which the interests of his Country were involved: of these the industry of his youth, added to the judgment of his age, and principles the most pure and ingenuous, rendered him an accurate and penetrating observer. But his opinions were so far from being obtrusive, and his unaffected modesty was so great, that he himself alone appeared ignorant of the just value of his understanding and his virtues.

At his house in Blackfriar-gate, Hull, aged 74, James Kiero, esq.

In Davies-street, after a long illness, the Hon. Mrs. Maitland, wife of Col. M.

At the Queen's Palace, in her 84th year, Mrs. Briggs, 44 years deputy-housekeeper to her Majesty.

At her house at Tunbridge-wells, Anne, daughter of William Gonolly, esq. and sister to Caroline Countess of Buckinghamshire, relict of George Byng, esq. late of Wrotham park, to whom she was married 1767, and who died 1769, and by whom she was mother of the present M. P. for the county of Middlesex.

4. At Kentish-town, after five months illness, Mrs. Eddison, wife of Mr. E. furrier, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

Miss Chaplin, niece of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney, of Leicester.

5. At her brother's house at Palmer's-green, Edmonton, far advanced in years, Mrs. Martha Lewis, sister to Tho. L. esq.

Much lamented, aged 71, John Chapman, esq. of Morcot.

At his son's house at Norbury, Thomas Coles, esq. of Addington-hall, Surrey.

In Austin-friers, in his 69th year, Godfrey Thornton, esq. of Moggerhanger-house, co. Bedford, a Russian merchant of the first-rate respectability.

Mr. Barnard, attorney, of Great Trinity-lane. While paying a bill in the shop of Messrs. Ainsworth, stationers, Clifford's-inn, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died shortly after he was taken home.

Suddenly, in Dover castle, Mr. Reynolds, one of the overseers of the works in that fortress.

6. At Banff, Scotland, in consequence of her cloaths catching fire while sitting near the chimney, Mrs. Power, of the

theatre there. She languished in great agony from Monday the 26th ult. till this day, when she expired.

At Stonehaven, aged 75, Wm. Beattie, esq. of Midcat, late of Virginia.

At his house in Brunswick-square, William Wilson, esq.

In the House of Correction, of a broken heart, James Stewart, the young man, recently postillion to Lord Cardigan, who was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, at the late Westminster sessions, for throwing a glass-bottle from the two shilling gallery into the pit of Drury-lane theatre, and thereby wounding two women, on the 6th of February last. He was in a state of intoxication when he committed the offence, and has been very melancholy ever since his confinement.

7. Mrs. Longford, wife of Mr. Thomas L. of the White Hart Inn at Widcomb. She was in perfect health on the preceding evening, but was suddenly taken ill about half past 12, and died before 2 in the morning, leaving 8 children.

In Upper Ground-str. Blackfriars-road, aged 80, Mrs. Farquharson, wife of Mr. Geo. F. formerly of the Strand, jeweller.

At Newark, Notts, in his 36th year, John Cooke, esq.

Rev. Peter Edge, rector of Weybread and Nedging, and perpetual curate of St. Mary at the Elms, in Ipswich. M. A. of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, of a decline, aged 22, the Hon. Miss Ruthvin, daughter of Lord R. the eldest Baron of Scotland.

8. At Heckington, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Almond, senior, miller, &c.

At his lodgings in Exeter, after a lingering illness, Lieut. Ferguson, of the 25th regiment of Light Dragoons.

At his house in New Broad-street, suddenly, Joseph Rodgers, esq.

Heary Nettlehipp, esq. clerk to the Grocers Company.

At Taunton, on the road from Exmouth to Bristol, John Cowper, esq. son of the late Lancelot C. esq. merchant.

9. At Epsom, in his 65th year, John Shawe, esq. many years receiver-general of the county of Surrey.

At his house near Portsmouth, Major Boiford, of the Royal Marines, son of the late Col. B. who formerly commanded the Portsmouth division of that corps.

At Coleorton, co. Leicester, in his 24th year, Mr. John Hancock, hatter. Being a member of Capt. Bailey's Volunteer Corps, he was buried with military honours.

Aged 55, Mrs. M. Corliss, of Hull.

At Hackney, aged 87, Richard Cleaver, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, who, for a long series of years, since his retirement from bu-

ness, devoted his whole time and talents to the benefit of his parish, where his loss will be long felt and regretted. He was many years a respectable woollen-draper at the corner of Cornhill and Bishopsgate-street, but retired some years ago.

10. Aged 76, Mr. William Instock, of Pitford-street, Hoxton, who carried on the trade of a watch-maker with great credit for a long period, till, through labour, he lost one eye, and, growing in years, was under the necessity of quitting that branch for one less trying to his sight. Such was his admirable tenderness of conscience, that he never charged sufficient to procure a proper maintenance in old age, lest he should have been deemed exorbitant in his demands. He was, by religious profession, an Independent Dissenter, an excellent Christian, humble in his carriage, and truly amiable in conduct. He was many years an honourable Member of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Barber's Church, meeting first at Founders-hall, afterwards at Aldermanbury-postern, much esteemed by all that had the pleasure of intimacy with him. He has left an aged widow.

At Witney, co. Oxford, aged 76, Mrs. Forster, widow of the late Rev. Dr. F. formerly of Colchester, Essex.

At his house in Aldersgate-street, William Rawdon, esq. of Cheapside.

In her 17th year, Frances-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Wilton, of Crofton-hall, near Wakefield.

At Windlestone, Miss Eden, fifth daughter of Sir John E. bart.

At Redland, near Bristol, Thomas Walker, esq. formerly a captain in the East India Company's service, and an active magistrate for the county of Gloucester.

In Craven-street, Strand, of a decline, aged 46, Capt. Philip Furlay, many years an active officer in the E. Middlesex Militia.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Stevenson, insurance-broker.

Thomas Weaver, esq. senior alderman of the Corporation of Gloucester.

In his 34th year, the Rev. Robert Wynter, rector of Penderill, co. Brecon, and in the commission of the peace for that coun.

12. At his house in St. Giles's, Oxford, of a mortification, aged 56, the Rev. Robert Holmes, D.D. rector of Stanton, co. Oxford, canon of Salisbury and Christchurch, and dean of Winchester. He was of New college; M.A. 1774, B.D. 1787, D.D. 1789; dean of Winchester 1804. He was appointed professor of poetry in the University of Oxford on the death of Mr. Warton, 1790; and first published a sermon on Phil. iii. 2, the resurrection of the body, deduced from that of Christ, and illustrated from his transfiguration, 1777, 4to; the Bampton lecture, in 8 sermons, 1782, 8vo; Divinity tracts, 1788, 8vo; . Alfred, an ode, with 6 sonnets,

1778, 4to; an ode for the Encænna, on the installation of the Duke of Portland, chancellor, 1792; a fast sermon before the House of Commons, 1796, 4to; a Latin epistle to Bishop Barrington, 1795, folio, respecting the Collation of the MSS. of the LXX version of the Old Testament, which had been begun seven years before, and which occupied his attention from 1788 till his death, with a specimen of the MS. of Genesis, in the Imperial library at Vienna, in blue and silver capitals of the second or fifth centuries. The Delegates of the University press agreed to allow him 40l. a year for three years, "on his exhibiting to them his collations annually, to be deposited in the Bodleian library, and, when the whole is finished, to be printed at the University press, at his expence, and for his benefit, or of his assigns, if he shall live to complete his collations. Or, if they are left imperfect, they were to be at the discretion of the Delegates, they undertaking to promote the finishing of them to the best of their power, and to publish them when finished, allowing to his assigns a just proportion of the profits. Thus encouraged, and aided by a handsome annual subscription, he printed the whole of the Pentateuch, in 5 vols. folio, price 12 guineas, at the rate of 3 for each volume being subscribed for one copy. Among the subscribers were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, 18 English and 2 Irish Bishops, 19 Deans; the University of Oxford for 12 copies; the University of Cambridge 3 copies, of Dublin 2, of Glasgow 1; 14 Colleges at Oxford; those of King's at Cambridge, and Eton and Sion; the Dukes of Portland, Grafton, and Marlborough; others of the Nobility, and many of the Clergy and Laity. Sixteen annual accounts of the collation of the MSS. and four of the publication, have been published, the subscription to which last year amounted to 2137l. Having brought the publication of the Pentateuch to a conclusion, he last year edited the Prophecy of Daniel, according to Theodotion and the LXX. departing from his proposed order, as if by a prementiment of his end. In 15 years 7000l. had been expended on this great undertaking, the collations of which are deposited in the Bodleian library, to be published by the Doctor, or, in case of his death, by some other person, under the auspices of the Delegates of the Clarendon press."

At his lodgings in Cloth-fair, W. Smithfield, aged 45, Mr. George Huaspath.

Suddenly, aged 76, Mr. James Walker, of Dunholme, near Lincoln, butcher and beast-jobber; a man well known at the different markets in Lincolnshire and the neighbouring counties.

13. At Maidenhead, Mrs. Morgan, mother of the Rev. Mr. M. of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincoln.

At the house of her mother, Mrs. Ives, in Norwich, of a sudden cold and fever, aged 38, Mrs. Bosanquet, relict of the late William B. esq. of Harley-street, whose great respectability of character and premature death, in 1800, by a balcony giving way (vol. LXX p. 596), occasioned general concern. Nine children are thus left orphans; the eldest, by the kindness of their paternal uncle, Jacob B. esq. was provided with an establishment in India.

14. Of a cancer of long standing, but from over-delicacy concealed till all remedy was hopeless, Mrs. Solly, wife of Samuel S. esq. of Great Ormond-street, and one of the daughters of the late Dr. Horsfman.

At St. Alban's, in her 89th year, Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late John R. esq. major in the first regiment of Dragoon-guards, and aunt of William Donville, esq. late one of the sheriffs of London.

15. At Bickley, near Bromley, in Kent, aged 76, William Wells, esq. who, with his brother John, were eminent ship-builders, and sons of Abraham W. partner with Mr. Brunfson, who built many East India ships for a century, and in latter times extended their business to the Royal Navy. Mr. W. married the daughter

of Mr. Neave, by whom he has left several children, some married.

16. In Salisbury-square, at an advanced age, and highly respected, Mr. John Forbes, late of Racquet-court, Fleet-street, father of the Rev. Dr. Forbes, of St. John's college, Oxford.

In his 83d year, the Rev. John Scoolt, rector of St. Leonard, in Wallingford. He was of Edmund hall, M. A. 1790.

17. After a painful and protracted illness, Mrs. Kirkman, the very excellent wife of Mr. Patrick K. of Finsbury-square.

18. Mr. Thompson, at the ladies boarding-school in Castlegate, Newark, Notts.

19. At her house in Stanhope-street, Bath, aged 80, Mrs. Kinglefide.

At Flushing, Cornwall, Hon. Reginald Cocks, F.R.S. youngest son of Ld. Somers.

20. Thomas Dicken, esq. of Wem, who served the office of sheriff of the county of Salop in 1799.

21. Mr. Edward Winwood, near half a century a glover in the Poultry.

22. At his seat at Sidmonton, Hants, aged 74, Admiral Sir Richard Kingsmill, bart. He is succeeded in his title and Hampshire estates by his nephew Robert, son of the late Edw. K. esq. of Belfont.

23. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Faulkner, mother of the late gallant Capt. F. of the Royal Navy.

*. * PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 29, to November 26, 1803.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	914	Males	848		2 and 5	247
Females	766	Females	616		5 and 10	98
	1680		1664		10 and 20	45
Whereof have died under 2 years old		565			20 and 30	107
Peck Loaf 4s. 2d.; 4s. 2d.; 4s. 3d.; 3s. 11d.					30 and 40	147
Salt £. 1 os. od. per bushel; 4d. per pound.					40 and 50	155
					50 and 60	111
					60 and 70	92
					70 and 80	61
					80 and 90	29
					90 and 100	7
					100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, November 25:

Fine 6os. to 65s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, November 9 to November 15, from the Cockett Office:

Total 13,655 Sacks. Average 6os. 3d. ½ 1s. 2d. ½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 110lbs. Avoirdupois, November 16, 43s. 4d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Nov. 20, 1803, is 47s. 5d. ½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, November 25:

Kent Bags.....6l.	6s. to 7l.	10s.	Kent Pockets.....6l.	10s. to 6l.	8s.
Suffex Ditto.....6l.	6s. to 7l.	os.	Suffex Ditto.....6l.	6s. to 7l.	10s.
Essex Ditto.....6l.	6s. to 7l.	os.	Farnham Ditto.....10l.	os. to 14l.	os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 23:

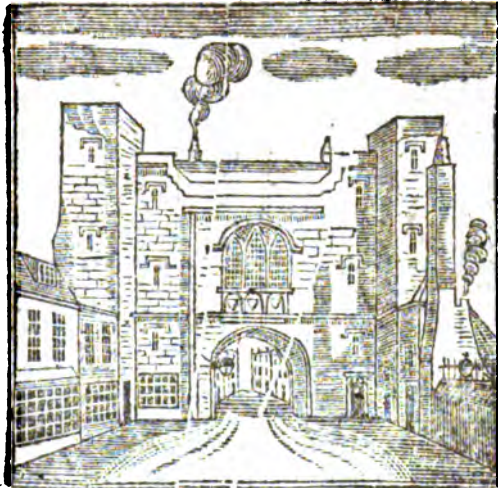
St. James's—Hay....3l.	os. od. to 4l.	10s. od.	Average 3l.	15s.	od.
Straw....1l.	10s. od. to 1l.	16s. od.	Average 1l.	13s.	od.
Whiteshapel—Hay....3l.	os. od. to 4l.	8s. od.	Average 3l.	19s.	od.
Clover....4l.	4s. od. to 5l.	10s. od.	Average 4l.	17s.	od.
Straw....1l.	8s. od. to 1l.	18s. od.	Average 1l.	13s.	od.

SMITHFIELD, November 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef.....3s.	4d. to 4s.	8d.	Pork.....4s.	8d. to 5s.	4d.
Mutton.....4s.	od. to 4s.	10d.	Lamb.....4s.	od. to 5s.	od.
Veal.....4s.	od. to 5s.	od.	Beasts 2400.	Sheep and Lambs	13,000.
COALS, Nov. 25: Newcastle 46s. 3d. a 55s. 6d.	Sunderland 36s. 0s. a 44s. 3d.				
SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd 90s.	CANDLES, 11s. od. per Doz. Moulds 12s. od.				
TALLOW, per stone, 8lb.	St. James's 44s. 1d. ½	Clare Market 4s. 2d.	Whiteshapel 4s. 1d.		

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

OND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
t. James's Chron.
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
9 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury 5, Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carlisle—Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.



Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb
Dorchester.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull
IRELAND 38
Ipsw. 2, Kentish
Lancast.—Leicest
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norw.
Nottingham
OXFORD—Portl
Reading—Salib
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surr
Shrewsb.—Suffes
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakef.—Winch
Worcester 2
York 3, Jersey

DECEMBER, 1805.

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Good Receipt for making an indelible Ink <i>ibid</i>	Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 1184

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-PAID. 1805.

OLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1805. By W. CARY, Stroud.

of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Noon.	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barom.	Weather	Noon.	11 o'cl.	Night.	Barom.	Weather
			in. pts.	in Dec. 1805.				in. pts.	in Dec. 1805.
3	0				Dec.	0			
44	40	30,12		foggy	12	32	34	25	20,30
43	42	29,00		fair	13	28	29	25	,60
54	51	,50		showery	14	29	33	33	,59
54	50	,25		rain	15	33	37	32	,80
45	37	,19		rain	16	27	32	28	30,12
37	34	,75		fair	17	25	31	29	,38
41	47	,91		rain	18	34	37	35	,25
52	47	30,00		rain	19	35	42	44	20,92
47	46	,25		fair	20	46	49	48	,50
52	50	,15		cloudy	21	49	52	44	,03
53	48	29,00		rain	22	39	46	38	28,85
45	41	,80		fair	23	34	37	31	29,50
41	33	,19		rain	24	36	37	32	,65
39	32	,20		fair [night	25	33	41	40	,74
37	31	,55		fair, snow at	26	44	47	34	28,95

RAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 21, 1805.

LAND COUNTIES.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.				
70	0 35	10 31	3 38	1 45
71	8 34	0 32	2 33	8 44
68	8 41	0 34	8 30	0 15
62	3 39	7 31	10 25	7 30
63	2 00	0 28	8 23	0 37
62	8 44	0 38	4 23	10 40
65	0 00	0 36	9 24	6 42
72	0 37	7 37	10 26	7 44
74	0 42	0 39	4 28	2 45
80	8 00	0 42	6 31	8 30
82	11 00	0 43	8 29	11 52
86	4 53	10 45	8 27	7 00
84	8 51	2 44	5 27	11 10
82	1 00	0 40	7 30	4 17
84	2 00	0 42	6 30	6 51
76	0 00	0 36	4 28	10 58
78	9 00	0 31	2 29	3 45
67	6 00	0 33	1 26	9 43
73	0 00	0 32	0 29	0 44
97	0 57	7 47	2 24	0 00
88	9 00	0 46	5 22	1 50
96	0 00	0 46	9 57	1 00

of England and Wales, per quarter.

76	2 42	7 37	11 27	4 44
----	------	------	-------	------

rage of Scotland, per quarter.

00	1 34	2 82	10 23	3 37
----	------	------	-------	------

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.				
69	4 39	6 30	10 33	4 11
70	3 34	0 31	9 37	3 43
68	10 00	0 32	9 38	8 39
61	7 34	4 29	2 25	9 32
60	2 35	6 27	3 20	10 34
60	2 84	0 27	2 25	0 30
65	11 40	10 22	6 23	9 44
63	9 45	2 32	0 26	9 46
70	2 00	0 35	7 25	10 00
62	0 44	0 35	6 28	0 00
73	3 34	5 41	2 27	2 00
75	6 00	8 12	8 29	5 00
74	2 00	0 00	0 28	6 46
70	6 00	0 46	8 28	9 00
00	0 00	0 16	10 00	0 00
82	9 00	0 50	3 25	7 54
00	0 00	0 38	0 20	0 00
79	4 00	0 58	0 20	6 00
92	0 00	0 48	5 24	0 00
78	6 00	0 37	0 19	0 00
69	4 00	0 40	6 20	0 00
92	4 00	0 42	4 20	0 00
91	9 00	0 10	2 25	4 00
82	7 00	0 39	7 28	10 50
86	6 00	0 41	7 24	11 00
99	2 00	0 45	0 00	0 00
92	2 00	0 89	10 30	4 00
89	7 00	0 40	10 27	2 00
74	2 00	0 35	4 30	7 00
69	3 00	0 33	1 32	11 50

ERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans					Districts	Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.		d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1805.

LETTER XXV. ON PRISONS.

" Pudore et liberalitate liberos

" Retinere, satius esse, quam metu *."

TEREN. Adelpb. A&I. Sc. i.

Mr. URBAN, *Sumtbrook Court,*
December 26.

***** ERE every magis-
 * trate to peruse the
 * following letter on
 W * the Gaol and House
 * of Correction of Bury
 * St. Edmund's, a model
 * would be preserved worthy of
 * imitation. It is here described so
 * copiously and satisfactorily as to
 * claim approbation, whilst it renders
 * explanation superfluous, except, in-
 * deed, in the words of my friend,
 * which I extract from his private
 * letter, inclosing the subsequent one
 * above mentioned.

" I shall pass over the lesser pri-
 " sons in my present tour of visitation,
 " and hasten to describe the new gaol
 " of Bury St. Edmund's. I know
 " it will give you great pleasure to
 " be informed that it does honour
 " to the county, and is superior to
 " most in this kingdom; whether
 " I consider its construction to an-
 " swer the three great purposes of
 " security, health, and morals, or
 " the liberality of the magistrates,
 " in providing every comfort which
 " can attend imprisonment. In the
 " appointment of a gaoler I con-
 " sider the county particularly for-
 " tunate in their choice of Mr.
 " Orridge; who to great abilities
 " unites firmness and humanity in
 " the discharge of his important
 " trust. Immediately on my arrival
 " at this place, I paid a visit to the
 " *workhouse*, the rooms of which I

" found very dirty, every ventilator
 " stopped with rags, and the case-
 " ments close shut; and hence
 " very offensive. The number of
 " poor in the house 92; whom the
 " master of the workhouse farms at
 " 3s. 6d. a head per week, and
 " provides them with clothes out
 " of that sum, as he informed me;
 " but of this number 28 are boys*
 " and girls, who are employed in
 " spinning; and only three out of
 " the whole could spell words of
 " one syllable: none of the others
 " knew a letter of the alphabet,
 " though I was told that some had
 " been in the house fourteen years!

" There are some very appro-
 " priate prayers printed for the use
 " of the house; but there is no
 " proper person to read them, to
 " catechise the children, to pay the
 " least religious attention, or to in-
 " culcate moral duties. It was a mat-
 " ter of no less grief than surprise to
 " find in so polite and accomplished
 " a town as Bury, and where chari-
 " ties abound, so total a neglect of the
 " poor in the workhouse. Yester-
 " day was the annual election of
 " six guardians of the poor; and
 " the gentleman who was appointed
 " governor, Mr. Ingram, very po-
 " litely accompanied me to the
 " workhouse. He was strongly
 " impressed with the necessity of a
 " reform in it; and, from his active
 " integrity, and the assistance of
 " other philanthropic characters in
 " this town, I have no doubt of its
 " being immediately entered upon.
 " On farther enquiry, I was in-
 " formed that, about three years
 " ago, a respectable resident ma-
 " gistrate was elected governor for

* It is better to keep children in awe
 by a sense of shame, and a condescension
 to their inclinations, than by fear.

* The boys were all bare footed, bare
 legged, and dirty.

"the year, during which period a regular dietary was established, and hung up; and that a guardian attended every day to inspect the food, treatment; &c. Why this excellent system was discontinued, I could no where learn.

"I am, dear sir, yours, most sincerely.
JAMES NEILD."

"Bury St. Edmunds, Aug. 30, 1805."

So numerous have been the objections against the establishment and management of parish workhouses, as to render it unnecessary to enlarge in this place upon the impolicy of these institutions, more especially as a publication* very generally read has been enriched with a preface by the elegant and impressive pen of Thomas Bernard, esq. a principal promoter of the patriotic Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, in which the immediate and progressive evils resulting from such establishments are explained, and the means of obviating them pointed out.

Until a more salutary police respecting the poor is introduced, inadequate as they are to the relief of the poor, or to the diminution of the rates for their maintenance, they will remain, and must be supported. To lessen, however, the evils which they too frequently tend to nurture, the prevention of immorality, are the primary means of realizing hope, and rewarding exertion. If little influence can be produced upon those advanced in age, and habituated to indolence, in whom the spirit of independence is enfeebled, and energy to regain it extinguished, the children, who soon would imbibe the same habits, should become objects of immediate attention, and moral cultivation. The instinct of the animals, in the care and nurture of their young, affords an instructive example to the rational creation, to which indolence and vice are unfeelingly regardless.

* Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor.

"Nescio quâ dulcedine læti,
"Progeniem nidosque fovant†." —
VIRG. Georg. iv. 55.

For the deleterious air of a workhouse produces a debilitating power on the mind, like contagion on those of the body; and which, foured by a sense of neglect, and the pressure of want, apathy to relative affections are engendered, and habits of industrious exertion extinguished.

Hence it is that the parochial managers of the poor should be ready to act as the guardians of their children; and, by proper superintendence, initiate them into the exercise of morality and industry. Frederick the Great observes, that "each man contains a wild beast within himself; and few have the strength to lead him in chains‡;" but as the ferocious animals are subdued and domesticated by persevering care,

"Fingit equum tenerâ docilem cervice
magister

"Ire viam quâ monstret eques §." —
HOR. 1 Ep. ii. 68.

to the hardest stone may be given the form of softness||; and youth may surely be bent to any direction; and, as Religion is the genuine spring that renders the plant it waters productive of good fruit, religious habits cannot be too early and sedulously inculcated¶.

† " ——— with secret joy
"Their young succession all their cares
employ. EDUCATE,

"They breed, they brood, instruct, and
"And make provision for the future
state." DRYDEN.

‡ King of Prussia's Works, vol. VIII. p. 7.

§ "The jockey trains the young and
tender horse,

"While yet soft-mouth'd, and breeds him
to the course." CREECH.

|| It was asked of Roubilliac, how he could produce from stone such soft and such sublime expression; who modestly replied, "It be all in de marble, I only pick it out."

¶ This is happily illustrated by my friend's account of the children educated in all the Sunday schools at Bury, both as it respects reading, writing, and religious instruction. (Gent. Mag. Dec. 1805, p. 891.)

It is not requisite to premise here that, in order to ensure the maturity of this good fruit, every child should receive sufficient learning to enable him to read the Testament and Prayer-Book *, so happily experienced in many, if not all, the Sunday schools, but almost totally neglected in workhouses, poor-houses, and bridewells.

It is of the greatest importance, therefore, to appoint judicious churchwardens, overseers, and stewards, to parochial establishments; but, however respectable their rank and character may be, some of the principal parishioners should be constituted into a Committee, two of whom should daily visit the workhouse, examine the state of it, and enter their remarks into a book, which should be laid before every vestry, where the clergyman is supposed to preside.

The female sex is now, honourably to their character, disposed to visit and assist the poor; and in every parish some judicious ladies should be requested to visit their own sex, as well as the children of both sexes, whose advice might be highly useful in suggesting and promoting the employments proper for the women and children.

It is not presumed that the clergyman or curate should daily officiate in the workhouse; but the performance of religious duties once a week only, may in some measure be compensated by the attention of the churchwardens, overseers, or steward; for not a single day should elapse without the performance of morning and evening prayers. To promote and habituate religious exercises more individually, the children of each sex might be formed into classes, and the most steady of each selected to read prayers audibly, but ever with the most strict observance

of solemnity †, under a due sense of the language of St. Augustine: "Quantis suspiriis et gemitibus fiat, ut quantulacunque ex parte ponit intelligi Deus ‡." There are forms of prayer adapted to every state and condition; and the pious recital of them is excellently calculated to promote morality and religion. Under these impressions, I cannot accord with the sentiment of the late venerable Lavater: "Why must I have recourse to the words of another person, of a fellow-creature, when conversing with my Creator? What an horrible estrangement from God does this praying with the words of others suggest to me §!" Much rather would I adopt the language of our countryman, Wotton:

"He God doth late and early pray
"More of his grace than gifts to lend;
"And entertains the harmless day
"With a religious book or friend."

That each day may be spent in this harmless and improving manner, is one of the grand objects of the hazardous labours of my friend, as appears throughout his letters to

J. C. LETTSOM.

P. S. An answer to the letter of William Firth, esq. will appear in the Supplement.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S Gaol and House of Correction. Gaoler, John Orridge. Salary 300l. and coals and candle, together with other perquisites specified by the Rules and Regulations approved by the Magistrates, and confirmed by the Judges of Assize. Fees as per table. Chaplain, Rev. Simon Pryke. Salary 60l. Duty, prayers three

† Upon this subject the reader may find some collateral remarks in Letter XXII. (Gent. Mag. Sept. 1805, p. 788); but they cannot be too earnestly impressed on the mind of every individual,

‡ By what prostration of soul, by what prayers and mutual exertion, even the slightest and most imperfect knowledge of God is to be obtained!

§ Self Observer, Jan. 4, 1760. This appears more remarkable, as the same pious character condemns silent prayer in company or at table in a subsequent part of the Self Observer.

* The Critical Review for October last, p. 121, contains many excellent reflections on the education of the poor, and the superior advantages which have been enjoyed in Scotland in this respect in parochial schools.

times a week, and a sermon on Christmas-day and Good Friday. Surgeon, ———. Salary, 60l. Allowance to debtors, felons, &c. one pound and a half of bread per day, and one pound of cheese per week.

Remarks. This new gaol is situate at the end of the South gate, near a mile from the centre of the town; and the prisoners were removed into it December 8, 1805. The buildings are inclosed by a boundary wall 20 feet high, built in an irregular octagon form, the diameter of which is 292 feet. Four of the sides are 192 feet each, and the other four 70 feet 6 inches each. The entrance to the prison is the turnkey's lodge, a handsome stone building, which consists of the entrance-room, sitting room, and bedroom for the turnkey. On the right hand is a room, with a fire-place, 12 feet by 7, and 9 feet 6 inches high, used as a reception room, into which all prisoners are brought, and confined till they have been examined, properly cleaned, and proved to be free from any infectious disorder, before they are admitted into the interior of the gaol; and there is a water-closet adjoining, for the use of this room. There are also two cells up one pair of stairs in the lodge, fitted up with iron bedsteads on stone bearers, into which all prisoners are put when brought in at night. The size of each cell 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, with arched roofs, and 7 feet 6 inches high. The turnkey's sleeping-room and a large store room are also on this floor. On the left of the entrance within the lodge there is a convenient workhouse, fitted up with an oven, copper, warm and cold bath, for the use of the prison, and adjoining is also the brewhouse. On the lead flat of the turnkey's lodge, which extends 16 feet, executions are performed. After passing through the lodge, you proceed down an avenue paved with flag stone, with posts and chains, inclosing on each side a beautiful shrubbery border, which leads to the keeper's house, which is also an irregular octagon building, and is situated in the centre of the prison, and from which the several court-yards are completely inspected. The prison consists of four wings, 69 feet long, and 32 feet wide, detached from the keeper's house by an area of 15 feet, which, with the different court-yards, completely surround it. In all the wings there is a parti-

tion wall 14 inches thick running along the centre, so that each wing contains two prisons. The wing numbered 1 and 2 is the prison for debtors, in which there are two kitchens, fitted up with every convenience for frugal cookery; the size of each 18 feet by 14, with arched roofs 10 feet high. There are also two passages 44 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches wide, which communicate with their different rooms, of which there are twenty. Eighteen of these are 9 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, with arched roofs, and 10 feet high; fitted up with iron bedsteads on stone bearers, sash windows, and fire-place in each room. Every debtor has one of these rooms to himself. Eight are on the ground floor; the others on the upper story, to which you ascend by a stone staircase at the end of the lobby or passage. On this story are two rooms intended for the sick; size of each 18 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, with two bedsteads and a fire-place in each. There are also two courts attached to this wing, which are an irregular polygon; the one 64 feet by 42, and the other 64 feet by 34. Every court-yard has a pump with shiv boards in the centre of it, and to which all prisoners have access in the day time. The second wing, numbered 3 and 4, contains two prisons, in each of which there is a day room 20 feet by 14, with arched roofs, and 10 feet high, with passages or lobbies 42 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches wide, leading to the cells. Adjoining to each day room there is a work room 14 feet by 9, with a fire-place in each. This wing contains 18 cells, 6 on the ground floor, with glazed windows, and 12 on the upper story, size 9 feet by 6, with iron bedsteads, and iron-grated windows with shutters, which have a square of nobbed glass in the centre. There are likewise two rooms for the sick, 18 feet by 9, with fire-place and two beds in each. The two courts for the use of this wing are 64 feet by 34 each. The third wing, numbered 5 and 6, is exactly the same as the second. The fourth wing, numbered 7, 8, and 9, is in three divisions, viz. number 7 contains a day room 20 feet by 14, arched roof, and 10 feet high, with a work room adjoining, 14 feet by 9; three cells on the ground floor 9 feet by 6, and six cells on the upper story the same size; also a room, 14 feet by 9, with two iron bedsteads and a fire-place, intended as a sick room

room for the class confined here. The court adjoining is 64 feet by 34. Number 8 has a day room, 14 feet by 13, with a fire-place; and one cell, 9 feet by 6, on the ground floor; and one cell, the same size, on the upper story. A room, 13 feet by 9, with two beds and a fire-place, for the use of the sick in this division. The court adjoining is 40 feet by 22. Number 9 has a day room 14 feet by 13, and two cells on the ground floor 9 feet by 6; and two cells, the same size, on the upper story; with a room, 13 feet by 9, for the sick. The court adjoining is 40 feet by 36. Every court-yard has a bench for the prisoners to sit upon; and there are water-closets at the end of each wing, which are so contrived that the water runs all the time the person is seated. These wings being detached 15 feet from the keeper's house, and the open fences inclosing the court-yards being the same distance from the house, it forms a court round it, by which means all the prison and prisoners are conveniently attended to, or visited by their friends, without going into any of the rooms or court-yards. The ground floor of the keeper's house is raised six steps above the level of the other buildings; and the windows of the house are so placed that all the prisoners in the different court-yards are under constant inspection, as well as all persons coming into the gaol. The chapel is in the centre of the keeper's house, up one pair of stairs; and prisoners go to it by means of stone galleries, which lead from each wing to the chapel; and it is partitioned off, so that each class is separated the same as in the prison. By the late regulations, this prison and the nearly-adjointing House of Correction are in a manner consolidated. This is bounded by a separate wall, which incloses about an acre of ground; and the prison stands in the centre, having a garden round it. It is a square building, the keeper's house being in front. It contains two divisions. One has a day room, 16 feet by 9 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet high, with a fire place and sink; and seven cells, 10 feet by 7, and 12 feet 6 inches high, all on the ground floor; and has a court-yard 62 feet by 24. The other division has a day room, 18 feet by 10, and 16 feet high; and 14 cells, 10 feet by 7, and 12 feet 6 inches high, all on the ground floor; and a court-yard 66 feet by 32. Each

yard has a pump, to which the prisoners have access during the day, and a sewer in the corner. There are two infirmary rooms up one pair of stairs, about 17 feet by 12 each; and on the top of the keeper's house are five cells, two of which are 12 feet by 8; and the other three 10 feet by 6. The chapel is a room in the keeper's house; size 18 feet by 9 feet 6. The rules and regulations for the government of these prisons are excellent. I have got a copy of them; and they are printed for the use of the gaol. A quantity of coals, not exceeding two bushels a week from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and not exceeding one bushel from Lady-day to Michaelmas, is allowed to each division. All prisoners to put on clean linen once a week; if they have it not of their own, to be furnished by the county. The earnings of the prisoners employed by the county are divided in the following manner. Two fifths to the county, one fifth to the governor, and two fifths to the prisoner; one fifth to be paid them weekly, and the remainder on discharge. Employment, grinding corn, &c. for which there are two mills, and spinning wool. Each class to be kept separate, according to the following arrangement.

No. 1 and 9. Male debtors.

3. King's evidence, and occasionally other prisoners.

4. Convicted of misdemeanors.

5. Transport, and convicted atrocious felonies.

6. For trial for atrocious felonies.

7. For trial for small offences.

8. Female debtors.

9. Female felons for trial.

10. Females convicted of misdemeanors.

11. Females convicted of felonies.

Prisoners August 20, 1805: debtors 10, felons 23, petty offences 20; total 53.

It is with great pleasure I am informed that, since my last visit, a chaplain has been appointed to the Town and borough gaol of Ipswich, and that divine service is regularly performed there every Sunday. May it not, therefore, be hoped that the same humane attention will be paid to the separation of misfortune from guilt, or the debtor from the felon, and the young beginner from the hardened offender, as are in the excellent County gaol and new Bideford, both of which are labelling monuments to the honour of the gentlemen concerned?

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

THE severe loss this country so feelingly deplores in the fall of our departed Nelson ought now to breed other thoughts than of mere unavailing grief. Exceedingly as the world admires heroism, when entirely superior to a care of self, there are public considerations calling upon us imperiously to prevent any other such ruinous accident through needless exposure. The persons of Admirals are too precious to be popped at like pigeons in the open plain of a spacious quarter-deck; and I most sincerely pray that additional fighting instructions will ever preserve the Royal Navy from a similar misfortune.

In 1778, on the American coast, Lord Howe, in an arrangement for action with D'Estaing's squadron, had determined to go himself into a frigate. A storm separated both, and prevented the battle.

From that time every Admiral has remained, according to the old bad custom, on board his flag-ship; and no one has attempted to preserve all his senses in that most arduous and critical point of duty, viz. directing a sea-fight that may possibly go very far to decide upon this country's freedom and existence. Does it require argument to prove that volumes of smoke check the sight? that the roaring of cannon distracts the hearing? that accidental shot may render precarious the most necessary signals?

Before an Officer can become an Admiral, his courage is generally well known; and we are all now so much alive to maritime affairs, that, if a ship accidentally, in a night-chace of the enemy, parts company from the Commodore, we look back to her Captain's exploits, and acquit him from that recollection, or mark him doubtfully for a *shy-cock*.

It has happened that men never suspected of cowardice, because never exposed to a shot fired in anger, have behaved in the most recreant manner as Captains. Suppose, for a moment, these same men, by a long continuance of the piping times of peace, attain the rank of Admirals; suppose, farther, such an Admiral to command a fleet opposed to the enemy; would the public service suffer by his signals being displayed from a frigate? Certainly not. In no situation but one of complete

personal safety could he be at all master of himself; and, so secured from danger and risk, he would prove a *Kill-devil*, fighting every ship (except his own) down to her very keelson, to cover himself, once for all, with a profusion of glory.

Upon particular great occasions, we read of Generals in chief leading on armies to battle. On similar emergencies, our Admirals might act as at present. What may be such points of moment, the Admiralty-board are the fittest persons to ascertain: in their province this matter lies.

Seamen are soon acquainted, in times of war, with the true character of their Commanders; and, when once convinced of their bravery, require no second proof. When the *Ville de Paris* lately defied alone the whole Brest fleet under protection of their batteries, did her gallant crew lack encouragement to exertions, by seeing their Commander in Chief pace up and down on the quarter-deck? Not at all. His signals, from any other situation of safety to his own person, would have been gratifying to every man on board.

Far be from me anticipation of misfortunes. I am but deprecating a second national calamity. The same means may produce the same mischief. Let us obviate those means; and not allow sharp-shooters to find that life, of most consequence to us in battle, the very life most easy for them to pick off.

Yours, &c.

W. P.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

THOMAS Boothby, esq. of Friday-hall, Chingford, Essex, was created a baronet Nov. 9, 1660; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Style, of Wattingbury, Kent. When did this Baronet and his Lady die?

Their only son, Sir Thomas Boothby, bart. died Dec. 1, 1669, æt. 24, f. p.; when the title became extinct.

I should also be thankful for any particulars of the personal history of Dr. Thomas Bowers, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1684; a prebendary of Canterbury 1715; Bishop of Chichester 1722. He died in 1724. Where was he buried? and his epitaph?

Yours, &c.

M. G.

*.Æacus shall "close a disagreeable Controversy" in our Supplement.



Fig. 2. WESTON SUPER MARE, N.E.



Fig. 3. WESTON SUPER MARE, S.W.



Fig. 4.

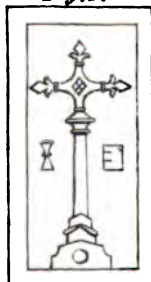


Fig. 6. MR WRINGTON'S Cottage.



Mr. URBAN, *Abbridge, Somerset,*
Oct. 2.

THE parish of Weston-super-Mare, in the county of Somerset, is situate near the Western end of that immense ridge of rocks called *Worle-hill*, on the Southern side thereof. This hill runs into the sea, forming a promontory, known to mariners by the name of *Anchor-head*; and a few hundred yards from this promontory is a rock or island called *Bearn-back*, where the fishermen (in the season) take large quantities of sprats and other fish. Under the rocks opposite to *Bearn-back* we met with a spring of limpid and sweet water, which disils from the hill above; and at high water the spring is overflowed by the tide. This spring is supposed by the neighbouring people to possess great sanative virtues in diseases of the eyes.

On the summit of the promontory before mentioned is a very large Roman encampment, which now goes by the name of *Worlebury*.

Mr. Crutwell, in his Tour through Great Britain, says,

“This was the last fortification the Romans had in this district Westward, and if not the strongest, yet the most convenient they had in all those parts for surveying the motions of the enemy, and was probably one of their *castra æstiva*.”

This camp towards the East (the most accessible part, it being on that side level with the top of the hill) has four or five walls, and as many ditches; the walls diminishing in height, and the ditches in depth, from the first or inside wall. The walls at present are nothing but huge rampires of heaped stone, of considerable height. It is fortified in the same manner on the South and West with one, and in some places two ditches and walls. The greater part of the North side is a natural rampart of perpendicular rocks. The camp is upwards of 500 paces long from the point of the hill Westward to the inside wall Eastward; and, if we include the outworks beyond the walls on the East, the whole must be nearly a thousand paces in length, but in the widest places it is not much above a hundred paces broad.

I have of late heard this place called *Cæsar's Camp*, but on what authority it is so called I know not; whether or not the works here were thrown up by the legions of that renowned general is

very uncertain; but it is generally supposed, and I think with much apparent reason, that it is a Roman work; and a strong and impregnable station it must have been, from its natural situation, and the mode of constructing the entrenchments.

On the South side of the camp, within the wall, I saw the remains of a building about 15 feet square; and on the North and West sides some parts of the walls thereof still remain perfect; in some places they are one, and in others from two to three feet in height. The sketch (*Pl. I. fig. 1*) represents a section of the said wall at the North-west corner, the highest part now remaining. No traces whatever of mortar or any kind of cement are now discernible; but the wall is built with a tolerably smooth face, and the stones are well jointed, though no marks of any tool can now be traced on them. I observed also on the Southern side of the fortifications several other pieces of wall in the same state as that last mentioned. Whether these erections are coeval with the camp, or of more modern date, I leave for others to determine; but, if one may be allowed to hazard a conjecture on the subject, I should incline to think them of the same age with the camp itself. No traces of the well belonging to this camp can now be discovered; but, in all probability, it derived its water from the same source as the spring before mentioned.

From the great height of this encampment, the sea and the circumjacent country, for many miles, appear to the eye of the spectator as in a map; and the *tout ensemble* is at once wild, grand, awful, and terrific.

The vast encampment called *Doleborough Lodge*, near Churchill, (also supposed to be a Roman work) about ten miles distant from Weston, is clearly seen from this spot; and in all probability signals were occasionally made by fires and other means from one camp to the other; and it appears to me that *Cæsar's* camp would still be a very proper situation for the erection of a signal post, or telegraph, for the purpose of giving alarm to the adjacent country, in case the bloody Corsican Despot, with his worse than savage banditti, should ever attempt an invasion upon these undefended and solitary shores.

The Church at Weston-super-Mare is an antient building; and I send you herewith two drawings thereof, N. E. and S. W. (fig. 2. 3.); also the following particulars, which, with the foregoing, respecting Caesar's camp, were collected during my sojourning in the parish with my family last autumn for the benefit of the sea air.

In the floor of the Church porch are three large blue stones, with various inscriptions, to the memory of a family of the name of Day, among which is the following:

"Here lieth the body of Peter Day, Yeoman, who departed this life ye 28th July, 1695.

"His life was holy,
He dyd in love,
Here rests his body,
His soul's above."

On each side of the interior of this porch are large and commodious stone seats or benches; and on the East wall of the porch, above the seat, is a mutilated carving of the Crucifixion, with the figures Mary and John cut in free-stone, but now very much defaced; and as it is placed in a dry wall, and completely sheltered from the weather, it seems as if it owed its present wretched appearance to the hand of some bigoted enthusiast, or puritanical fanatic.

In the Church I observed an elegant new Bible, with copper plates, published by the Rev. J. Cookson, A. M.

In the centre of the floor, within the rails of the Communion, is the following quaint inscription:

"Of two brothers born together,
Cruel Death was so unkind,
As to bring the eldest hither,
And the younger leave behind:
May George live long,
Edgar dyd young,
For born he was

To Master Sam. Willan, Rectour
of this place, of Jane his wife,

Sept. 5, 1680, and buried Feb.
the eleventh, 1686. The 9th

Did put an end to all his pain,
And sent him unto everlasting gain."

On the South side of the above is another inscription, but partly covered by the Communion rails, so that it could not conveniently be copied.

Within the rails to the North is the following:

"In hopes of the resurrection, Elixabeth Willan, the eldest daughter of Mr.

Samuel Willan, rector of this place, and Jane his wife. She entered this life Dec. 16, 1668, and ended June the 4th, 1686, in the 17th of her age.

"On earth she will no more be seen,
In Heaven wee hope to meet agen."

In the floor of the chancel:

"Sub hoc lapide jacent cineres
Roberti Willan, hujus ecclesie
Olim rectoris, qui ex hac vita
Migravit 31^o Decembris; quinto
Januarii sepultus est; ætatis suæ
52, A. D. 1721-2.

Æternâ pace quiescat anima."

On a free-stone slab, about six feet by four, in the centre of the floor of the Chancel, is cut a cross, as in fig. 4, with a book on one side, and an hour-glass on the other; but without any inscription.

The silver Chalice, or Communion cup, is of the shape here represented, fig. 5; and on the top of the cover is engraved 1579, which, for the sake of perspicuity, I have placed on the side of the drawing.

In the upper story of the tower are three bells of moderate weight, and of the largest is an inscription in antient characters; but, it being towards evening when I paid my visit to this iron-tongued monitor, it became impracticable to decipher the purport of the motto.

The vestry-room is entered by a small door from the Chancel, and is furnished with benches on three sides thereof, with a large chest for the parish records, &c. placed in the midst, which answers the purpose of a table. I was sorry to see the roof and windows of this room in so bad a state of repair; the tiling being gone from some parts, exposed this venerable little Confistory to the inclemency of the weather. The roof and windows of the Church and Chancel also are in a sad state of repair; one window in particular on the North side of the Chancel I observed to be much broken, and where the glass was wanting, its place supplied by bundles of hay. It is much to be lamented, that the repairs of these sacred edifices in many country parishes are not better attended to than they frequently are; the least we can say of it is, that it argues a gross neglect of duty somewhere.

Some of the graves in this churchyard are surrounded with edging-stones, and planted with rosemary, thyme,

and other aromatic plants, as is customary in some of the church-yards of the opposite coast of Wales. Round about the church and church-yard, I observed the herb fennel growing in profusion; whether planted there to supply the parishioners with that savoury sauce to their fish, or for what other purpose, I cannot say.

Near the Chancel door is part of a stone column, curtailed of its top, and standing on a square pedestal, now nearly buried in the earth. Whether this be the remains of a cross (which is very probable), or of some monument, I could not discover.

Weston-super-Mare is a rectory of about £50*l.* per annum, and the present incumbent is the Rev. — Draper.

On the door of a fisherman's cottage at this village is cut the representation of a fish called a Flook, caught some years ago in the Bay of Weston; it measured two feet two inches in length, and fifteen inches and half in breadth.

This village is much frequented of late in the Summer and Autumn for the benefit of sea air and bathing; several good lodging-houses having been lately erected for the reception of company. And the Rev. Mr. Leeves of Wrington has built a charming little cottage on the beach, at which himself and family reside a considerable part of the year. Of this cottage I have subjoined a slight sketch, fig. 6.

The Rev. Wadham P——t, an elegant and popular preacher, is the present curate of the parish, and he has a neat and comfortable house, at which he generally resides the whole year; and the principal part of the landed property of the parish belongs to his elder brother John P——t, esq. of Brockley.

I had the satisfaction of hearing the very respectable clergyman last mentioned preach several times during my stay at Weston, and was much pleased with the forcible, impressive, and highly detestable manner in which he addressed his auditors. It is become too much the fashion of late to stigmatize every clergyman who pays proper respect to his high calling, and who conscientiously discharges the duties of his sacred function, with the name of Methodist; and I am informed that even this truly orthodox and every way respectable minister of the Established Church hath not wholly escaped the invectives of the malevolent in this respect.

G. B.

Mr. URBAN,

November 24.

IT often happens, that it is more easy to say what is wrong than what is right. And this seems to be the case with respect to the inscription on the antique Ring, engraved p. 801, where the small letters, in which alone there is any difficulty, are given backwards, as if it was an impression in wax; but your correspondent, p. 927, seems to read them as if they were not reversed, from left to right. The legend, whatever it is, certainly begins from the cross, and seems to consist of two words only. The second word is, to me, clearly “*apta*,” but as there is a small stroke in the tail of the *p* (on the Ring, but omitted in the engraving), I would read it “*aperta*,” if that would make sense. The first word seems to be “*anami*,” those at least are the vowels, and the two letters in Italicks have the same number of strokes as those on the Ring. The final “*i*” is a little above the line, as is common in abbreviations; and if I might be allowed to suppose the letter-cutter, by mistake, transposed the “*n*” and “*m*,” I would read it “*amanti apta*,” “a pledge of love,” which is my conjecture, till a better is proposed.

A correspondent, p. 815, has anticipated me in shewing it to be the duty of those who officiate in the Church of England, to use the Athanasian Creed; and I have not the honour of knowing any clergyman, like the parish clerk, p. 721, so wise as “not to approve of it.”

Campanile, p. 826, which is classed by Morell in Ainsworth among words of doubtful authority, is a common name for a belfrey, or tower in which bells are hung; but is probably not to be found in writers of the Augustan age, when, I presume, there were no such bells, nor towers to hang them in.

R. C.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o LI.

“The great thing to be recorded is the state of your own mind.” JOHNSON,

THE time is now arrived when it is usual to express some regret for past errors, and to form resolutions of future amendment. Perhaps few take their leave of a departing year, without reflections and feelings which would be very unpleasant, if they were not softened by the hope, that its successor will be ushered in with brighter prospects, and guided by more

active experience. We can all recollect some transactions that have ended in shame, and some in disadvantage; some that might have been conducted with more prudence, and some which it would have been wiser not to attempt. If we pass to the lesser occurrences of life, we with many hours recalled, that have been spent unprofitably; and that many words and replies which escaped us in inadvertence, or were provoked by passion, could be forgiven as readily as we are to forget them. In our moments of self-complacency, indeed, we are willing to believe, that what is not forgotten may be proved to be harmless, and that the effects of caprice are as short as its duration. But, amidst the most flattering apologies we make for our failings, whether of the greater or lesser kind, we seldom omit to console ourselves with the reflection, that there is yet time to reform, and we generally fix on the commencement of a year as the era of amendment.

To facilitate this periodical attempt, which is sometimes successful, and sometimes but a delusion, the use of Diaries has been proposed, into which the transactions and reflections of each day should be transferred, and in which, consequently, as in a glass, we may survey both body and mind at full length. It is necessary, however, that a mirror be faithful: even the coquet and the flirt would not value a glass which reflected only the beauties of the countenance, and did not show where paleness might be removed by rouge, or where a pimple might be concealed by a patch.

Of those, however, who have attempted to register their actions and their thoughts, some have become ashamed of their fidelity, and some tired of the restraint. Some have detailed events which might, without injury, have been consigned to oblivion, and others have neglected to record what would have been worth remembering. The Diaries of some have been the journals of self-love; and by setting down those events only which may be read with approbation, embellished with sentiments which were never felt, their writers have practised a deception on themselves, while they thought they were ingeniously deceiving others. From some we have had exact dates of journeys and of walks, of purchases and of sales, in which the only object was to balance ac-

counts, and to explain deficiencies. Men not remarkable for strength of mind, and not understanding that a Diary, to be useful, ought to comprehend what passes in the mind rather than in the family, have dwelt, with a scrupulous exactness of chronology, on births and christenings; on weddings and illnesses, on repairs of houses and improvements of land, and on bargains with landlords and customers.

Even ARHMOLÉ, a name highly to be respected, condescends to tell us when Joan Morgan, his maid, died of the small-pox, when his wife quickened, and when he discharged his man Hobbs. He never appears to have perceived of how little importance it was for himself to recollect, or for others to be told, how often he was troubled with the tooth-ach, or took a purge; how often he bled with leeches, and what was the consequence of his rubbing the skin near his rump. Yet while I select these unnecessaries from his Diary, let it not be concealed that there is one *item* which my fellow-citizens have probably read with more interest, and from which a caution may be deduced which will seldom be neglected. I allude to his having "fallen ill of a surfeit occasioned by drinking water after venison."

With the exception of this very useful hint, which, however the advanced state of dinner-knowledge now renders unnecessary, it is evident, that a diary of such materials as above might be extended to many folios, without answering any valuable purpose. Men seldom grow wiser by being reminded when they parted with a tooth, or discharged a servant; when they contracted to build a stable, or took pills to procure a sweat. When a man marries a second wife, he is in no great danger of forgetting that he buried the first; and it must be somewhat mortifying to him who wishes to review the progress of his life, that his Journal enables him only to recover the dates of a jaunt, or the items of a tavern-bill, the age of his wine, or the sickness of his horse. And if such circumstances are of little consequence to the recorder of them, what must they be to the reader? Few men can expect to possess such sympathetic tenderness, as to feel much anxiety about a neighbour of whom they know nothing but the chronology of his gout or his rheumatism; still less can they be desirous to know when he

paid visits or bills, when he let blood, or tenements.

I have been led into these remarks by lately picking up, on a stall near Smithfield, a Diary of a very singular kind, in which the writer's mind was strongly, and in many respects properly, imbued with a sense of religion. But the chief purpose, if I mistake not, of this Diary, was such a review of his mind, as might enable him to conquer two propensities very predominant. The one was a temper not of the most placid kind; the other, an inclination to enjoy the pleasures of the table considerably beyond the bounds of temperance and sobriety. The whole forms one of the most candid exposures of a mind continually at variance with itself, and for a long series of years forming, in vain, resolutions of amendment, which men of different habits would think it very easy to keep. This Diary, or Journal, was published in 1776, a few months after the death of the author, Dr. Rutty, an eminent physician in Dublin, and the writer of some books of great reputation, on medical subjects. It consists of two thick volumes, from which I shall extract a few passages, not solely for the amusement of my readers, but by way of suggesting, that *Diaries*, written with equal simplicity and candour, might perhaps be of considerable use to the writer. I shall only premise, in order to account for the phraseology of some of my extracts, that the author was one of the people called Quakers, and that each line, or paragraph, contains the reflections of one day, although I have not thought it necessary to give its particular date.

1753.

Two sudden transports of passion.

Feasted with moderation.

Mechanically morose.

Perverse without cause.

Morose on trifles.

Indulgence in bed an hour too long.

Twice unbridled choler.

Brittle on a slight provocation.

1754.

Tolerable patience under bad usage.

A little perverse.

A transport of anger, in which I struck my servant.

Weak and fretful. Licked spittle in two places; insolent in two others*.

* My reader will excuse the indelicacy of expression, when he reflects what a fine trait of nature this exhibits.

Very perverse on fasts.

A little impatient of a fast.

Feasted a little beyond bounds, and was most chastised by a subsequent sick diarrhoea.

A fit of anger from a mistake.

Feasting, nearly moderate.

The (tobacco) pipe enslaves.

Feasted, beyond holy bounds, two dear bewitching friends.

A computation, scarce within the holy bounds; as, indeed, unless one most resolutely seclude himself, it is not easy to keep within them strictly.

Snappish on hunger.

Feasting pretty well limited.

Feasting beyond the holy bounds.

Morose,—An ebbing time with regard to fees.

Feasting, rather beyond the holy bounds.

Snappish.

On fasting, much discomposed, through some cross events, concluded with feasting scarce innocent.

Very morose. Feasting tolerable.

Very brittle on a very small occasion.

Brittle again.

Anger too impetuous.

Patience exercised in the detention of fees.

Scolding too vehement.

A poor, dull, sickly day; indigestion and choler.

An hypochondriac obnubilation, from wind and indigestion.

A feast, scarce innocent.

Cross on my servant's deafness. Anger rose too high for want of bridling early.

1755.

A little perverse on a surprise.

Ate too much to-day. To eat and drink to live is the point.

Feasted, not innocently, in not refusing the bumper; however, retired soon.

A second feast-day; rather over-done again.

A little scolding, with too much emotion.

A little ruffled on provocation, though but little eruption in words.

Ate too much; was too cross.

I feasted pretty moderately; but, with this notable difference in solitary and social eating, that in the last I eat more like a swine.

A sudden eruption of ferocity.

Frappish, unrighteously, twice this morning.

A little neglect and injustice,
Too much, for want of bridling
Art motions.

Irritated too much on an unseasonable call.

Fawning to superiors, insulting to inferiors.

Flatulent and cross on a slight occasion.

Choler reigned in the morning.

Quick to anger.

A black evening; a fit of down-right anger on a supposed injury, and, for want of timely resisting, it proceeded.

Vexed sorely and inordinately by a call on a hot day.

Doggedness sticks.

Contempt from a patient, and pretty calm under it.

Dogged. Ate too much.

Told a lie in haste.

A vexatious message in wet weather, at which I repined unrighteously.

Fretted on a small occasion.

A hasty word, and false to my servant.

Snappish on a call to a child, which, however, I answered.

Feasted beyond bounds.

Feasted a second time with little satisfaction.

Inappetent and morbidly peevish, with lassitude and coldness.

An over-dose of whiskey.

A dull, cross, cholerick, sickish day.

Eleven patients, and not one fee, and my patience abused considerably; I muttered a little.

O for more patience and no snapping!

A sudden disappointment not quite well sustained.

A feast again, to my hurt, and some little grief.

Learn to repine less at small evils and flea-bites, thou pitiful Jack-straw!

A little vociferation to a servant.

Vicious complaisance, though in one solitary glass only.

Anger, on importunate and ill-timed teasing for money, cast a gloom on this whole day.

1756.

A fierce answer to a tolerably civil question.

Base usage from a patient utterly unworthy of attendance. I resented it enough.

A frappish cholerick day.

A sudden recoil, I doubt more than nervous, on a sudden attack from a pauper.

Still snappish.

Choler with cause in the morning, and without cause in the evening.

Horribly dogged and cholerick.

Feasted to the utmost bounds.

Sinfully cholerick on a slight provocation, for which I am to ask forgiveness to-morrow.

Choler in the morning with little cause, in the afternoon with apparent cause, but amplified by mistake.

Much incensed on a small occasion.

Cross in the morning from fasting, not only mechanically from bile, but immorally.

A little of the beast in drinking.

Feasted rather beyond bounds.

Too dogged.

Feasted a little piggishly.

Anger to a too great degree.

A fatigue and late dinner, and drank beyond the holy bounds.

Choler, merely on an unseasonable call from a poor man.

A feast, wherein a little swinish.

Mechanically dull, listless, and cross.

Feasted beyond the holy bounds.

Dinner, bread, water, and saltiron-cakes.

Mechanically, shamefully dogged.

Dogged on a certain rencounter, but soon relented.

Lost a fee pretty contentedly.

O my doggishness and snappishness with my servant!

Feasted; idle punning wit not enough discouraged.

Still morose.

I received great contempt from a patient with much patience, whilst smart at home where I had power

1757.

Dogged last night and this morning.

A little swinish at dinner and repast.

Dogged on provocation.

Very dogged or snappish.

Ate too much yesterday.

Snappish on fasting.

A little swinish at dinner.

Sickness on a feast.

Curfed snappishness to those under me, on a bodily indisposition.

On a provocation, exercised a dumb resentment for two days, instead of scolding.

Scolded too vehemently.

Dogged again. O my weakness!

Piggish at meals.

Unrighteously snappish.

Vapourish from indigestion: our feasts have a sting.

Drank

Drank to the utmost bounds, if not beyond.

Head-ach, the just result of yesterday's excess.

Lived to drink; and the head-ach a most righteous consequence."——

In this manner, our Diarist proceeds throughout the whole of his life; and I hope the specimen I have given will not be wholly without its use, if they whom passion and intemperance most easily beset, will begin to record, with equal candour, their failings in these respects. Much of the happiness of life depends on temper; and there is more connexion between equanimity of temper and moderation in appetite than is generally supposed. The records of intemperance, indeed, are too frequently to be consulted in our mad-houses and gaols; but most of the evils which result from passion would probably be avoided by a candour and consciousness like what our Diarist cherished, and by recollecting, that it is on many occasions possible to be angry without an adequate cause, and to extend resentment until it makes the provocation ridiculous.

ADDITIONAL GARDENERS' CALENDARS, to those described in Vol. LXXIV. p. 1106.

1706. ——— Mortimer, esq. Fellow of the Royal Society, (J.)

The whole art of Husbandry, &c. 8vo; to which is added, the Countryman's Kalendar, what he is to do in every month of the year; 2d ed. 1709; 3d 1712; 4th in 2 vols. 8vo. with additions.

Although this is titled the Countryman's Calendar, yet there is only half a page in each month upon Husbandry, and the whole is comprized in 84 pages.

He describes the contents of the Gardener's Calendar in the following manner:

Work to be done in the orchard and kitchen-garden.

Fruits in prime and yet lasting.

In the flower-garden.

Flowers in prime or yet lasting.

1724. Miller, Gardener of the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, (Philip.)

The Gardener's and Florist's Dictionary, or a complete System of Horticulture, containing,

1. The culture of a kitchen-garden; of all sorts of esculents, herbs, &c. &c.

2. A fruit-garden or orchard; planting all sorts of fruit trees.

3. A flower-garden; raising all sorts of flowers.

4. Of all kinds of shrubs and evergreens, for adorning gardens, walks, wildernesses, &c.

5. Of all sorts of English trees for avenues, groves, &c.

6. Directions for laying out parterres, &c.

7. An account of soils, dung, composts, &c.

8. Of the nature and use of weather instruments, barometers, thermometers, &c.

9. The origin, nature of meteors; as rain, hail, frost, snow, water, earth, air, fire, &c.

10. An explanation of the terms of art used in gardening and botany; to which is added a catalogue of trees, plants, and fruits; in 2 vols. 8vo. 1724.

This is the first work of Miller's, and by the divisions described in the title-page, one should have supposed it was under the ten different arrangements; instead of which every article is in alphabetical order.

There is also a gardener's calendar interperled in the work, under the respective months, which is chiefly taken from Evelyn and Mortimer.

Very little of this work appears to be his own; and he mentions in his preface, from whom he has borrowed, as Bradley, Mortimer, Laurence, Switzer, Collins, and Cook. In the work he also mentions many others; as Evelyn, Ray, Dierham, Boyle, Whittell, Grew, London, and Wile; and some foreign authors, as Dr. Agricola, M. Liger, Tournefort, M. Le Cour, Quintinge, Gentil, &c.

In short, the work consists of extracts from these authors, arranged in alphabetical order; and seven years afterwards, in 1731, it increased to his folio dictionary, published in 1731, and extended to the eighth edition in 1768.

His Calendar appeared in 8vo in 1731, and 1733; a separate work, price 4s.

Bradley is the author from whom he has taken the most, and there is scarcely a page but his name is mentioned.

It is rather extraordinary, that until last year (1804), I never saw nor heard of this work, when a friend shewed it to me, and I have since seen it in Lackington's Catalogue.

F. 1789. *Muir (James)*. The Gardener's Calendar and Florist's Guide, 4s. bound. Containing an account of the work necessary to be done in the hot-house, green-house, shrubbery, kitchen, flower and fruit-gardens, in every month of the year, with proper directions, according to the newest methods now in practice among the best gardeners. Lately published by I. Pearson, Birmingham, and R. Baldwin, Paternoster-row, London.

Having only seen the advertisement for *Meyrick's Family Herbal*, I cannot pretend to give any account of the work.

R. WESTON.

••• To this list, HORTULANUS adds, "The complete British Gardener, by Gilbert Brookes," 1779, 12mo.

"The Young Gardener's best Companion, by Samuel Fullmer and others," 1784, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Rural Recreations, or the Gardener's Instructor," 1802, 8vo.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

IT has long been a subject of surprise to persons who have reflected upon the growing evil of elopement and adultery, that the legislature of this country has not interfered, to inflict corporal punishment upon offenders of this description. Were such delinquents subjected to corporal punishment, and were they deprived of those civil privileges which every good member of this free community enjoys, such I mean, among others, of being incapable to act as executors or administrators, and to receive testamentary dispositions, I am persuaded (not upon little consideration) that instances of studied and premeditated adultery would become rare among us; but so long as the adulterer is allowed to go at large at noon-day, is admitted into the circles of social life as if he had committed no action worthy of reprehension, and so long as the soul stain in his moral character is considered to be washed out by payment of the damages recovered against him, I am convinced that the vegetation of this noxious plant will be still more rapid; and what the consequences of its baneful influence may be in a few years requires very little penetration to foresee. If the above and following observations shall meet the eyes of those persons who from their rank and character are able to suggest and enforce the means proposed, it will afford me great satis-

faction; and with your permission, I think it probable that, through the medium of your Magazine, the letter I send you may be perused by persons whose power to benefit is equal to the love of their country. The exclusive right which the husband has to the company and affection of his wife is so far founded in nature, as to be respected even by the inhabitants of savage countries: among them the right is held sacred, and exemplary punishment awaits the persons who dare to infringe it. In civilized countries, untainted with religious errors or proud sophistry, this interest of the husband is acknowledged and protected. The laws of this country protecting the husband's right have undergone considerable alterations; and experience seems to convince, beyond the limits of ordinary demonstration, that the present lenity of the laws towards abduction and adultery renders them totally incompetent to protect and secure the husband in the enjoyment of rights more delicate and important than all others. The writ of ravishment, or *actio vi et armis de uxore raptâ et abductâ*, was given the husband by the common law, to recover damages for the abduction of his wife by force or otherwise, to which the Statute of Westminster, cap. 1. sect. 13, adds the penalty of fine and imprisonment. But an action upon the case for damages is most commonly resorted to. Such, Sir, is the provision of the law against the abduction of married women, and one would reasonably expect that when the abduction is accompanied with the crime of adultery, the punishment would have proportionally increased; but the fact is not so: the municipal law disregards adultery as a crime, leaving it to the feeble jurisdiction of the Spiritual Court, and takes notice of the act as a private or civil inquiry, only to be compensated with damages according to the completion of the circumstances. This, however, has not always been the case; for, during the times immediately preceding the Reformation, deliberate acts of adultery were punished with death, in conformity with the Jewish law; but shortly after that period, this sentence of the law was annulled, and the jurisdiction transferred from the criminal to the civil code; the effects of which transfer or commutation the records of Westminster Hall will discover.





*Sir CHRISTOPHER WRAY, Knight
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*

Of so heinous and dangerous a nature was this crime considered by the Republic of Rome, that the *domestic* tribunal which determined all matters relative to the general conduct and manners of married women, took no cognizance of adultery, but left it to be treated as a *public* accusation. Among the Helvetians, the ancestors of the modern Swiss, a violation of the marriage contract was never pardoned. The female culprit, being despoiled of her hair, was whipped, by the hands of her husband, in the presence of her relations, and expelled his house. And the punishment inflicted for this crime by the antient continental Saxons, is described by an historian in these words: "If a woman became unchaste, she was compelled to hang herself; her body was burnt, and over her ashes the adulterer was executed. Or else a company of females whipped her from district to district, and, dividing her garments near the girdle, they pierced her body with their knives. They drove her, thus bleeding, from their habitations; and wheresoever she went, new collections of women renewed the punishment, till she expired."

You will perceive, Sir, from what I have stated, that I am fully persuaded nothing will prevent the repetition of a crime, which is so prevalent, as the infliction of personal punishment upon the offenders, and depriving them of the privileges above mentioned and alluded to. Upon the insufficiency of damages to answer that purpose, I shall offer my sentiments at an early opportunity.

OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Hammer Smith, Dec. 6.*

AS a tribute to the memory of a great and learned man, I beg leave to inclose a drawing, taken from an original portrait, of Sir Christopher Wray, knt. Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and which I am the more anxious to do, as the picture is not in the highest state of preservation, and is the only true original, or even resemblance, of that celebrated character. He was educated at Magdalen-college, Cambridge, to which institution he became a great benefactor. (For a more particular account see Harding's *Biographical Mirror*.) There is a painting of him in the possession of Sir Cecil Wray,

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from which an engraving has been taken, to illustrate the above-named work, and which has also been copied, as a mark of esteem, for the College to which he belonged. Upon comparing the engraving, however, with the resemblance of him which is in my possession, I have no doubt but that it is an indifferent copy of the same performance, and by no means a likeness of it.

Some of your readers may, perhaps, have seen the print alluded to; and if they will compare it with the drawing inclosed, they will not only coincide with me in opinion with respect to the originality, but must acknowledge, that a vacant, unmeaning caricature, has been made to represent one of the most accomplished and penetrating men that ever adorned this or any other country.

His epitaph is to be found in Glentworth-church, near the place of his interment, and may not be unacceptable to your readers.

Capital. Justitiar.

Angliæ.

Quisquis es, o hospes, manes reverere sepultos;

Qui jacet hic nostri gloria Juris erat:

Christopherus Wraius re justus, nomine verus

Quique pie micuit cognitione, fide.

En suit, en non est, rapidum rotat omnia cælum,

Heu moritur nobis, ipse sibi sapere!

Terram terra petit, cinerem cines, ætheraque æther;

Spiritus ætherei possidet astra poli.

Obiit die septimo Maii,

Anno Domini 1591,

et R. Elizabethæ.

reg. 34.

Yours, &c.

T. W. C. P.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

IF the office of an Archdeacon is such as is described by P. (p. 911), what shall we say if there should be an Archdeacon, who presides over an extensive district, who has never visited it since his taking possession; who has never seen the inside of a church within it, or the outside (unless, in his travels, he has passed through a place where the church was visible), since his appointment; who has never once enquired after the conduct, or the morals, of his clergy? It is to be presumed that he is responsible to the Bishop; but, if the Bishop had

had made any inquiries, we should not see that neglect which is too apparent. If no enquiry is made, it is not to be wondered at, if Churches are in a state of dilapidation (visibly so to a Traveller); if windows are mended by stopping them up with stone and mortar; if Church-yards are sold; if Sunday-service is laid aside;—it—but enough of such melancholy truths!

Yours, &c.

X. Y.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

IF "A Constant Reader (p. 696) visits the West-India dock warehouses, he will see the truth of his observation verified.

P. 704. One observation as to the migration of Swallows: If they really "dose away the winter's cold in some snug recess," would they not be frequently, nay continually, found, their numbers being so great? But is it not the case, that though a very few may have been found "dosing away" under water clinging to reeds, or in an empty garret, such instances are very rare? "Physicien" asks, "whether they are endowed with instinct, almost equal to reason, to destroy themselves by crossing a boundless ocean, in search of that food they never felt the want of, in a climate more congenial to their nature than ours." He here begs three questions: 1st. That numbers of them are destroyed in crossing the ocean; a fact which I have never seen proved. 2d. That they never feel the want of food in Africa. May not the peculiar kind of flies on which they feed, have particular times of appearing in that climate, as well as in ours? 3d. That that climate is more congenial to their nature than ours. May it not be more congenial to them to partake, for a time, of a milder climate? But "Physicien" himself answers himself: "let us suppose them," says he, "created for a far more noble purpose, that of clearing our atmosphere of myriads of insects, which would otherwise become obnoxious or insupportable to mankind, during the heat of summer." Here is the key to solve all the difficulties. The gracious providence of God endows them with that instinct which impels them to encounter all dangers in crossing the ocean, to relieve us at that time of the year when the insects on which they feed would be inconvenient to us;

when the work is done, the same instinct carries them back to their own country, wherever it is.

P. 711. Fountains abbey "was purchased by Mr. Aislabe of a gentleman" whose *admirable* taste induced him to threaten its demolition," says your Traveller. Hear another story which I have been told relating to the purchase; that it belonged to a gentleman who beheld it with a most superstitious veneration; who thought it an impiety to part with it; that a certain gentleman, not being able to prevail on him to sell, harassed him with law-suits, on various pretences, which were attended with expences, insignificant to a man of fortune, but ruinous to one of the owner's small estate; and at length, by this means, got possession of Naboth's vineyard.

P. 721. That Sectaries will increase, or, what is much worse, that all sense of Religion will be at least weakened, if not entirely destroyed, where the Parish Priest is vicious, or deserts or neglects his Church, is beyond all doubt. Every one who is unfortunate enough to know such a Priest, knows it—sees it. That there should be vicious characters amongst the Clergy, is amongst the failings of human nature; and the fact throws no disgrace on the body at large. Who does not know some instances of that conduct in Parish Priests, which does equal honour to themselves and to their profession? Happy those who live in such a Parish! But is a man who endeavours to awaken the vicious to a sense of their duty, to be charged with a design to vilify or overturn the whole body? No; he is applying a cure to the evil. If the vices of the Roman Catholic Priesthood had not been exposed, should we have now enjoyed that clear light of the Gospel which sprung from a Reformation of those abuses? As to the charges being made anonymously, can "the Churchman" suppose, that any man in his senses would subject himself to the consequences of naming individuals? Or what would be said of him if he did name them? Or would his naming them induce the Bishop to do that which he ought to do, by himself or his officers, namely, enquire into the conduct of his Clergy? Is there no active duty attached to his truly-important office?

P. 723. "Clericus Surtenfis" seems to me to have gone farther towards proving the fact as to the Earl of Essex's ring, which he disputes, than any one I have yet seen. He quotes Hume as saying, that "the Countess of Nottingham, affected by the near approach of death, obtained a visit from the Queen, to whom she revealed the secret; that the Queen shook the dying lady in her bed, and thenceforth resigned herself to the deepest melancholy." He then says, "that this assertion is in direct opposition to Camden, and every other historian, who all agree, that the dejection of her spirits did not come on till a very short time before her death."

If a person is confined to his bed by a mortal illness, he may well be said to be in a dying state, though death should not actually take place till some time after. Hume's expression by no means implies, that the Countess was *in articulo mortis*; nay, it could not be so; for, in that case, it cannot be supposed that she could be capable of telling the story which so deeply affected the Queen. But now for dates.

The Queen went to Richmond 31st of January.

The Countess died 25th of February.

The Queen, who never left Richmond after this going thither, died 24th of March.

Is it not reasonable to suppose, nay, from your correspondent's assertion, that the Queen never left Richmond till her death, is it not a demonstration, that she must have seen the Countess on or before 31st of January; and is not the interval of less than two months, between that day and the day of her death, consonant to Camden's statement, that the dejection of her spirits came on only a short time before her death?

What Smollett says, if unsupported by older historians, does not weigh a feather, even if it was inconsistent with my supposition, but I think it rather confirms it: he attributes it (according to your correspondent, for I have not the book to turn to), among other things, to the recent loss of her friend and confidant, the Countess. The death of the Countess, and what preceded it, might well produce a dejection of spirits; deeply stricken, the Queen retired to Richmond, and, never recovering herself, died within two months.

Z. a.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 27.

THE Author of "Historical Anecdotes of Heraldry and Chivalry," printed at Worcester, 1795, states (p. 257) the opinion of Voltaire, that the *fleurs des lis*, in the arms of the kings of France, were but the fancy of painters, who had mistaken what was intended to represent a spear [head] fastened with two pieces of crooked iron; and then objects to that opinion, because the orders of Calatrava, St. James of the sword, and Alcantara, all ended their crosses with *fleurs des lis*. Now, I confess, I cannot see why the same mistake might not be made in those crosses as in the royal arms of France: neither can I see, that the question is at all varied by the antiquity of the bearing of those crosses so ornamented, though the author seems to think that circumstance material. And, little as I am disposed to respect the authority of Voltaire, I think he is correct on this subject; as a proof of which, permit me to refer you to the ancient arms of Cantelupe: a fesse between three *leopards' heads passant fleurs des lis*; for it is surely more natural to suppose, a leopard's head should be pierced by a spear than by a flower. And what is called the *fleur de lis* in armoury has certainly more the appearance of a spear-head than of the real *fleur de lis*.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

THE following inscription, on a plain neat tablet, has lately been placed in St. Julian's church, Shrewsbury:

"To the memory of

JOHN ALLATT, gent.

39 years Chamberlain of this Corporation; who bequeathed his property for the education and clothing of many children of the more respectable classes of poor persons resident in this town, and for providing coats and gowns for a considerable number of indigent men and women.

He died the 2d November, 1796, aged 83 years."

Now, Mr. Urban, my idea is, that all monumental inscriptions ought to be rendered as plain and easy to be understood as possible; but, in the above, I am really at a loss to understand what is meant by "the more respectable classes of poor persons." I should suppose, that a charity of this description was to include any of the lower

lower class who are not able to give their children an education, and the more ignorant the more applicable to an institution of this kind. I shall desist, for the present, from any farther observation; and hope the writer of the inscription will give a satisfactory explanation. R. A. P.

Mr. URBAN, Southampton-st. Dec. 7.

WITH some little portion of surprise, I observed, in p. 1005, a hasty attack upon my language, in the note, page 915. I am not yet so partial to my skill in authorship, as to feel very anxious for the vindication of that *bagatelle*; but, Sir, I trust I may be permitted, with all due respect, to assure the angry *Admirer of Sir Sidney Smith*, that in loyalty to my king, in attachment to my country, in enthusiastic veneration of religion, liberty, and law, I cannot, will not, yield precedence, either to him, or to any man who glories in the name of BRITON.

I seriously request the *Admirer of Sir Sidney Smith* to re-peruse my short communication; and I do think, Mr. Urban, that even HE will condescend to allow his own strictures to have been "*most unguarded, and most unfounded*;" but my regard for courtesy will not let me apply his last expressive epithet, "*most impertinent*." Indeed, Sir, I can readily excuse and admit intemperate words, where French men and French gun-boats are made the theme of declamatory patriotic abuse. I would only *vellere aures* of every outrageous disputant on popular topics, and whisper: "Dost thou well to be angry?"

I happened lately to have seen several gun-boats and praams. I am not ignorant how much the farce of INVASION has been talked about in coffee-houses, in taverns, and in private houses. I thought, that a tolerably correct delineation of these formidable hog-bears might at least amuse your numerous readers, and possibly tend to quiet the needless alarms of some over-timid individuals. But,

Eheu! quid volui misero mihi? floribus
Aurum

Perditus, et liquidis immisi fontibus apros.

My luckless sketch was instantly assailed by a storm of violent invective; and the clear intention of its author was polluted by the hoof of indisci-

minating censure! With thanks to my warm antagonist for his loyal effusion, though in a mistaken cause; I gratefully subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

AS the public Papers have given an analysis of several Sermons on the late Thanksgiving-day, a sketch of that preached by Mr. Watkins, the rector of St. Swinith's, London-stone, is at your service. The text, *Philippians iv. 4.* "Rejoice in the Lord alway; and again I say, rejoice." After a suitable introduction, he mentioned personal, family, and religious endowments, as subjects demanding habitual thanksgiving. Many national mercies toward this island were mentioned, and especially the repeated dangers we have escaped since the commencement of the French revolution; all demanding Englishmen to exhort each other to "Rejoice in the Lord alway." The Preacher then adapted the second clause of the text to the design of the day. In unison with the King's Proclamation, he exhorted his hearers "*again*" to rejoice; as *especial* mercies from God demanded *especial* acknowledgments from man. Here he entered into the subjects of joy connected with the occasion: such as the *diminution* of our enemy's powers, himself being the judge, who, for once, honestly declared his wants, to be "ships, colonies, and commerce," *before* he knew, that 23 line of battle ships were to be torn from him; and that our navy would be *increased* by eight ships of the line. Hence he intimated the greater security to our own island against any desperate attempt, should the enemy ever make it. The *time* of the news of this victory reaching us, was peculiarly providential, as it tended to strengthen the heads which began to hang down, through the affairs of Germany appearing to be hastening to a disadvantageous crisis. While the hearts of some were trembling, they were suddenly revived by glad tidings from Cadiz. The Preacher then adverted to the loss of human life and comfort necessarily occasioned by active warfare. He especially lamented, in common with the whole nation, the death of one of the king's "mighty men." He considered it a blessing to the country, that God had spared him through

120 conflicts, that he might be *His* instrument in achieving this great victory; and although his death ought to be deplored by Englishmen, as a heavy loss, yet, as Christians, we could not do better than close this melancholy part of the subject with his Lordship's last words: "*The will of the Lord be done.*" He then repeated, on a less fluctuating element, Lord Nelson's last telegraphic signal, "England expects every man will do his duty;" and under it arranged several topics, as an application of his discourse, which was interspersed throughout with religious reflections:—*Christian England expects every man will acknowledge this victory to be of God.* He held the winds in the "hollow of his hand," till the enemy was vanquished; and then, for ten days after, they incessantly blew. He continued the Admiral's life, till the engagement. He gave Lord Nelson that thought, by which he contrived a method of attack unusual in naval engagement. He preserved our ships from destruction by the elements, while several of the enemies were wrecked. *England expects every man to show forth his gratitude to God* by his life and conduct; by avoiding the sins of the times, which threaten God's judgment; and by living soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; thereby promoting true religion and Christian practice, and thus, in the most effectual manner, suppressing vice and immorality. *England expects her sons, who have volunteered in her defence, to remain at their respective posts, and prepared for every exigence.* He acknowledged multitudes had already gone, "to their power, and some beyond their power," "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." He directed them to console themselves under past fatigues and expences, by turning their attention to Germany; which might not now have been overrun by a French soldiery, if its inhabitants had loyally, and in due time, come forward as volunteers to her defence. He conjured them to remember we had an inveterate enemy to contend with, whose policy is as deep, as its application is diabolical; who is acting upon the axiom of the German Illuminati, "*Strike, but conceal the blow;*" and, therefore, that they ought not to sheath their swords, until a solid peace should permit it.

England expects every man will do his duty as to the public expenditure. Fleets and armies are not maintained but at a vast expence. Taxation is as equal and fair as the nature of the case will allow, and adapted, as much as possible, to every one's means. What we are required to pay is but a sort of insurance for the security of all that is valuable and dear to us. Hence he deprecated the mean subterfuges, and unpatriotic parsimony, of those who would evade the payment of their equitable *modus* to the public purse; and charged them to remember it as a command of God, "To render unto all their due;" "tribute to whom tribute is due;" "custom to whom custom."

Lastly. On this day, *England expects every one will do his duty*, in liberally uniting with his countrymen for the relief of those who will have to lament the misfortune of battle as long as they live. Many brave sailors are now groaning under wounds, which may, through life, take away life's enjoyment. Many a widow, a filter, and an orphan, are deploring the day, when the exigencies of their existing circumstances suddenly tore away from their homes, an honest, an industrious husband—father—brother—who will "return no more, nor see his native country!" The wounded, said the Preacher, have bled for us; and ought we not to do our duty to them? The dead, from their watery graves, seem to call upon you with an imperious voice, to succour these, who beside God, and the benevolent, have no other helper! While he encouraged his auditors to go home and eat their bread with gladness, he warned them, not to do this, until they had left some pecuniary provision behind, for some widow or orphan, who, without such assistance, might soon be ready to perish. After other similar arguments, the Preacher concluded with the words of the Prophet (Isaiah lviii. 7—10), applying it as much to a day of Thanksgiving, as to a day of Fasting. We learn that the congregation, though not numerous, contributed, at their departure, 34l. 4s 8d.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

I THANK your correspondent for his account of Fountains Abbey, and Hackfall, in Yorkshire. I have lately been upon a visit to a friend for

a few

a few weeks in that neighbourhood ; the ruins of the Abbey are grand in the extreme : I think they must be equal to some of the finest ruins in Italy ; it is really well worth viewing by every traveller visiting that part of the country. My ideas upon walking over them were rather of a cheerful nature ; and I could not but think how many a hearty laugh had passed in the refectory there, which reminded me of a scene in the *Duenna*.

The views of Hackfall are equally beautiful and sublime ; the former reminds us of the handiworks of men, who together with the inhabitants have long since crumbled into dust ; the latter principally the handiworks of pure Nature ; and I think the pencil of an excellent artist might here produce some beautiful views in various parts of this 'enchanted spot,' being equally deserving the attention of the traveller with the former. I was also extremely pleased to attend Divine Service at *Ripon Minster* ; the service is performed in a very grand style, the clergymen very assiduous in the attendance on the service, the chaunts of the psalms extremely beautiful ; the clerk has a remarkably fine voice, and is a very intelligent man ; the Minster uncommonly crowded during service, and which I think would be the case in most of our Established Churches, if the singing and church music was more attended to and extended. I have often much lamented that the chaunting service is confined to Cathedrals and Minsters ; probably some of your clerical correspondents will inform us the reason of such restriction, if any really exists : otherwise it would surely be much more desirable to adopt it ; than the dull voluntaries played at our churches ; and it would equally tend to rest the clergyman during Divine Services. In most religions they boast much of their church music, and it certainly has a very great effect in securing as well as promoting devotees to their service ; look at the Jews, the Roman Catholic service ; and the Dissenters pride themselves much upon their music and singing, and it certainly has a very great effect even upon the lower classes of the people : a common singing by the most wretched voices in the street draws crowds around them : if, therefore, the power of music (if I am

so to term it) draws such attention, how much more would the service I have before alluded to. There are several antient monuments in *Ripon Minster*, some of them mutilated or decayed by time. I wish some of your antiquarian correspondents would favour us with a description of them. The smallness of the Church-yard is generally complained of by the inhabitants, being scarcely sufficient to inter their dead without much disturbing the relics of their ancestors ; and I am well informed, that a considerable part of the same is let off for pleasure-grounds, to gentlemen whose premises adjoin the Church-yard ; this surely requires redress from some quarter.

At a village about 60 miles from London, the church chimes play every four hours ; namely, four, eight, and twelve o'clock. A friend of mine was very lately invited to attend the funeral of an elderly man there, who had been married to a young female, who also attended on the occasion ; and just as the good man was laid in the grave, the chimes struck up the usual tune of "Foot's Minuet," and so continued (being the usual hour and time of playing) until they arrived home ; and really it had such an effect upon my friend, that it was with no small difficulty he could keep his countenance within the bounds of propriety upon so solemn an occasion.

The best elegy on the late noble Lord Nelson, would be his own celebrated letter from the battle of the Nile.

MENTOR.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 3.

I BELIEVE it was Mr. Curtis that first advanced the idea that honey dews were caused by insects ; now I do not pretend to say from what cause they proceed, but this I am sure of, that they are not produced by insects. In order to observe this curious phenomenon, I have visited the trees before sun-rise (for we country people know the night it will happen) ; I have seen the drops increase in number on the leaves, and not an insect on the tree. It is a clear and perfect honey, and is the same whatever tree it is attached to. It is produced only in very hot and sultry weather : no sooner is the sun arisen than myriads of insects, attracted by the smell, swarm about the leaves, some to devour, as others

to carry it away. As bees are very apt to sting at this time, I beg leave to add that laudanum is a sure and certain cure for all kind of stings rubbed on the part affected; and in a moment takes away the pain if used immediately. B. I. B.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

I BEG your insertion of the following discovery, as it may be of excellent use to the poor of this kingdom, and to others also if they please. There is a grain cultivated in some parts of England called Buck Wheat, or, as others call it, French Wheat. I sowed some of it last Summer on very poor ground, and had at the rate of 60 bushels on an acre: however incredible, it is really a fact. Now in feeding pigs, poultry, &c. it is of greater effect than most other grain; some of it has been ground, and produces a very fine flour, and made into bread, which cannot be distinguished, except of a darker colour, from that made of wheat. Being a tender plant, we seldom sow it till the middle of May, but on any ground, or after any other grain: it grows very rapid, and branches with great luxuriance; it begins to blossom almost as soon as out of the ground, and continues to do so till nearly ripe. In times of scarcity, or when wheat is dear, its cultivation must be exceedingly beneficial. It appears to me to be equally as wholesome as other wheat, and exactly similar in taste; and as it certainly may be cultivated at less expence, and produces so abundantly, it may be afforded at the price per bushel of 6s. Also wherever this wheat is sown where bees are kept, the hives are sure to be well filled with honey and wax. B. I. B.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

CONSIDERING your Miscellany as a valuable repository to which future County Historians will frequently have recourse upon subjects relating to Antiquities, I have transmitted to you a short account of the discovery of some Roman Coins at Middle Chinnock, in the county of Somerset. In the course of the last Spring, as a poor woman, the wife of a lime-burner, was getting lime-stones in a newly-ploughed field, adjoining to the turnpike-road from Yeovil to Crewkerne, she met with a number

of human bones and fragments of coarse pottery. From this circumstance she was led to turn up the earth about a spade's depth, when she found two small pots of coarse black ware, which contained together about 4000 coins of different Roman Emperors. I passed through the parish a few days after the discovery, and conversed with the poor woman, but she had then either sold or given away her whole collection. I have since seen between two and three hundred of the coins which had fallen into the hands of different persons in the neighbourhood. These were of little or no value, being chiefly of the tyrants who starved the people in the West under Gallienus, Claudius Goth, and Aurelian, of a very small size, of very base copper, and in general in bad preservation. I have met with none but what are, I believe, very common. The greatest number were of Gallienus, Posthumus, Victorinus, Tetricus Augustus, Tetricus Caesar, and Claudius; a few of Quintillus, and others so corroded that it was impossible to ascertain to whom they belonged. There were also, I am told, a few coins of a larger size; I imagine, from the description, of middle brass, but I have not met with any of these; and some what Mr. Pinkerton calls *denarii ærei*; I have two of the latter, well executed, in very good preservation. One, SEVERINA AVG. *Reverse*, PROVIDENTIA DEOR. (not DEAR, as in Pinkerton.) The other IMP. PROEVS AVG. *Reverse* ADVENTVS AVG. On the reverse the Emperor is represented trampling down a prostrate enemy under the hoofs, A ∞ Δ. These had been washed with silver or tin. More of the same description were found, but they were dispersed, and I have not been able to procure a sight of any of them.

The field in which the coins were found is on the right hand side of the road from Yeovil to Crewkerne, between the villages of East and Middle Chinnock; it is known by the name of the Barrow-field, and was undoubtedly so called from a large tumulus lately levelled upon the spot where the coins were discovered. A number of human bones have been turned up in this field; and the general tradition of the neighbourhood is, that a great battle had been formerly fought near this place.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 18.
IN Bottingelle hundred Robert holds HERST of William. Earl Godwyn held it; it was then assessed at 41 hides; it is now not rated, because it was always exempt from the land-tax: at the time it was transferred there were only 18 hides and an half; there are three hides and a half in the rape of the Earl of Moreton, and 19 hides in the rape of William de Braiose: the arable is 25 ploughlands; there are two ploughs in the demesne; and 35 villans, and eight bondmen, have 21 ploughs and an half. Here is a church, eight ministers, three mills of nine shillings, 80 roods of meadow, and a wood of 50 hogs; William holds three hides of this land, Gilbert three hides and an half, which villans formerly held: the total value in the time of King Edward was 36*l.*; it was subsequently reduced to nine; and the whole is now estimated at 12*l.* This manor remained in the Warren family many successions, but at length came into the family of the Pierpoints, who yet hold it of those earls; and when they claimed an independent right, William de Warren commenced a suit at law against Simon de Pierpoint which was at length thus compromised; the Earl, in consideration of a goshawk given to Simon, obtained leave for himself and his heirs, to hunt the buck, doe, fox, hare, or any other wild beast, in any of these lands. Being long in this family it had the name given it of Hunt Pierpoint. John de Warren, earl of Surrey, procured a fair yearly, to be held here on the feast of St. Lawrence, August 10, 6 Edward III. In the year 1635 this manor was in possession of George Goring, whose seat was at Dauny in this parish: afterwards it belonged to the family of the Shaws, of Eltham in Kent, who held it, together with the advowson of the church, for many generations. A few years ago the present Sir John Shaw, bart. sold the manor to Wm. John Campion, of Dauny, esq. in whose possession it now remains. In the church are many fair monuments of the families of Courthope and Campion, who have been long residents here: also one to Dr. Christopher Swale, whose epitaph has been recorded in your Miscellany, vol. LXXIV. p. 408. There is also one monument to the

memory of a Mts. Thorpe, descended from the antient family of the Culpeppers, with many quarterings of arms; likewise a very antient figure of a man in complete armour, lying upon a tomb surrounded by iron railing. When Sir W. Burrell visited this Church some years ago, he was anxious to know the name and rank of the warrior who was deposited in the tomb; in consequence of which some boards, &c. that were placed before it were removed by his orders, when three shields were discovered upon one side of the tomb; but unfortunately, to the great disappointment of that eminent Antiquary, the arms and colours were so entirely defaced, that nothing could be discovered of what family he was. There is also another stone figure of a warrior lying cross-legged, under an arch in the chancel, which Sir W. Burrell judged by his appearance to have been a knight templar. I regret that I have not time at present to transcribe the epitaphs on the monuments; and only beg leave to add, that the Church is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester, and archdeaconry of Lewes, was dedicated to St. Laurence, and charged in the King's books at 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; and the present rector is the Rev. John Dodson, D.D. and the living is in the gift of Sir John Gregory Shaw, bart. of Eltham House, Kent. I. E.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 22.
I COULD not read without astonishment, the account of the fatal effects of the Vaccine Inoculation, given by some of your correspondents. I am not a medical man, nor a partizan of the new inoculation; but, having long lived in a dairy county in the West of England, and having known numbers affected with the Cow Pox in the natural way, and, since the practice of inoculation for it was introduced, having seen the children of my relations and friends, and multitudes of the poor in my neighbourhood, inoculated with it, without having seen or heard of any of those fatal effects; I cannot help suspecting, either that there must be some mistake (or, what I should be sorry to suppose, some fraud) in the cases now produced; or that some disorder different from the true Cow Pox has been introduced into the Metropolis. Digitized by Google Yours, &c. VERITAS.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

IT is curious to observe in what essential particulars the arguments and reasonings of those gentlemen who write against Cow Pock Inoculation, are similar to those which some authors of the last century brought forward against the Inoculation of the Small Pox. I have collected a few *parallel* passages for the amusement of your readers. As the same presumptuousness of decision, the same intemperance of language, and the same violence of invective, are used now as were formerly, may we not be led to hope that they proceed from the same self-interested cause? and that, as the Small Pox Inoculation triumphed over such opposition, the Cow Pock may likewise overcome the assaults of its redoubtable foes?

I have seen so many instances lately of the mischief and failure of the Cow Pox, and they are become so notorious, that I have desisted from giving myself any further trouble in searching for evidence against Cow Pox Inoculation; *the practice must cease*: all men of sense who have not renounced it are yielding to the weight of daily accumulating conviction.

Dr. MOSLEY, *Gent. Mag.* p. 897.

As Cow Pox Inoculation now stands, it is confessed by every reasoning person, that it does not secure the human constitution against the infection of the Small Pox.

Dr. MOSLEY, *ut supra*, p. 901.

After what has happened, and is known to every medical person in this Metropolis, will any man but a madman say it does [secure from future infection]?

Dr. MOSLEY, *ibid.*

This child broke out in ulcerations and abscesses all over his head and left leg and thigh; he had afterwards a large hard tumor on the left side of the abdomen, extending to the left groin; his ears and temples became rotten; his head an entire ulceration with hard knots and lumps: when the ulcers on his limbs dried up, the parts were blue, and immediately after his death they turned as black as ink.

Dr. MOSLEY, *ut supra*, p. 898.

Terrible tumor in the face resembling an ox; on the left side a very large suppuration; and a similar swelling is now increasing on the right cheek dreadful to behold!

Dr. ROWLEY's Cow Pox Inoculation no Security, p. 42.

I have proved both from your own (Dr. Jurin's) as well as other accounts, that the hazard of Inoculation is not only not considerably less, but considerably greater, than that of the natural Small Pox. I hope, therefore, there will now be an end of this dispute, at least among physicians; and since this point is so fairly decided in the negative, *the practice of Inoculation (for the Small Pox) must on all hands be given up.*

HOWGRAVE's Reasons against Inoculation, p. 72. 1722.

And whatever may be said in evasion of other cases in which persons that have been inoculated have had the Small Pox afterwards, this is certainly an instance that all is not to be depended on that is given out in favour of, or is expected from, Inoculation; and that it is by no means an effectual security from one's having the Small Pox again.

Dr. PIERCE DOD's Letter to Martin Foulke, *esq.* pl. 13. 1746.

Surely the pleasure is as great.

In being cheated as to cheat;

Or else it is impossible that Inoculation should triumph so much as it is said that it does, over all its opposers.

Dr. PIERCE DOD, *ibid.*

In nine weeks after the inoculation, and after the most miserable sufferings that ever poor creature underwent, my daughter died, worn to nothing but skin and bone. She had six and thirty running sores, none of them having ever been healed when she died; and they were forced to roll up her joints in pasteboard, lest the joints should fall out of their places.

Letter from the Honourable Mrs. Rolt, relating the case of her daughter inoculated for the Small Pox, dated September 16, 1724.

It [Small Pox Inoculation] alters the complexion, and they that have been inoculated do not appear so healthy as those who have had the Small Pox by the natural infection. *The inoculated are pointed at as persons having something singular.*

Dr. DOUGLASS's Letter to Dr. STUART, p. 14, 1721.

He was so violently seized, that he had several ulcers on his body, especially one on

Whether Vaccination be agreeable to the will and ordinances of God, is a question worthy of the consideration of the contemplative and learned ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; whether it be not impious and profane to wrest out of the hands of the Almighty, the divine dispensations of Providence?

Dr. ROWLEY, *ut supra*, p. 2.

Dr. Rowley informs us, page 71, that fifty or sixty medical persons have recommended Variolous Inoculation, and that a particular friend of his, an apothecary, has engaged to inoculate the poor for the Small Pox gratuitously; and in a note at p. 74, he adds, *that a most malignant Small Pox has swept off numbers this summer.*

Dr. ROWLEY, *ut supra*, p. 71—74.

It would be easy to extract from the above and other works, examples of ill language carried to an ungentlemanlike extreme; but as your readers could reap no edification from them, they had better be at once consigned to oblivion.

Yours, &c. REFRANSENOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

IT was once said by a wise man, *A violent man enticeth his neighbour, and leadeth him into the way that is not good.* It is a lamentable thing, that those men who by their success or abilities are looked up to in their professional knowledge, should so far forget themselves, as to suppose that words should change the nature of things: truth seems banished from the facts of party; he that can invent the most rancorous names, is the greatest champion amongst the Anti-vaccinists. Vaccination, Mr. Urban, is no new thing; ever since I can remember, and I am now getting old, when servants were hired in that part of Staffordshire where my friends lived, and asked if they had had the Small Pox, it was an even chance if the answer was not, "No, but I have had the Cow Pox." Now I never observed that these latter were ever the worse for it, but equally as healthy as those who had not had it. I would observe farther, that all

on his arm, which occasioned a lameness thereof, which was incurable.

Dr. DOLHONDI'S Account of Capt. HUFFART. See Dr. WAGSTAFF'S Letter, p. 47. 1722.

Inoculation for the Small Pox appeared at first so bold an undertaking, and so shocking to nature, that the people expressed an aversion to it: multitudes looked upon the practice as inconsistent with the Christian Religion, that forbids its followers to tempt Providence, and run into unwarrantable hazards.

SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE on the Small Pox, p. 88. 1723.

Some learned Divines are of opinion, that the practice of Inoculation comes from the Devil.

SOME'S Case of receiving the Small Pox by Inoculation, p. 27. 1725.

For the three months of September, October, and November last, in which Inoculation prevailed, this town (Boston in America) was a mere hospital, and we buried Seven Hundred and Sixty persons. The last Small Pox spread gradually to the extent of ten or a dozen months, and vast numbers escaped. Inoculation of the Small Pox this time sets us all in a flame, and in half the time leaves few people exempt from its rage.

Dr. DOUGLASS'S Letter to Dr. STUART, p. 21.

these boys and girls at that time did invariably inoculate themselves, for I believe all Cows have this disease once, and but once; and whoever milks Cows and has not had the Small Pox, if their fingers are scratched or cut ever so trifling, they inoculate themselves. Now I would ask these violent gentlemen, who do not like to say what they once have said (though that is no part of wisdom, for the wisest may err), whether they suppose that the great Creator of all things, who made every thing good, has made the Cow, the most useful animal to the poor as well as to the rich, the food of the miserable, the support of poverty that it should on the contrary be avoided as a crocodile or a rattlesnake, that its dugs should no longer be touched by the peaceful inhabitant of the cottage, as it is now found out (O wonderful modern sagacity!) to be contagious, malignant to the other-blooming milk-maids. Most people of sense approved of Dr. Jenner's idea

as a very happy one; for Vaccination is not a novel doctrine, but has the experience of ages to support it. The world is now, and has long been, troubled with infallible Popes in the West, as the East with her infallible Lamas, and Egypt in her infallible Baboons*. May Physic keep clear of infallible theory, and only abide by experiment and truth!

I beg leave to add, that I am no physical man, nor ever saw even one of the contending parties; my sole object in writing the above, is wishing truth to be established on earth.

Yours, &c. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN,

*Acobury, Salop,
Dec. 7.*

PAINFULLY beholding a junto of men, whom from their demeanor in this very important affair are hardly deserving to be classed with the sons of Esculapius, desiring and vilifying in the most opprobrious manner one of the greatest preservatives and most inestimable blessings at any time ever bestowed on mankind; I cannot repress my honest zeal, in raising my voice to endeavour to arrest their abominable career.

The following verses of our incomparable Poet, so applicable in this case, require no elucidation:

“ Envy will merit as its shade pursue,
But like a shadow proves the substance true; [known
For envied wit, like Sol eclips’d, makes
Th’ opposing body’s grossness, not its own.
When first that Sun too powerful beams
displays, [rays;
It draws up vapours which obscure its
But e’en those clouds at last adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the
day.” *Pope’s Essay on Criticism.*

Before I say more, it may not be amiss to shew my own competency to speak, nay, to decide on this point.

Two hours every Sabbath I devote to the gratuitous Vaccine Inoculation of the indigent poor; and the numbers who flock to me during the time are far from being scanty. My private patients are by no means inconsiderable; and with truth I can aver, after subjecting many of my patients to the most severe tests, that the Cow Pox has infallibly rendered their constitutions unsusceptible of the Small Pox: I can go farther still; for I can put

my hand upon my heart, and say that I never saw any impurity or defecation of the skin, or any severe or permanent illness, in my impartial opinion, the effect of the Cow Pox; and when, on any medical point, I have joined to my own experience the concurrent testimony of such an ornament to the profession, and such a friend of humanity as Dr. Lettison, I consider it as built on a rock fixed and immovable. (See a note subjoined to his 23d letter on Prisons, p. 892.)

As it is an incontrovertible axiom, that every science is best advanced by candour and truth, I suggest to this small but prejudiced opposition, as they tender their own, mankind’s, and the profession’s welfare, to walk in that laudable and undeviating path.

Yours, &c. THOMAS POPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Dec. 18.*

IN a pamphlet lately published in Bath, it is asserted, “ that 200 persons have been inoculated with Small Pox matter within these last six months; one of which died under Inoculation, as appears by the Bath Chronicle. Mr. Howe, the parish-clerk of Walcot, has informed the writer of this paper, that he has buried more in the Small Pox, within the last six months, than had been buried in that disease in the same parish for several years past. Is it not most reasonable to suppose this dreadful plague is owing to the above 200 patients having spread the fatal pestilence through the City of Bath? And is it not the duty of Government to put a stop to the promiscuous Inoculation of the Small Pox, and thereby prevent the direful effects of contagion? In America they have a law, rigidly put in force, by which all persons, rich or poor, on first appearance of Small Pox, are obliged to be removed to a house appointed for that purpose, two miles from any other house, town, or village; and all who wish to be inoculated, are obliged to be inoculated there. O ye friends of humanity, cry aloud, and prevent this deplorable waste of human life! All professors acknowledge, and the Bills of Mortality prove, that more die annually of the Small Pox since Inoculation has been practised, than did before Inoculation was known. This must be entirely owing to Inoculation spreading the contagion.

* See Josephus, Cant. Ap. H.

That eruptions will appear in *some few instances*, many months after inoculation with Small Pox matter, or after Vaccination, and much more so after the Natural Small Pox, all honest practitioners must allow; but the violence of the opponents of Vaccination makes us doubt the truth of all they have said on the subject of its not being a security against Small Pox infection. The surgeon who inoculated the 200, justly observed to the writer of this, that if he had not inoculated them, other surgeons would; *therefore nothing but a restraining law can stop the pestilence.*

The Cow Pock gives certain protection against the Small Pox, by which dreadful disease it appears that in the Metropolis 106 had their eyes closed in death during the last week; 113 the week before. Thus in the last fortnight 219 were killed by the Small Pox: but of the great number whose constitutions may have been ruined by this pestilential disease, though they have escaped with life, no account can be ever taken. B. D. N.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 4.
IN p. 898, Mr. Sutton states, that though he has inoculated nearly *one hundred thousand* persons for the Small Pox, not one of them died in consequence of the disease brought on by that mode of communication: yet he acknowledges, that *MANY died in the month of Inoculation.* I am to believe that Mr. Sutton is a man of unquestionable judgment, and of highly respectable character; yet this is merely an *ipse dixit*, and no man's bare assertion should be esteemed sufficient in a matter of so much importance, when infinitely superior evidence (an appeal to the cases themselves) can be had.

I conceive that a very great difficulty exists sometimes, in determining what is the particular cause of death during the month of Inoculation. Mr. Sutton would confer a very great favour on medical practitioners, if he would point out clearly by what criteria they may distinguish any supervening disease from the Small Pox itself.

If he would at the same time have the goodness to lay before the publick an exact statement of all those who have died during the *month of Inoculation* under his care, stating how soon after the Inoculation, and of what diseases, he would do very eminent

service to his fellow-creatures: if he would likewise give some information as to the number of his patients who may have had the disease severely, the benefit would be increased. An authentic document of this kind is among the *valde desiderata*; it would be gratefully accepted, not only by the medical faculty, but by the publick in general; as it would enable them to form a much more exact estimate than they at present possess, of the real value of Variolous Inoculation.

Yours, &c. S. M.

MR. URBAN, *New-street, Hanover-sq. Nov. 26.*

IT is stated, p. 901, that a child of Mr. Mazover, in Grafton-street, Soho, lately died of the Small Pox after Vaccination. Having enquired the particulars of this case, I am authorized by Mrs. Mazover to declare, that no scar remained after Vaccination; and consequently there is every reason to conclude, that the child never had the disease. JOHN RING.

MR. URBAN, Dec 4.
THOUGH I cannot completely satisfy the enquiries of Phosphorus, p. 1004, I am enabled to furnish him with a receipt for making an indelible ink: I met with it amongst some old letters of my ancestors, and it is dated about 100 years ago; it is from a student at the Temple to his relation, wherein he particularly recommends this ink for its great excellency and durability. I can in confirmation assert, that upon a comparative view of the said letter (which is stated to be written with some of it) with other writings of the same and more recent periods, it carries evident proofs of its superiority, appearing exactly similar to writing just issued. I would have written my letter with it, as a specimen, but happen not to have any of the kind just at this time. Should the receipt prove satisfactory and useful, it will fulfil the design of your laudable endeavours, as well as the humble wish of
Yours, &c. B. E.

★ *Receipt for making Durable Ink.*
Take four ounces of the best galls; powder them, and put them with two do. copperas, into a quart of dead red wine, malt-drink, or water; let them stand 10 days, and then put in one ounce of gum arabick. Take special care the galls are exceeding good.
M.R.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

THE probable reason why Phosphorus found the parochial registers of the earliest dates which he examined the most legible, is, that the greatest part of our parochial registers, in and before the time of King James the First, are transcripts, made by good penmen from original registers, which perhaps, as to writing, might be kept in as slovenly a manner as many registers are at present. That many of such old Registers are transcripts, is evident from their being written with the same ink, by the same hand, in the same even character, and attested at the bottom of each page by the same Rector or Vicar, and Churchwarden, for 70 or perhaps 80 years together; and (as appears by the Episcopal Registers) at dates many years antecedent to the time when such Rector or Vicar was presented to the benefice.

Our Parochial Registers are in many instances now kept by Parish-Clerks, who can neither write legibly, nor spell correctly; and, as these Record-keepers derive no profit from the employment, except a casual shilling now and then for a search, it may easily be imagined what sort of Record is kept, where ignorance and negligence are united.

I will not say that the law respecting Registers should be enforced, lest I should be hunted down by a hue and cry of "INNOVATION," as some of your correspondents have been who have contended for obedience to the Law of the Land. [Vide the Letter of a True Churchman, vol. LXXI. p. 4, &c. &c.] But I think some officer should be appointed in every parish, to keep the Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, &c. who should be paid a reasonable compensation for his trouble, so as to make him a fair object of punishment, in case of negligence or other misconduct. And I also think, that all Parish Registers should be deposited in some certain place, by Law to be appointed, for safe custody, and not handed about from Churchwarden to Churchwarden, from Parish-Clerk to Parish-Clerk, and even from Parish to Parish, as they frequently are, until they are lost.

Yours, &c. A. O. C.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, Dec. 6.

TO trace the history of an important mechanical invention, and its

application to purposes of general utility, is a pursuit which I am confident will not be thought unworthy the notice of the generality of your readers; though some may affect (for I cannot suppose any real aversion to enquiry) to despise it*.

With your permission I would therefore add a few words to what I have said on the introduction of Windmills into England. Anderson, in his History of Commerce, vol. I. under the year 1200, says: "It is related by some authors, that Windmills were invented about this time;" whereas an historic fact mentions them in 1264 (see your present vol. p. 39); but a recent publication, Turner's History of the Manners, &c. of the Anglo-Saxons, p. 62, contains the following passage, which more immediately requires notice. "Their corn (our Anglo-Saxon ancestors) was thrashed with a flail like our own, and ground by the simple mechanism of mills, of which great numbers are particularized in the Domesday Survey. In their most antient law we read of a king's grinding servant†; but both watermills and windmills occur very frequently in their conveyances after that date."

Mr. Turner is a writer of deep research, and whose works are deservedly esteemed; his assertions will consequently have great weight on whatever subject he employs his pen. He must however excuse my doubting, in this instance, the correctness of his information; and I should hope he would obligingly set the question at rest, by referring to or giving us the documents on which he founded his opinion, respecting the early use of windmills in this kingdom.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, London, Oct. 10.

IT is mentioned in the statistical reports of Banff and Peterhead (and confirmed by gentlemen of respectability of Aberdeen) that the fishermen of the first-mentioned places never think of carrying their fish along the coast Southward, which they might do, even to Perth in 24 hours, or with a brisk fair wind to Berwick-upon-Tweed, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne;

* For instance; compare the answer given in p. 128, with the enquiry made in p. 39.

† Wilkins, Leg. Sax. p. 2.

but when their respective towns are supplied, *throw the remainder upon the dunghill for manure!* At *Arbroath*, another custom equally extravagant in its kind prevails, and of which I have been a witness; the Crab Fishery is so productive there, that after boiling them, *the bodies of the crabs are thrown away*, and *the large claws only brought to table*. I thought not such waste to be remedied!

AN ENQUIRER.

Mr. URBAN,

Seymour-street,
Dec. 9.

THE following observations on a vegetable plant of China, may not be uninteresting to some classes of your readers.

The *Areka*, or *Surrapi*, of China, is used among the Chinese by wrapping it in the leaf of the Betel or Paung-leaf; a shrub similar to the woodbine or ivy of England, which encircles itself round the *Areka Tree*; a species of palm that generally attains the height of 30 or 40 feet, perfectly straight, of the circumference of a full-grown poplar, with protuberant rings on the bark at equal distances, possessing no branches but at the head, where it spreads itself, and to them is suspended the fruit or nut of the *Areka*, erroneously termed Beetle-nut, enveloped in an outward coating of numerous filaments, consisting in size about an English Walnut, but more conical: this husk is not unlike in its structure to the rind of a cocoa-nut, but more soft and pliable. I imagine it is either in quantity insufficient, or there is a succedaneum in the bark of other trees which is more profitable in converting it into paper, which the Chinese wrought from almost every species of cortical vegetable. The properties of the *Areka* are unparalleled as an extreme beautifier and eminent preserver of the teeth; its strong astringency gives them strength, and is unexceptionably the finest antiscorbutic known. I have seen many Europeans that have had the most indifferent teeth, and who were frequently troubled with that tantalizing affliction of the tooth-ache, by a short residence in India, where they have constantly accustomed themselves to its use, have permanently been relieved, and the appearance of their teeth improved wonderfully; even the most offensive breath has been overcome; as it possesses one of the most incomparable

odours I have either met with in China, the Mulluccas, or whole Peninsula of Indoolan. I may perhaps be considered too sanguine or partial in my praise of this vegetable, yet I feel confident no one who is acquainted with it will correct my statement any ways unfavourable to the description I have given. It is to be regretted this has not long since been a principal article of importation, so highly and so justly as it is esteemed in China; yet in Europe it is in fact scarcely known. It may perhaps be considered in this country extraordinary, since its virtues are so great, when I mention it is notwithstanding neither cultivated among agriculturists or private gentlemen in India; it is the promiscuous inhabitant of every wood or jungle, and like many of our most valuable herbs, grows spontaneously in the fields, unheeded or disregarded but by the herbalist or botanist. The saliva that is produced by chewing this nut is of the most beautiful red the eye can either witness, or the imagination conceive; and were there a possibility of extracting the dye, its richness would be unexampled, and displace those that are now held in the highest consideration. But the colour of this nut is only imparted in its green state; when it becomes hardened, it neither will disclose this valuable property to aqueous, spirituous, or oily menstrua; and no means which I have as yet been made acquainted with are capable of success. I have heard of its being infused after levigation in spirits, and acting as a great corroborator of the stomach, and facilitating digestion. As a styptic medicine it may not be inferior to the best Peruvian bark; it is perfectly tasteless, otherwise than the aromatic effluvia which arises after it is chewed. From the circumstance of the Betel growing round the *Areka* tree, we may attribute the cause of the leaf of this vine being wrapped and chewed together with the *Areka* nut, as if Nature indicated the propriety of blending them, in order, as it is perfectly known, to correct the predominant bitterness of the Betel by the aromatic flavour of the *Areka*; the anodyne qualities of the former renders it a peculiar favourite of the natives; its intoxicating nature procures alleviation to the poor distressed Indian, softens the acuteness of poignant reflection, and delights the imagination with every

every Utopia of bliss: no wonder then that these inoffensive associates of human society should seek a softener of their cares, which Nature has so judiciously and humanely allotted them in the recesses of their country. In no quarter of the earth has Providence omitted to scatter its beneficence; she has every where provided an asylum for the afflicted, a solace to the oppressed, and the means of comforting and exhilarating human nature under the severest trials. The Areka nut is most frequent in the provinces of Siam, Mollucca, Cambodia, and Cochin China; it is more prolific along the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, and flourishes in the neighbouring isles of Sumatra, Pulo, Penang, &c. The East India Company purchase the ammoniac, a measure of 20,000 Arekas, or about 260 pound weight, for about 2000 Fettes, equal to 9s. 6d. English, although individuals pay equivalent to threepence a pound. The Betel is cultivated in most parts of India, and not dissimilar to the growth of hops, the leaf approaching the laurel, and the blossom the pear; it forms a pretty appearance, and the leaf with the Areka and Chunan, a lime produced from calcined shells, furnishes one of the greatest luxuries in the whole Eastern Empire; it is ranked among the accomplishments, is every where presented as the first offering of friendship, and denoted in every station as the emblem of the highest respect. The soil most adapted for the culture of the Betel is a rich loam or heavy clay, and, like the Manchineel of Barbadoes, skirts the coasts of the Ocean. It may not be perhaps irrelevant at this place to take notice of a circumstance of the Manchineel, not less singular than the Betel attaching itself to the Areka, and forming to each other an equilibrium that corrects the too potent qualities contained in them separately, that might otherwise defeat the end for which they were designed. In every place where the growth of the Manchineel exists, it is accompanied by a protective plant that affords a juice which searches the progress of the poison, and secures the unfortunate person from becoming its victim. In like manner the Rattle-snake root is a safe antidote against the bite of that reptile. The value of the nut, when it has been to be purchased in this country, is from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a

pound; and when properly levigated produces not more than from three to four ounces: the manner to distinguish their goodness is, being free from holes or any appearance where grubs have inserted themselves. Pale colour, and when broke clear and thickly marbled with red, purple, or dark veins: they will run in number from 70 to 80 in the pound avoirdupois. For a more detailed account, I refer my readers to the Encyclopædia, Raynal's Indies, Fanning, Pomet, Grose, &c. If my suggestion in recommending it as a commodity worthy of enlarged importation be accepted in the opinion of any India adventurer, I shall feel satisfied in having been the promoter of an article, which, from my experience of its qualities, entitles it to every attention of the philosophical and commercial branches of society; and it will procure to me the greatest pleasure should it prove beneficial in any other manner than that which I have stated. Yours, &c.

CHARLES CRANFURD HUTCHINSON.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 25.

AS a vault is now nearly constructed underneath the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, where it is intended to deposit the remains of the immortal Nelson in grand funeral procession; and as a liberal and spontaneous subscription is now open expressly for the purpose of consecrating a magnificent Monument to his memory, to perpetuate his name, and to transmit the remembrance of his glorious achievements to posterity; permit me to suggest, that the centre of the area underneath the dome on the site of the perforated brass plate, directly over the vault, from its very pre-eminent situation, would be the most eligible spot within the walls of the sacred structure to carry into execution the intended plan; where, on an elevated basement or platform, to be ascended by a flight of steps, it would stand a most conspicuous object to the sight from every point of view on entering the church, if circumscribed by the periphery that surrounds the centre. In this position, on the elevation a pyramid, and on the apex or point of the pyramid a rotated column, surmounted with a full-length statue of the noble and gallant admiral in naval costume, appropriate sculpture in bas-relief might decorate the sections of the

the pyramid; at its base a crocodile and palm-tree; and inscriptions upon the pedestal of the column briefly narrate, in letters of gold and in emphatic language, the prominent actions of his life. I conceive that this plan, if carried into effect, would be the most simple and expressive, and in the composition convey a true idea of this great man and his memorable exploits; the Pyramids would not only be an emblem of the durability of his fame, but convey, in conjunction with the Crocodile and Palm-tree at its base, an allusion to his first great Victory at the mouth of the Nile; and a rostrated Corinthian column, on the point of the Pyramid would be a type of his exaltation to the Peerage and the highest honours of the State, through the merits of his solid, useful, and splendid services.

Whatever plan may ultimately be adopted, let the genius of Rival Artists be exhibited; let emulation call forth all the models transmitted to the world by ancient Greece and Rome. When in the meridian of Arts, Science, and Literature, let the Monument be at once a tribute worthy to perpetuate his fame to future ages, and a specimen of the national taste in the present century—

*Palma qui meruit ferat.**

In fine, let this hallowed Fane, this stately Sanctuary, and its spacious vaults, for the future, be a depositary, a pantheon for the ashes of the illustrious men who "*Shake alike the Senate and the Field*" for the interest, the honour, and the safety of the country; or men of genius who have done honour to the Arts. Let it not be converted into a charnel house, like Westminster Abbey and the Abbey Church at Bath, and be crowded with the cenotaphs of overgrown Contractors, luxurious Nabobs, and pampered Creoles.

A. SIXNOT.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 17.

IT may be a gratification to many of your readers, if you will present them with the following sketch of *The Sleeping Beauty*, a new Melo-Drama, which has excited much curiosity, and attracted overflowing houses. It is the production of Lancelot St. George Skeffington, esq. a gentleman of considerable celebrity in the higher circles, and son of Sir William Charles Skef-

ington, bart. of Skeffington Hall, co. Leicester: and much as may have been hoped from the taste and genius of that gentleman, the reality has exceeded the most sanguine expectation. Mr. S.'s dramatic talents had before been exercised on two Comedies in five acts, called the "*Word of Honour*," and "*The High Road to Marriage*," the former acted at Covent Garden in 1802, the latter at Drury-lane in the following year. In these dramas he had displayed much genius, taste, and purity of sentiment; and the present production (though of a very different nature from Comedy) betrays a rich poetical fancy, and will not detract from his literary reputation.

The scene lies in England, in the days of ancient Chivalry. Aldibert, a knight errant, in search of chivalrous adventures, arrives at an almost impenetrable forest, accompanied by Owain: they meet with Ellen, a very old villager, by her own account 117 years of age. She informs them that the wood is enchanted; that, in her youth, a malignant Fairy had doomed the destruction of Eihelinde, the daughter of Egbert, a powerful Baron; but the Fairy of Benevolence, Melzarina, by her power, prevented her design, and commuted her impending fate, for that of being cast into a deep sleep; from which she was never to be awakened, except by a young Knight, who, till he saw her, should be uninfluenced by the passion of love. Aldibert resolves upon the adventure; and the fairy Melzarina descends with the clouds, and promises him her aid. He forces through the wood, which exhibits the appearances described in "*Tasso's Enchanted Forest*." He arrives at a castle, explores all the rooms, discovers the Barons and Ladies fast asleep, in full youth and beauty; that is, in the exact state in which they were 100 years before. In the bosom of Edward (the favourite page) they find some verses, which are sung by the sleeping page in a most delightful style. The folding doors that concealed the Sleeping Beauty are now forced, and disclose the most magnificent scene, perhaps, ever produced upon a theatre. The spell is now broken, and the various characters awake. Several pretty dances succeed. The knights then swear to protect their fair mistresses

* The motto to his Lordship's arms.

from the usurper, whose power they dread. Edward, the Page, seeks his beloved Ellen, and finds her a poor decrepit old woman. Perceiving his disappointment, she releases him from his promise; but he nobly declares his affection unaltered; and his constancy is rewarded by her transformation into a beautiful young lady. The usurper Etheldred, and his guards, obtain entrance into the castle by a subterraneous passage; when Aldibert challenges him to single combat, in which much skill is displayed by Mr. De Camp and Mr. D'Egville. Etheldred is killed. The hands of the Knights and the enchanted damsels are joined by the Fairy of Benevolence; and the whole concludes with a most magnificent scene of transparent pillars, and other ornaments, dancing by Parisot, and a charming chorus.

The music is by Mr. Addison. The overture is beautiful, and was loudly applauded. The songs possess sweetness, taste, and science; and the accompaniments to the Melo-Drama are grand and appropriate.

The above sketch of the fable announces this to be a piece out of the ordinary line. There is nothing common or hacknied about it. The foundation rests, indeed, upon an old story; but the superstructure and the order are all new, striking, and eccentric. They furnish proofs of original genius, finished taste, and fruitful fancy.

Mr. Skeffington, it is evident, has not intended to confine himself to the track of probability; but, giving the rein to his imagination, has boldly ventured into the boundless region of necromancy and fairy adventure. The valorous days of Chivalry are brought to our recollection; and the tales which warmed the breasts of youth with martial ardour, are again rendered agreeable to the mind that is not so fastidious as to turn with fancied superiority from the pleasing delusion. The ladies, in particular, would be accused of ingratitude, were they to look coldly upon the Muse of Mr. Skeffington, who has put into the mouths of his two enamoured Knights speeches and panegyrics upon the sex, which would not discredit the effusions of Oronotates, or any other hero of romance.

The Proprietors seem to have been fully preconvinced of the effect of Mr. Skeffington's exertions, by the

unparalleled liberality with which they have brought forward his piece. The costume is splendid in the extreme; and in point of scenic effect, "The Sleeping Beauty," perhaps, has never been surpassed.

Upon the whole, this entertainment is as interesting a combination of dialogue, music, machinery, and decoration, as the most sanguine mind can well form an idea of. The performers exerted themselves with great spirit; Miss de Camp particularly excelled in Ellen, the old woman of 117. The piece received the most flattering applause, and will long continue a favourite with the publick. Many of the songs breathe the genuine spirit of poetry. (See p. 1146) M. N.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(Continued from p. 1012).

KESWICK is a small mean market town, situated 26 miles N. W. of Kendal, and subsisting on a manufacture of linsey and woollen yarn: the Lake, three miles in extent, and of a shape irregularly circular, derives its principal nourishment from the rivers of Derwent and Lodore; it is profusely sprinkled with islands arrayed in rich liveries of green. On the most considerable of this little archipelago stands a tasteless mansion, the residence of a gentleman whose splendid regattas have acquired him an extensive celebrity in the county. Of the water scenery, if we consider it abstractedly, much cannot be said; but the elevation of its side and front screens is without a parallel in grandeur. The tour of the Lake, affording a most interesting walk of nine miles, presents every variety of which the gradual change of situation, and the unceasing interposition of new objects, are anywhere susceptible. It is a secret among the best-informed guides, and one of admirable importance, to keep as nearly as possible the margin of the water for the purpose of a view; for, in proportion as we recede, we diminish the extent of the foreground; points of great elevation, as they render the objects beneath them scanty and diminutive, are for a similar reason not generally preferred. This lake and its environs demand more than any an attention to these rules; for it must be evident to the meanest observer, that Nature has not

not here distributed her favours with an equal hand, scattering those ornaments with a fastidious frugality, around which the wantons in the most luxuriant profusion. When I first beheld the Lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite, I could not easily divest my mind of a persuasion that they had been once united, and that the intervening plain had originally formed the bed of the water. Such an alteration, taken as a whole, might powerfully contribute to the scenic consistency of the valley; but perhaps an expanse so equally extensive would rather degenerate into tameness, than raise the landscape in the scale of grandeur. The character of the Mountain scenery is here happily diversified; we have the undulating velvet slope, the mouldering earth crag, the sullen grey cliff, and the rock of silvery whiteness, sparkling like agate in the interstices of the shrubby mantle with which it is overspread. The water of Derwent, which is of the clearest crystal, is sometimes curled into little eddies, and presents a surface as much agitated, as that of boiling water, owing to what is technically denominated a *bottom wind*, the infallible omen of an approaching tempest. This ruffled face of the Lake, from whatever cause, is by no means unfrequent, and gives an interesting vivacity to the scene; it is moreover an appearance which has not escaped observation in the glowing catalogue of Virgil's beauties:

*Speluncæ, virique lacus,—mugitusque
bosm,
Non absunt.*

Towards the Southern extremity of the Lake is occasionally seen what the guides call a floating island. This phenomenon, which is peculiar to stormy weather, the Kelwick philosophers explain by saying, that a torrent is discharged at this point beneath a turf bank, which swells from greater or less upward pressure, to different degrees of convexity.

Artificial islets, we are told, float upon the Lakes of Mexico and China; and, however Philosophy may solve the problem in Nature, Poetry, less scrupulous of her authority, has lately wrought the artificial image with peculiar felicity to the hands of the voyager:

*We reach'd the shore,
A floating Islet waited for me there,
The beautiful work of man; I sat my foot*

*Upon green growing herbs and flowers,
And fate
Embow'd in odorous shrubs; four long
Yoked to the garden; with accordant song,
And dip and dash of oar in harmony,
Boat me across the Lake.*

SOUTHBY'S Madoc.

In the evening of the 22d we sauntered through a delicious grove of oak and fir, crowning an eminence which overhangs the West border of the Lake; in our way, we learned with regret, that the Dryads of Crow Park were no more; the greater part of the land here is annexed to the estates of public charities or private manors; and it is indeed a subject of deep and universal regret to the lovers of Lake scenery, that the coppice wood and forestries should be so often and so barbarously mutilated, and the shores denuded of their fine foliage trimmings, by the avarice or caprice of their tasteless owners:

Sed non omnes arbuscula juvant.

From the brow of Cockthorpe-hill we caught the grand outline of the vale, under the mellowing rays of a majestic sunset: behind us stretched the frightfully stupendous wall of Barrow and Wallow Crags; and from these was extended a chain of cliff bounding the vale of Watendlath: next rose the grandly-wooded rocks of the Lodore, forming a magnificent circus for its fall: still farther yawned the terrific jaws of Borradaile, closed on either side by the huge precipices of Grange Fell and Gate Crags. In the midst of this dreary chasm, an isolated spire of rock, inverted on all sides with foliage of the liveliest verdure, stood like a tower. This is the Castle Crags which the Antiquaries dignify with the honours of a Roman Fort. Of this, if it ever existed, Time has long lapped the foundation, and dispersed the ruins; but its muffled pediment has not denied a refuge to the later posterity of the Roman Eagle. Descending to join the road, we climbed Castlehead, a prettily tufted hill about half a mile distant from Cockthorpe. This is a most commanding eminence. Had Mr. Grey, seated on its summit, confessed for once to loosen the bandage from his eyes, and contemplate magnificence without terror, we could but faintly conceive the glowing touches of his animated pencil. Directly beneath us lay the town of Kelwick, in as much obscurity as we could wish.

Of the lake-spread plain, prettily illuminated by the tall floating beams of the Sun, we commanded the whole extent: the double-coned Skiddaw frowned awfully in the distance; while the rocks of Borradaile and Lodore advanced boldly to the very borders of the Lake. The vale of Newlands, an abyss of Elysian beauty, the fanciful meanders of the Derwent and Green in the bottom, and the roads to Cockermouth and Penrith intersecting the mountains, contributed to variegate and soften the rougher features of this glorious landscape.

23d. Made a pedestrian survey of the Lake. An hollow in the crumbling summit of Wallow Crag is named Lady's Bake, from a prevalent but almost incredible tradition, that by this steep Lady Derwent effected her escape from Cumberland, at the period of her Lord's arrest. The fall of Lodore presents a singularly-harmonious assemblage of the sublime and beautiful. We seated ourselves within the verge of a spacious and symmetrical amphitheatre: from the hollow of which, the wild wood in picturesque confusion hung.

The character of this famous fall (the Niagara of England) varies with the season, as might be expected from the nature of its resources: the cataract, which during the floods rolls with uninterrupted volume and impetuous velocity, and shakes the mountains with its rebound, dwindles in the drought of summer into a thousand little rills, babbling in the hollows moulded by their continued eddy, or fretting to find a passage between the spicula that start from the rugged bosom of the rock; these at length join, and, as if impatient of delay, wind off into a smooth rivulet on its journey to the Lake. The variegated tints of the foliage, and the rainbow lustre of the tremulous spray, glistening in the Sun's beams, contribute to the splendour of the scene.

We proceeded (the sound of the torrent still vibrating in our ears) through the villages of High and Low Lodore. A grey-headed man, bent with age and infirmities, feebly opened a gate, and implored our charity. We were surprized to learn that this poor man, who appeared to annex a bare subsistence to his employment, was the unenvied possessor of as many

acres as would secure to a contented mind the blessing of independence:

"Multas inter opes inops."

The Grange is a small village in the mouth of Borradaile, once used as the repository of their tithe-grain by the Monks of Furness. A little stone bridge thrown across the river here is nearly gone to decay: here we saw the farm house, whither Mr. Gray fled for shelter from the inhospitable frowns of Borradaile. Following the upward course of the Derwent, we found a path recently led through the wild woods of Lord William Gordon, who has a pretty *Cottage ornée* washed by a bay of the Lake: the wood walks of his garden are tastefully embroidered with all the rich varieties of fir and ash, and afford a delicious retirement; at intervals we snatched a glimpse of the water, and from a high point of ground, called the silver field, gazed upon the empurpled majesty of Skiddaw. Its insular situation and enormous size afford a striking contrast to the line of rocks girding the distant shore, which seem shrinking from the perils of competition. Its dun sides, outstretched to an immense extent, are broken by frequent gills and excavations; clouds skirt its awful summit; and its suspended base is blended, by many wavy and fantastic lines, into the smooth level by the subjacent plain.

Hence we marched under cover of a huge slate rock, looking down upon the vale, and fell into the Cockermouth road, at a distance of two miles from Keswick.

As we crossed the rapid tide of the river Green, we observed, at the distance of a stone's throw from the road, an old embattled brick mansion, apparently an uninhabited ruin; in this however we were mistaken: it was the *Villa Lucretia* of one among the most celebrated of that *Corpusculum Poetarum*, who, it cannot be denied, have afforded abundant specimens of the exuberance of genius. His lyric brother occupies a cottage on the banks of Grassmere, for which, as his landlord assured us, he pays an annual rent of 5*l.*—*Sic itur ad astra!*

Our facetious landlord amused us at the dinner-table with a recital of the feats of those *magnanimi heroes*, whom he termed *pedestrians*, and of their first incursions into the Northern

counties. Some years ago, he observed, the young nobility and gentry, arrayed like sailors, with knapsacks slung at their backs, gained a difficult admission into his bar parlour; what was his surprize to discover that these gentlemen, apparently so little nice, were in fact the most fallidious of his guests; they were however excellent paymasters, and from his frequent experience of their liberality, he regretted seriously the loss of their patronage. Nothing could be more absurd than this extravagance, which like most other excesses, however, soon corrected itself: this was that cant and affectation of stoicism, which would convert a toil into a pleasure, by combating the existence, or stealing the perception of pain; and which as it originated only in sophistry, soon terminated in disgust. What athlete could endure a series of such sudden and extraordinary labour? What but the annihilation of that lively sympathy existing between mind and body, could enable a toil-worn traveller to participate a pleasure, which can only be relished in the full flow of strength and spirits, is at best but transient, and of so delicate impression, as to be generally greatest in anticipation? Gross mistakes too were commonly committed in diet or management, which, with the debilitating effects of over-fatigue, either cooled the courage of the Hercules in his onset, or left him, if he persisted, "*ad extremum ridendus*." In short, the result of these chivalrous adventures always convinced me, (in the language of the French proverb): "*Que la jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle!*"

(To be continued.)

Earlham, near Norwich, Dec. 17.

HAVING qualified myself to give the precise information on the charges brought by James Neild, esq. against the Guardians of our Poor in respect to the old workhouse; in order to a clear elucidation, I shall quote the words of his Letter, as they constitute the several charges, and subjoin the result of my examination:

"In the first room I visited there were 42 beds, 10 cribs for single persons, and the others had two in each bed, there being 74 in this room."

The dimensions of this room were, length 74 feet two inches, width 30

feet two inches, height nine feet nine inches.

"At the entrance, and in the room, is a most indecent and offensive privy, something like a watchman's box; and so much out of repair, and so situated, that the sexes cannot be separated when decency most requires it."

What is thus called was a night-room, inclosed in a box as described, applied to the use of those whose age or infirmity disqualified them from going down stairs. The room was exclusively appropriated to men (mostly old and infirm); only one woman, the wife of one of the paupers, who acted as nurse, being in it; so that the alleged indecency, as to the separation of the sexes, is groundless.

"The paupers ate, drank, and slept on their beds, having no other room to live in."

This statement is generally correct; and the Guardians, lamenting the inconvenience, have provided accommodations in the new house, to prevent it in future.

"The floors, from their filthy state, could not have been swept for a long time."

The room has been three times white-washed in the preceding twelve months; the last time only two months prior to James Neild's visit; it was swept every morning, the floor washed at least once a week, and the stairs and passages throughout the house every morning.

"The windows and casements small, the latter all broke, the windows dirty and almost covered with cobwebs."

This representation appeared to me, on going to the room, so void of fact, that I employed an ingenious and respectable Architect to measure the windows; and he reports:

"There are 10 windows, seven of which are eight feet nine inches long, and four feet high; two five feet nine inches long, and four feet nine inches high; one four feet nine inches square; the whole equal to 322 feet superficial; in the 10 windows 28 casements, equal to 71 feet superficial; in one of the windows several of the small panes were broken and the lead burst; in some others there were here and there a quarry (about two inches square) broken; there were several without a broken quarry; the cobwebs I did not notice; but that

article

article escaped my recollection particularly to examine; I must have been struck by it had it been very obvious, which, in two months from the time of white-washing, is hardly possible."

"There was a leaden sink in the room, down which was constantly thrown every species of filth."

There is not (or was) any sink whatever in the room. So much for the room that forms the grand ground of indictment. James Neild proceeds to say:

"Every other room was equally filthy as the one described, and from the same cause, offensive privies."

There are upwards of 30 rooms, out of which I am assured, James Neild only visited seven or eight: in only four or five rooms the paupers whose circumstances required it were accommodated with night-stools. There were no erections that could warrant the other term.

"The beds contained two and very frequently three persons each, but in one there was a family of seven."

The rooms here described had on each side a range of inclosed and separate closets for the convenience of a family being together. The family of seven, alluded to, did not lodge in one bed; Susan Edwards, the mother, old me that the eldest, a daughter aged 11, lodged in the girls' room; two, aged nine and six, in a crib by her bed-side; three, aged four, three, and two, with her in the bed: the closet, though a small apartment, was large enough for a bed, and then a space for a chair and table, round which the children could all collect upon occasions had required it.

I now come to the boys' room; which being now empty, I can only state, that I am well assured the vessels described were every morning emptied and cleaned, and that the floor under the particular bed described was so frequently washed, as to render a putrid accumulation impossible.

I have the authority of one of the surgeons of the house for stating, that in five rooms, and not seven, were Small Pox patients; and they were thus situated: Long room, eight with Small Pox, four to have it; Washers' room, six with Small Pox, none to have it; Family room, six with Small Pox, nine to have it; Conly's room,

three with Small Pox, none to have it; Girls' room, four with Small Pox, six to have it.

The want of a sick room, and the incommodious arrangement of the house, were such, that with every wish to act for the best, the choice of means was rendered peculiarly difficult.

With respect to the boy Raynet, his conduct was such as to call for some strong and striking measure of coercion: the mode of punishment adopted has only in very rare instances indeed been resorted to; it is formidable in description, but does not appear to have been severe in its effect: I think it however better laid aside, as it must at any rate be allowed to have the "appearance of evil;" and, under the care of less humane Guardians, might be improperly used.

It is admitted by all parties, that during the few weeks that the attention and attendance of the Master was divided between his care of the old house, and making provision for the Paupers in the new, and the consequent unsettlement amongst so large a number, the order and regularity of the house was not so strictly kept up. Candour called upon James Neild to make allowance for so peculiar a situation, as the period of removing a family of near 600, and to have noticed it; and not wholly to have passed by the prominent fact of a new house being provided, which he is said to have looked over and approved.

All-directed efforts to do good are too frequently attended with mischief. In the present case, had James Neild given himself leisure for a correct examination and dispassionate consideration of all circumstances, and applied himself to the Committee of Guardians, I am satisfied he would have met a liberal and friendly reception; and, by his observations and advice, I have no doubt would have aided their endeavours to provide in the new House every reasonable accommodation for the Poor.

JOHN GURNEY;

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

At the request of your correspondence, Ant. Phosphorus, p. 1004, I send you the following receipt to recover old writings, which I believe he will find to answer his purpose. On one ounce of galls, bruised, pour half a pint of hot water, add half a pint of

white wine vinegar; let them stand a few days, and then strain the liquor off for use. Trace the lines over with a camel's hair brush dipped in the above liquid.

In regard to the departure of the *Hirundo Urbica*, or *Houfe Martin*, your two correspondents T. and PHYSICIAN (pp. 1005 and 1023) make very near a month's difference; the former says they disappeared this year about the 18th or 19th of October, the latter on the 20th of September: perhaps T. lives in a more Southern part of the kingdom, where the winter does not commence so soon; I say *perhaps*, for he has not told us from whence he made the observation, which in all accounts of this kind ought to be done. Some years ago I observed that the *Hirundo Rustica*, or Chimney Swallow, at a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, not near the sea, disappeared for some years together about new Michaelmas day, the 29th of September, the time mentioned by your correspondent PHYSICIAN from Bradford; but he has not told us whether he lives in Yorkshire or Wiltshire, which he should have done, as there is a market town of the same name in each county.

Yours, &c. H. G.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° XCI.

PENSHURST, near Tunbridge, Kent, surveyed 1805.

IN Doomsday it appears this place was the residence of a family of the same name; came to the crown, temp. Hen. VI.; given by Henry to the Duke of Buckingham; forfeited in the reign of Henry VIII. to that Monarch. Edward VI. granted Penshurst to the Sidneys, in whose possession it has remained until the present time.

When a mansion of such consequence as Penshurst becomes deserted (as is the case as this day), a melancholy gloom seems to pervade the whole pile; and it may be truly said with regard to this place, a "rope of sand" now holds its venerable walls from being thrown to the earth: come but another breath of necessitous demand, and then the whole mass is no more. The way has been shewn how to lay the first stroke at these time-revered foundations. Not long ago a part of the North front was taken down, and the materials disposed of for some hundreds. By this blow the pale of antientorial re-

nown was broke in upon, was violated. If the pang of remorse was excited, what then? The remedy was at hand, by fair sale and honest remuneration. If more delapidatory attacks ensue, the less the sigh of compunction; advantageous bargains will still prevail. Thus the hardening breast by degrees becomes reflection-proof, and all is—well; aye, well. Who shall gainsay this?

The plan of the assemblage of buildings in themselves is irregular, although bounded by a general square outline, and standing to the four points. This line, I conceive, was originally filled up with erections agreeable to the first design; but, in the lapse of ages, has, according to the varying mode of construction, taken a confused series of uprisings, as now seen. Among the many architectural specimens are found those marking the reigns of Henry II.; Richard III.; Henry VIII.; Elizabeth; James I.; George II. and III. The works done previous to the time of the four latter Royal personages are distinct and independent, while the other masonic labours shew those grotesque and fantastic interlardings and patchings-on so common to our antient mansions. Notwithstanding, take Penshurst for all in all, there is an abundant display of Architecture, not only to edify the professional student but to interest and delight the curious visitant.

North front. This is the grand range; the dimensions are immense; the style that of the time of Henry VIII. In the centre is the entrance, on which is stuck much of those Italian dressings introduced about Elizabeth's reign. It is to be observed, the entire range on the left of the entrance has lately been taken down, and the materials disposed of; which have since been re-constructed into a dwelling near Tunbridge, *exactly*, as it is said, on the old plan, and is now thought to be "a mighty pretty thing." It would have been as well if the pullers-down had dug up the foundations of the destroyed range, which, from the present desolated seeming thereof, must, to some minds, keep alive the tale of delapidation.

West front. This range is divided into five large parts, as thus: the two ends, North and South, two receding lines of apartments, and in the centre a large projecting building, which I take to have been the chapel, by its plan, pro-

proportion, windows, &c. The design of this front (excepting the chapel, which is of a very remote date) is of the time of Henry VIII. The innovations are, Italian dormer windows, temp. James I. fluck among the battlements, and the clumsy fash frames, temp. George II, inserted in room of the tracery in the pointed windows of the chapel; and in the left receding portion of the front is a pointed doorway and window upon the new improved system, temp. George III, which has been set up by way of trial how the whole front would appear if gone on with in this way, supposing some purchaser would advance more for keeping up the fabrick than for pulling of it down.—South front. But few of the elevations on this aspect can come in by way of a continued line, necessary to form a regular front, as they recede one after the other, from the South to the North extremity of the whole range. However, this retiring sort of construction is not without picturesque effect; which at least may be held sufficient to gratify the sight in a variety of square and octangular towers, buttresses, battlements, &c. At the Western extremity of this front, is the return of the South-west tower, which has suffered much by innovations, temp. George II, the first and second stories having had fluck on a Venetian door-way, and windows, in the Doric and Ionic manners.—East front. The elevations, as in the preceding front, partake of the like remarkable, in receding objects, picturesque effect, and many fine embellishments that have hitherto escaped the fang of Innovation. On this aspect of the mansion lie the pateras, terraces, where, at some distance from the main building, stands a large square tower, once forming one of those intermediate outworks which at certain distances served to connect the exterior defensive walls round a castellated mansion, as it appears this place was so considered.

Passing through the grand entrance, on the North front, the great court is the next particular to engage attention; where, immediately opposed to the eye, is the hall. The workmanship is of the time of Richard III, and in a superior style. The entrance is, on the North side, through a porch flanked with an octangular tower. Above the windows are receding arches; the

whole design set forth with buttresses, and embattled. The tracery to the window over the porch is most beautiful, and by the remnants left of the tracery to the windows of the hall, they must have been most exquisite. It is painful to observe, these latter traceries have been cut away, in part to introduce the clumsy fash frames, temp. George II; and the lanthorn to the roof of the hall has been at the same period modernized into a bell-turret. The dressings to the side elevations of the court, temp. Henry VIII. The interior of the porch is fine, in the door-ways, the door itself, and the groins, which work is well preserved. At entering into the hall, directly above the head is the Minstrels' gallery: on this end of the hall is a double archway leading to the kitchen and buttery, &c. The front, or screen of the Minstrels' gallery is richly finished, where, in many of the open compartments are placed wood carved figures, originally put up as supporters to the springings of the timbers of the open-worked roof. These carvings certainly should be removed, as they pass with ignorant people as making a part of the gallery itself. Against the wall above this gallery are hung various armours and weapons, made in the time of Elizabeth; among them is the suit of armour worn (as it is said) by Sir P. Sidney when he was killed in Flanders. This famous relic of heroic adornment is foully disgraced by having attached to the knee-pieces a pair of "jack-boots," temp. William III. To speak out, the whole of this collection of military array, which so strongly corroborates the warlike achievements of the illustrious house, is most shamefully neglected, and suffered to be purloined away by piecemeal. The hall, from its true proportion, its windows, and open-worked timber roof, is truly grand. Yet, the satisfaction derived from commenting on the several arrangements is much weakened in beholding, at the upper end of the hall, a paltry endeavour to deceive the eye by a scenic painting, as representing a continuation of the hall, &c. The above effect evinces the low ebb of decorative taste, temp. George II. At this part of the hall a descent is had into a crypt (now the cellar), of a design the most pure and excellent that can possibly be adverted to. The length consists of a double

aisle, divided by columns supporting arches and groins. The style, temp. Henry II. The proportions perfect, as is the masonry, nay, perfect at this day remains the entire work, not one stone has shrunk from its first jointing, or bedding. At this juncture I cannot but indulge my admiration, and at the same time bear witness to the consummate skill of my professional brethren at so distant a period. As Truth becomes manifest by comparisons, here let me fix my mead of praise. And if I chance to glance with my mind's eye on the disjointed stones of our new St. Paul's, quickly fade the visionary recollection among the gloomy vaults and darkening aisles! On the South side of the hall is an ancient stone staircase, ascending in an octangular figure. The tracery of the window excellent, as is the groin work, &c. Thus, as if it was judged absolutely necessary, when making old mansions *commodious*, consonant to modern ideas of Taste, a little innovation must ensue; on the square plat-bands of the ribs of the groins, stucco, gollochi, and other Italian ornaments, have been stuck; the walls likewise come in for the same share of *attention*. As we have very few ancient stair-cases to recur to of this kind (circular, or newell stairs being out of the question), too much cannot be said in commendation of so rare an example.

Ranging through the infinity of chambers on the several stories of this vast assemblage of buildings, many are found as fitted up temp. Henry VIII; but the major part of them, and those called state-rooms, are the fittings-up of George II's reign. There are some apartments of a still later date, and among them a stair-case, more speaking for the sum it cost than for the *elegance* it possesses.

Willing to maintain the part of a faithful narrator, though perhaps at the expense of the Critic's smile, I mention a chamber which is pointed out as being "Haunted." Most true, an old country residence without such an auxiliary aid to inspire a sort of terrific admiration among the visitants at large, must lose half its attractions, and few but those bound with the chains of Antiquarian delight would be found to attend Penrhurst at all.

Ponder awhile. In consulting the history of the place in the lives of pos-

sessors, I find four names have shifted off this "mortal coil" by violent deaths. The Duke of Buckingham, temp. Richard III; Duke of Buckingham, temp. Henry VIII. These two Dukes were beheaded for treason. Sir P. Sidney, killed in Flanders; and a short space back, a young Sidney was drowned in the park, not far from the mansion, while bathing, and the very servant who attends to shew the house jumped in at the hazard of his own life to save the unfortunate youth, but without success. Here is ground-work for a ghost in truth; and, pray have not all honest-disposed persons a right to give way to impressions that have come down from father to son, time immemorial? In short, such a place as Penrhurst is *nothing without a ghost!*

In concluding my survey, let me farther note; every chamber in this structure is full of all kinds of furniture, of various fashions, from the time of Charles II. to the present hour. The collection of pictures are numerous and valuable; some as far back as the fourteenth century, comprising interesting family portraits by the first masters, with historical and other subjects. It is hardly necessary to say from these circumstances, and from the importance of the house itself, that few ancient residences in the kingdom are more worthy the notice of the traveller than Penrhurst; and yet, after all, I doubt if it will be credited by those who have not been on the spot, that this extraordinary remains of historic proof, this invaluable repository of the Arts, is totally forsaken by the owners, and shut up as though it was an empty house to be lett, or ready to be sold for the value of the materials. A person there is most certainly, who resides in a cottage near at hand, to shew the house for a pecuniary recompence, to all those who come for that purpose.

The church, that stands by the mansion, is a handsome edifice. On the South side of the church-yard is the greater part of an ancient wood building, shewing some enrichments in a good style. In the centre of the design is a large opening or gateway, giving entrance to the church-yard. There is something peculiarly striking in this introduction to the holy mound, and should not be passed without the strictest attention.

AN ARCHITECT.

518. *The History and Antiquities of the Denery of Craven, in the County of York.* By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. F. S. A.

WE return to this agreeable and informing Topographer, whose former work we reviewed with pleasure in our vol. LXXII. p. 44. The present proves itself worthy the unsolicited confidence which, he is proud to acknowledge, has been reposed in it, by the entrusting him, "in many instances, with the most valuable and original materials, without application; in no one instance have they been withheld when asked for." Happy for our country could other topographical investigators find such favour in other counties, where inattention and indifference to the pursuit are, perhaps, more to be complained of than reluctance or perverseness in communication. The Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Thanet have opened the doors of their muniments; and to the former we are indebted for what we have so long wished for, an engraving of the great family portrait of the Cliffords, of whom so many anecdotes and original letters are furnished from Skip-ton castle. These, however, are a small part of the engravings for which Dr. Whitaker is indebted to different friends. He has made the best use of the immense mass of evidence collected by John Richardson Currier, Esq.; out of which that industrious compiler, had he not been prevented by death, projected to digest and complete an History of Craven. The publick, as well as the author, are indebted for several drawings by the Rev. J. Griffith*, fellow of University college, Oxford, engraved by Mr. Alken. The brothers Heber contributed their assistance; and the Townley MSS. their inexhaustible stores. Dr. W. pays a tribute to the vigour of understanding and vivacity of spirit which in Mr. Townley bore up a sinking constitution.

"The district which I have now undertaken to describe is almost equally interesting to the Botanist, the Mineralogist, the Antiquary, and the Lover of Landscape. With the provinces of the

* Whole execution of portraits with the poker we have contemplated with pleasure in his own college; and to whom the Historian of Leicestershire was, many years since, indebted for some excellent drawings. *ERR.*

Spec. Mac. December, 1805.

two former I presume not to intersect. The basis of the country may be considered as one vast aggregate of calcareous matter. The climate is cold and rainy, though greatly improved since the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Throughout the whole district there is some deficiency of native wood, except the ash, which is called the Craven Oak. The population is almost collected into pleasant villages, which are in the highest degree neat, healthy, and pleasant. Inclosures, however convenient for occupation, or conducive to improvement, have spoiled the face of the country as an object. The corn-fields, which, by the variegated hues of tillage, relieved the uniformity of verdure about them, are now no more; and the fine swelling outlines of the pastures, formerly as extensive as large parks, and wanting little but the accompaniment of deer to render them as beautiful, are now strapp'd over with ugly bandages of stone, and present nothing to the eye but right-lined and angular deformity." Bolton hall, which is the oldest mansion in this district, Hellifield Peel the second, and Bracewell the third, are noticed; in their order, as specimens of domestic architecture. The original Craven church was a plain Saxon or Norman building, consisting of one or two aisles, and no tower, but with a semicircular doorway, and a handsome arch of the same shape between the nave and choir. Not one of these exhibits a zig-zag or angular moulding, or any of the enrichments of the same period found in more splendid erections. In some instances the original style remains entire, and in others it is mixed with later additions. The first era of church-building extended from the reign of the Conqueror to that of Stephen. In the long interval to that of the end of Henry the Seventh's reign the rude inhabitants, lavish in their bounty to the religious houses, were contented at home with the mean and narrow ecclesiastical edifices of their forefathers. At the end of Henry the Seventh's reign, and the beginning of his son, when the monks had in some degree lost their credit, the devout liberality of the people took a new and more rational direction, and applied itself to the restoration and ornament of their decayed parish-churches. These additions made to the old Norman churches which were not pulled down

site of this period, and nearly all the temples in Craven. Another discriminating feature of the first and second style of building is the masonry, which, in the Norman buildings, consists of rude but most durable ground-work, without courses; in the latter it almost uniformly consists of flint-stone, well hewn, and handsomely coursed. This observation, however, is not to apply to religious houses, which were constructed of the finest masonry from the beginning. The number, situation, and endowment of the churches in this denury is one of the best elucidations of the wisdom of our Ecclesiastical Establishment in its primitive state. Excepting the endowment of vicarages, which has rarely had a bad effect, the primitive model of our ancient establishment remains entire. In every considerable village, perhaps at the first colonization of the country by the Saxons, the lord, while he marked out a mansion and demesne for himself, and while he canonized the remaining lands of his little territory among his trusty followers, never lost sight of the duty and necessity of religious worship, or failed to provide for himself and his dependents the means of future happiness as well as of present subsistence and comfort. "I would ask, whether, at the foundation of parishes, and for many centuries after, it were possible to devise a method of supporting an incumbent equally wise and proper with that of a manse, glebe, and tithes?"

"It has been the calamity of Craven to be neglected by Antiquaries of real genius. The Iter Borale of Stukeley, who, if ever man was, is entitled to that eulogium, like those of Ireland, made a circuit about this country, without approaching it nearer than Ribblesdale on the West, and Borough-bridge on the East. At a still later period it was visited by Bishops Pococke and Lyttelton; the former of whom has left no memorials of what he saw there; while the notices of the latter, now in the archives of the Society of Antiquaries, are few and unimportant. Mr. Gough added some valuable matter to Camden and Gibson from a personal inspection. Mr. Pennant traversed part of Wharfedale and Airedale, with his accustomed expedition, but described what he saw with ease and accuracy*; and Mr. Gray, who uni-

ted the eye of a painter with the fancy of a poet and the tradition of an antiquary, has left a few masterly sketches of this interesting country." (p. 18.)

Dr. W. begins with *Ribblesdale*. *Lacy Fee*. Parishes of *Milton*; *Sladeburn*; *Gibborne*.

The painted glass in *Gibborne* church is of the time of Henry VIII.; "and I have generally found it to be contemporary with the rebuilding or enlarging of the church." (p. 81.) The East window is engraved, and two portraits of the wild bull and cow in the park; an ancient drinking-horn of a buffalo, and a skull of a species of sheep formerly kept in the park. Among the portraits is one of *Cromwell*, by Sir Peter Lely, which "gives a truer, that is, a worse idea of the man than any portrait of him I have seen. It is said to have been taken by his own order, with all the warts and protuberances which disfigured his countenance. On the canvas is painted the word *Nemo*, which probably alludes to his peremptory mandate for the immediate execution of the King. This was brought from *Calton* hall, and seems to have been his own present to *Lambert*." (p. 35.) *Sallay* abbey had an earlier foundation than 1147, as has been generally supposed. *Burton*, who has thrown more light on the monastical antiquities of Yorkshire than all his brethren, was prevented giving any account of it by death. (pp. 86, 87.) Our Antiquary has supplied the loss. "Of the fanaticism of the monks there can be no doubt, and, when combined with hypocrisy, of which the monkish history affords some examples, another powerful engine was brought to bear on the minds of an uncultivated age." (p. 38.) The address of an abbot of *Fountains*, to obtain a proper site, might "be transplanted into the journals of a modern Methodist." Great part of the nave and chapels of the church remain, shewing it to have been a plain cross, without columns, side-aisles, or chapels, extremely resem-

bled to Mr. Pennant's account of what he saw. Had he traversed *Wharfedale* from *Barnsall* to *Bolton*, he would not have misapprehended the meaning of an old journal so as to suppose *Barden* tower to have been one of the towers of *Skipton* castle.

* A good engraving of this would be a valuable addition to the series of our portraits. EDIT.

* "The praise of accuracy must be

bling the chapel at Jesus college, Cambridge.

Bernoldsfeldt, the religious foundation of which was, after six years of labour and disappointment, abandoned for Kirkstall; the site is, however, still remembered, and in some degree visible. "The Religions of these days predicated a degree of bodily mortification, which always exposes the mind to the fumes of *Enthousiasm*; nor have the Enthousiasts of the last or present age been more given up to the direction of dreams, visions, and secret impulses, than the Monks of the eleventh and twelfth centuries." (p. 57.)

"Among the monastic remains of the North of England this abbey may claim the second place, whether it be considered as a feature in a landscape or as a specimen of architecture. In the former view it must perhaps yield the palm to *Holm*; in the latter, indisputably to *Fountains*. The whole exhibits that struggle between the Norman and early Gothic styles which took place in the reign of Stephen [Prior Alexander built it 1153]. The windows are single-headed pointed lights; the doors of the same shape, adorned with zigzag or rectangular mouldings; the columns of the church mostly, but clustered; with pointed arches, and with Saxon capitals, each varying in pattern from the rest. The cloister quadrangle, with the various apartments surrounding it, is nearly entire. The original refectory (for there is another of much later date) has been a magnificent vaulted room, supported on two fine cylindrical columns, each of a single fluke. The chapter-house is partly of the original structure and partly an enlargement, little prior to the dissolution. The tower, according to the practice of the twelfth century, was carried at first little higher than the roof; but a lofty and graceful addition made to it, apparently about the time of Henry VII., so loaded the columns on which it stood, that, about twenty years ago, the N. W. pillar suddenly gave way, and drew after it an enormous ruin of two sides of the whole tower, which

has perhaps contributed to the picturesque effect of the whole. The Cloister court was the monks' cemetery; and about three years ago the grave-stone of one of the last of the society was found in fragments, though nothing more of the inscription was legible than

in nathus huius domus.

A. D. 1300.

At the same time the remains of a coffin, consisting of plates of beaten iron, were discovered." (pp. 64, 65.)

Marlon, Bracerell. In the latter church-windows, after the stupid "improvements" of church-wardens, and the topsy-turvy hotchwork of glaziers, much of the fine memorials of the *Tempest* family remain, though mutilated and defaced. (p. 70.) As one of this family was abbot of Lambpring, on the seizure of which abbey by the King of Prussia it is not improbable but some of the monks may have returned to England, and, on the supposition that they may have brought their records with them, an history of their house would be acceptable to the lovers of English biography and antiquities (p. 81), provided Dr. Whitaker would undertake it.

Thornton belonged to the family of Lister, of whom were Matthew Lister and his grand-nephew Martin Lister, both eminent physicians.

The builder of the church-tower is perpetuated in this inscription:

*Jams Ear Baly of
Thornton was folowd a'no D'm
1300.*

Mark wor' P'ochyn.

The parishioners contributing their share of the work.

The re-founder of the church is mentioned over the East window:

*When this church & a quaire
bildid were Thomas L'd Ros'ron* was
as here. O' his sake God ha-
ve mercy & benigne!*

amen. (p. 97.)

Bolton Junia Bowland; with the boots, spoon, and gloves, left here by Henry VI. engraved, and the monument of Sir Ralph Pudsey, from no extraordinary drawings. "In an age when the habits of the Great, in peace as well as war, required perpetual exertions of bodily strength, this unhappy prince must have been equally con-

* Rightly, therefore, is the enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared. The dreams, visions, and secret impulses of the Monks are superseded by a catastrophe, call, irresistible to the subject of it as an historic fit. *Edw.*

* Patron, Thomas Lord Ros, attainted Edward IV.

temptible,

temperable, from corporeal and from mental infirmities. Yet I do not recollect that any historian mentions this circumstance." (p. 104.)

Long Preston.

Giggleswick. "The summit of Calf-töberg once formed the gneison of a rude but magnificent funeral, the shadow of which, passing over some grey self-stones upon its side, marked the progress of time to the inhabitants of the town beneath; an instrument certainly more ancient in itself, and possibly as old in its application, as the dial of Ahas itself. But the hour-marks have long been removed, and few remember the history of their old benefactor, whose shadow now takes its daily tour unobserved." (p. 122.) The ebbing and flowing well is described in p. 123; of Dr. Paley's father, who was master of the free-school, see the First Part of our present Volume, p. 386.

The "interesting" valley of *Aredale* comprehends *Bingley*. "About thirty years ago was discovered, near *Morton*, one of the most valuable deposits of Roman coin ever turned up in Britain. It consisted of a very large quantity of denarii, in excellent preservation; for the most part of *Septimius Severus*, *Julia Domna*, *Carausilla*, and *Geta*, contained in the remains of a brass chest, which had probably been the military chest of a Roman legion, and deposited, upon some sudden alarm, in a situation which it had quietly occupied during a period of almost sixteen centuries." (p. 141.)

Kirkley. *Kildwick*; the cross-legged figure of Sir Robert de Sliverton. In the window of the choir was this line: *Willelmus Robertum fac imago scaturit celum.*

On which Dr. W. remarks, that the Scotch language affords the like instance of a witness from the object represented to the outward resemblance. "I was told at *Dumfriesline*, that, when *Charles I.* was in his cradle there, an image descended from heaven, and covered him with a bloody mantle. I need not add, that by the word image was meant an angel." (p. 151.) The statue of one of the *Georges*, in the paring of the four streets of *Gloucester*, was called the *King's picture*, but is now removed.

"The following epitaph, contributed by the author of this work to the memory of his benefactor and forerunner in the *History of Craven*, is intended to be in-

scribed on a monument in the chapel where Mr. Currier is interred:

H. S. E.

Johannes Richardſon Currier, armiger,
Hujusce Domini Manerii,
In Societate Antiquariorum Londinen-
[ſium merito cooptatus;
Patrium ipſe antiquitatum peritiſſimus;
Harum laudem ſolis et loſtium coegerat ſe-
[pelleſtitem,
Hiſtoriam Cravenicam, ni mors propio-
[pera vetuiſſet,

In lucem edituram.

At neque tantæ ſpēs irritum cecideſſet,
Et palma diu victa tandem reſtoreſcit;

Ineunte enim ſeculo XIX.

Melioribus auſpiciis
Soluta hiſtoriæ denique coaleſcunt membra
E cineribus reditiva.

Natus eſt apud Blerley Nov. XII. A. D.

[MDCCLXII.

Denatus prope Londinam Jun. XXIV.

Et in hoc Sacratio

11^o Jul. A. D. MDCCLXXIV.

ſepultus." (p. 153.)

Carlton. On the front of *Heſbeck* hall, co. *Westmoreland*, is an inſcription ſimilar to *Wykeham's* famous one, which may ſhow that it has but one meaning:

"This made Will-
yam Farrand and
Elizabeth his wife
1111 April, 1581."

(p. 161.)

An inſcription on the tower ſhews it was built by one of the *Cliffords*, about the beginning of the ſixteenth century:

Anthony Clifford. (p. 164.)

Gargrave. The braſs inſtrument, p. 169, ſeems to have been a *ſtula*, perhaps for a religious garment. The family of *King* were of this pariſh, and the following epitaph to *Capt. King* and his father is in the church (p. 179):

"Near this place are interred the remains of *James King*, of *Skellands*, in the *West Riding* of the county of *York*, D. D. and dean of *Raphoe*, who died April 21, 1735, and of *Anne* his wife, daughter and co-heireſſes of *John Walker*, Eſq. of *Hungerhill*, in the ſame *Riding*, who died Nov. 4, 1794, both in the eighty-first year of their age. Their four ſurviving ſons erected this monument in pious remembrance of the beſt of parents, and with grateful acknowledgment to the divine providence for the invaluable bleſſings their example and inſtructions afforded them.

"And alſo to the memory of their beloved brother *James King*, Captain in the *Royal Navy*, LL.D. and F.R.S. the friend and colleague of *Captain Cooke* in his laſt

voyage round the world, the history of which, from the time of the death of this celebrated navigator, he wrote at Woodstock, during the intervals of his retirement from the public services of his country, in which his laborious and almost uninterrupted exertions brought on a premature and deeply-lamented death. He died Oct. 1784, in the 52d year of his age, at Nice, where he is interred."

How much regret we feel at perusing the following passage in p. 189, those who know the merit of the subject and the writer will fully judge: "The vast possessions of Fountains Abbey, in Craven, the interesting circumstances which attended its foundation, and the unparalleled magnificence of its remains, had nearly tempted me, at one time, to transgress the limits originally prescribed to this work, and to treat it as a part of my present subject. But, recollecting that such an account must have drawn after it a formidable expence in plates and drawings, besides that the architectural details, which have never yet received justice, were incapable of being represented upon a small scale, I abandoned the idea with regret."

Dr. W. thus corrects the error of the fossil horns of *Flags* found in Ireland: "Having lately had an opportunity of inspecting two of their heads dug out of the mosses on the estate of the Marquis of Downshire, I can state them almost with certainty to have been a connecting link, now lost, between the elk and fallow-deer, and therefore widely different from the first. The flag has no palms; the elk has nothing else; the fallow-deer has horns palmed at the top, but with forked brow-riders; whereas the Irish species, with very broad palms above, has brow-riders, which are palmed also. An animal which could support such timber (*bœt du cerf*) can scarcely have been less than an English ox. Its bulk undoubtedly was the cause of its early extinction." (p. 192.)

"Camden has been taxed with inaccuracy for having deduced the fountains of the Ayr from the roots of Penygant; but a great national topographer is not to be tied down to the ferule exactness of a land-surveyor; and some of the links visible which bind Malham-tarn may be actually traced to the bournes of that mountain." (p. 195.)

"The approach to this wonderful place [Malham cote] was, till the invention of machinery, solitary and cha-

raacteristic. It is now polluted by one of those manufactories, of which it is trifling to complain as nuisances only, in the eye of Taste. Yet, when we see so many beautiful streams tainted by their defilements, so many charming scenes violated by their gigantic erections, it may surely be allowed to accommodate to them the words of Comus:

"Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the housewife's
wool.

What need a vermilion-tinctur'd lip for that;
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morrow?"

There are streams sufficiently copious, and valleys sufficiently deep, which man can neither mend nor spoil. These might be abandoned to such deformed monsters without regret; but who that has eyes can endure them when combined with such scenery as the environs of Malham, or the banks of the Wharf?" (p. 194.)

"If there are any exceptions to the general failure (of the pencil and the pen) in representing this astonishing scene, they will be found in Mr. Gray's letter, and in Mr. Griffith's drawing, which is here engraved. Both have great and original powers in their different modes of representing picturesque objects. To the one I owe the tribute of admiration; to the other, that of admiration mingled with gratitude." . . . "Men who could conceive and execute the vaultings of a cathedral could not be insensible to the effect produced by the majestic canopy of Gordale. Bishop Pococke, who had seen all that was great and striking in the rocks of Arabia and Judea, declared to a medical gentleman yet alive, that he had never seen any thing comparable to this place." (p. 195.)

"At *Ilkley*, in *Wharfedale*, we enter on the course of this beautiful and animated stream [the Wharf], the nymph of which had an altar within the station of Olicana. Nor was this an idle homage only to her charms. *Verbeia* was dangerous as well as fair; the Roman Trajeclus was a deep and stony ford, and the perfect Clodius Fronto having unwarily plunged into that deceitful torrent, or been supplanted by the slippery gravel in its bed, might vow an altar in the moment of distress, and absolve his obligation in the calmer season of gratitude." (p. 196.)

This river "is peopled, in unusual abundance,

abundance, by the trout, the umber, or grayling, the lamprey, dace, barbel, and chub. But smelts, which once abounded in this river, are now rarely caught; a deprivation of which the epicure, no less than the angler, has reason to complain, as no other fish, not even the trout, are comparable to them in point of flavour. The general disappearance of this species at present identifies them with the salmon, as it took place from the very time when the latter began to be excluded, by the dams of manufactories, from their usual ascent up the river at the season of spawning. A few of the parent-fish, however, perhaps the most vigorous, at the time of high floods, still continue to overleap these impediments; so that the young fry is not altogether extinct. From the bulk of this fish, and the shallowness of the beds, which, in the Wharf, it chuses for the deposits of its spawn, an important fact relating to a very obscure subject has been nearly ascertained: 'Generatio piscium,' says Linnaeus*, 'etiamnum obscura est;' and ichthyologists have, in general, been prone to indulge themselves in conjectures, rather than depend upon observation. It must, however, be observed, that in the smaller species, and in deeper water, observation becomes nearly impossible. But the following circumstances may be depended upon. At the moment when the ova are to be excluded, the male and female are seen in the shallows uniting their efforts, by the motion of their tails, to cast up the large gravel, so as to form a pit of two or three feet deep, in which profess they frequently displace stones several pounds in weight. Immediately after this follows the exclusion of the roe, which seems to be laborious, while the male closely applies his body to the female, and, with a violent stroke of his tail, disengages the roe from her belly into the basin, which, by the same effort, is beaten over the eggs. At this instant, undoubtedly, the emission of the male semen takes place, so that both are buried together for the purpose of impregnation." (p. 197.)

"After an interval of thirty years, the roar of these water-falls still vibrates with no unpleasant association on my ear, though the first impulse was made in the solitary evenings

which I spent while a boy in the upper chamber of the Grammar-school of Threshfield. How obtuse fit comparison are the perceptions of more advanced life! The fall of Tivoli would scarcely make so strong and permanent an impression at forty-five." (p. 199.)

Ilkley, the Olicana, of the Romans, though mentioned only by Ptolemy. The outline of the fortress on three sides is very entire; the foundations very conspicuous, bedded in indissoluble mortar; and remains of Roman brick, glass, and earthen-ware, every where appear on the edges of the brow, but no inscription, or other considerable remains, have been lately discovered. "The original altar to Verbeia; still remaining at Midelton lodge, by a long and unfortunate exposure to the weather, is become illegible; the sculpture discovered by Mr. Whitaker in the steeple is still entire; and I suspect the steeple itself to have been erected with stones dug out of the fortress." A corresponding apparatus of Summer Camps and Outposts on the surrounding heights, hitherto unnoticed, are here described, p. 205. A line of circumvallation incloses both camps, and surrounds the whole hill, an area of 200 acres.

"This village is better known to ordinary readers as a bathing-place than a Roman station. On the slope of an adjoining hill is a copious spring, which, with little or no medicinal quality, but extreme coldness, has been found very serviceable in relaxed and scrofulous cases. Late hours, confinement in populous towns, the too plentiful use of strong or even of weak liquors, and many other circumstances in modern habits, render such reagents more necessary than formerly; but it may be supposed that, in addition to the bath, pure air, a plain table, bodily exercise, and repose of mind, have each a share in the effect produced. How long this well has been frequented I know not. It was certainly neglected by the Roman soldiers, whose limbs, crippled by service in a much colder climate than their own, required to be relaxed rather than braced; and had therefore, warm baths generally, provided for them in the British stations.—Why is not this wholesome luxury more common amongst ourselves? Probably from the use of linen next to the skin; an accommodation unknown to the ancients." (p. 206.)

* Systema Naturæ, vol. I. p. 421, ed. 12.

"The church is now in worse repair than any other in the deanry, and contains nothing remarkable but the tomb of Sir Adam de Middleton, mentioned by Camden; which, though it has been repeatedly displaced for the successive interments of the family, is yet entire. In different parts of the church-yard are the remains of three very ancient Saxon crosses, wrought in freis, scrolls, knots, &c.; which Cam- den, with that propensity to error from which the greatest men are not ex- cept, conjectured to be Roman, only because they were placed within the precincts of a Roman fortress. But they are of the same kind, and probably of the same age, with the three crosses of Pankras at Whalley, and with three others remaining in Leland's time at Ripon, which there is great reason to ascribe to Wilsid." (p. 204.)

We are now arrived at the interest- ing property of *Skipton*, and its mag- nificent castle; to "the mouldering re- mains of the family evidences in which" our author has had free access, and has improved the advantage with his accu- stomed perspicuity and precision.

"In the reign of Edward II. arable land bore a rent of 10d. and pasture only 4d. because corn was dear and cattle cheap; but the proportions are now reversed." (p. 214.)

"Much has been written on the *Mercetia Mulierum*, which I shall not repeat. I shall only say, that there is a very innocent sense in which the terms are used by our old English (not Scot- tish) lawyers; namely, that of a fine paid by a prædial slave for leave to marry his daughter. Bracton, l. II. tit. 1, c. 8. Leirwite, or Legewite, was a fine paid by the slave to their lord for incontinence. From *lægen, concubitor*, and *pize, mulier*." (p. 216.)

The Norrons of Rillon comitted the right of the Cliffords to hunt within that township. Dr. W. has furnished "original representations of some very curious and animated scenes, in which the ladies seem to have taken as bold and forward a part as their lords." (p. 220.) In an inventory of the furniture of Skipton castle, under the Earls of Cumberland, 1572, "one very curious item must not be omitted: 'Itm, the old chariott, with 11 p^r of wheelles bound with iron, and cheynes belong- ing thereto, xxxs. Itm, one charrett, with all apperteyninge.' Coaches are generally understood to have been in-

roduced about ten years after this time, by an Earl of Arundel. "What sort of vehicle was the antient chariot in use before?" Probably, as now, a *half-coach*, which the Earl of Arundel *double*. *Barden tower* was repaired, 1658, by the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, after it had lain ruinous since about 1589, and was occasionally resorted to by the Burlington family, who recovered it by law. "In the year 1774 I saw it entire. The *feet* and timbers of the roof have since been taken away, and it has now put on that picturesque form which only dilap- idating testains have the privilege of assuming. The chapel, set apart from the tower, is still kept in repair, and used for public worship." (p. 223.)

"From the demesnes of Skipton I now go on to the house of Clifford. From Robert de Clifford, the first grantee of this honor, to Thomas Lord Clifford, slain at St. Alban's, I meet with no original evidences of the family. In the time of the last single memoran- dum, preserved by Dodsworth, states, that "Elizabeth his daughter was mar- ried at six yeares olde, being carried to the chappell in Skipton castell in the armes of John Garthe, to Robert son of Sir William Plompton: he dying, shee was, at xii yeares of age, mar'd to Wm. y^e bro. of Rob't, Sir Wm. Plompton promising that they should not ligg together (*detur hæc venia anti- quitati*) till she was xvi yeares old, and at xviii shee was mother of Margaret Lady Roncliffe." (p. 223.)

"John Lord Clifford, who was born April 8, 1430, held the titles and estates five years, eight months, and seven days. His hands were early dipped in blood: for he was engaged in the civil war of the houses almost three years before his father's death. In the second battle of St. Alban's the King was brought to meet the Queen in Clifford's tent. This nobleman, partly from the heat of youth, and partly in the spirit of revenge for his father's death, pursued the house of York with a rancour which rendered him odious even in that ferocious age. His sup- posed slaughter of the young Earl of Rutland in, or perhaps after, the bat- tle of Wakefield, has left a deep stain upon his memory; and his own un- timely end, which happened the next year, is remembered without regret. On the day before the battle of Tow- ton, and after the rencounter at Ferry-

bridge, having put off his gorget, he was struck in the throat by an headless arrow, out of a bush, and immediately expired. In the MS memoirs of the family at Appleby this is said to have happened at Deindingdale, a place unnoticed in any map; but a respectable friend, resident near the place, has discovered the evanescent and almost forgotten name of Dittingdale, in a small valley, between Towton and Scarthingwell. Here, therefore, John Lord Clifford fell. The place of his interment is uncertain; but the traditional account of the family is probably true, that his body was thrown into a pit with a promiscuous heap of the slain. Dittingdale is so near the field of Towton that it proves at least the advanced posts of the two armies to have been close to each other on the evening preceding the battle." (p. 224.)

After his attainder the castle of Skip-ton, &c. were granted by the King to his dear brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, "in consideration of his laudable and commendable service, as for the encouragement of piety and virtue in the said duke." (ibid.) "In the interval of turbulence and disaster which preceded the restitution I meet with no evidence among the archives of the family to throw light on any of the dark transactions of that age." (p. 255.)

The history of Henry Lord Clifford, who, on the accession of Henry VII. emerged from the fells of Cumberland, where he had been concealed 25 years, with the manners and education of a shepherd, is next given. He had, however, amused himself with observing the motion of the heavenly bodies with the canons of Bolton, who are said to have been well versed in what was then known of the science. "I suspect this nobleman to have been sometimes occupied in a more visionary pursuit, and probably in the same company. Notwithstanding the absurdity of this pretended science of Alchemy, thus much may be said in its favour, that, however subservient to fraud or superstition, it was never, like modern Chemistry, degraded into the handmaid of Atheism." (p. 296.)

We cannot but be gratified with the extracts from the Clifford household-book, and the illustrations of them by the Editor, pp. 230—234. Such extracts have particularly excited our curiosity, knowing how many must still be remaining in the archives of our an-

cient nobility. "This is one of the most satisfactory details of the manners and expenses of the reign of Henry the VIIth I have ever met with; and I have only to add to the foregoing remarks, that the Earl's journey to London was undertaken precisely at that season of the year in which all families of fashion at present are hastening into the country. But in the dreadful state of the roads at that time, a state which continued, with little amendment, till the introduction of post-carriages and horses, together with their concomitants the toll-bars (not half a century ago), Winter journeys to London were formidable undertakings. I am not sure that increased facility of access to the capital is to be considered as a national benefit." (p. 235.)

"Our Lady of Pew had her shrine near Westminster hall, for there the new-made sergeants were wont to make their offerings. These also Lord Clifford offered 1s. 8d." (p. 232.) Is Dr. W. aware that her chapel is now the Speaker of the House of Commons's kitchen, and is engraved among the Plates of St. Stephen's Chapel, published by the Society of Antiquaries? Nothing can be a greater burlesque on the taste of the present age than the spoil which has been permitted in the palace, and particularly the chapel of Richard II. which, for elegance and ornament, must have been a matchless specimen of royal magnificence, scarcely to be equalled in the palaces of Henry VIII. since whose time the State of Royalty may be said to have been laid aside among us.

"What are the articles of luxury and amusement which this great nobleman, returning from London after his coronation, carries with him into the North? An hound and a falcon, a bugle-horn, and a sheaf of arrows. Every groom in his stables, every keeper in his parks, would have made the same choice. Yet what could he have done better? We should forbear to blame men for not anticipating the knowledge or the elegance of future times. The few who rise above the habits of their own age are to be admired. The many who content themselves with the ancient level are entitled to excuse." (p. 234.)

The circulating-libraries and reading-rooms in every market-town degrade us by the imperminence and abuse of Curiosity. They poison our leisure-hours without improving them, and intro-

duce negligent systems of Religion and Morality, compared to which the formal systems of Antiquity, whether Papists or Puritans, were the strictness and care of religious parents.

In the curious narrative of the lives and deaths of the two Earls of Suffolk, half-brothers of Lady Eleanor Brandon, preserved among the neglected and mouldering evidences of the family in Skipton castle, Dr. W. understands "hearing Carr, that most learned man, who read Plato in Greek," of CREEK *lecturing upon Plato in Greek.* (p. 297.) We rather believe he read a passage in the original Greek, which *lecture* both the brothers did translate into Latin of English. Of the celebrated family-picture of the Cliffords in Skipton castle are engraved the whole-lengths of George Earl of Cumberland and his lady, Margaret Russell, with their two sons, Francis and Robert, Lady Margaret Clifford, Countess of Derby, and Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke. The other portraits could not be reduced. Several letters of the Earl, who was lord high admiral of England, and a dispatch relating to the Spanish Armada, are next given, and his complimentary address to Queen Elizabeth, 1600, "the fairest of all ladies, Cynthia's brightness," &c. who had now attained to her 67th year.

"The modern reader, who has formed his opinion of James the First from Whig writers, will do well to weigh this testimony from a contemporary and excellent judge, given in circumstances when there was no temptation to flatter. James was thoughtless and profuse, but generally well-meaning; and it would become posterity to reflect at what time the English nation enjoyed more uninterrupted happiness than under the reign of a monarch whom they unreasonably condemn because he refused to sacrifice that happiness at the bloody altar of military glory. With respect to prerogative, however, it must be allowed, that an Howard, who had seen and felt the last years of Henry VIII. was not likely to be very capricious." (p. 258.)

"King James and his Court were sumptuously entertained in their progress, 1617, at Brougham castle, by Earl Francis, who was indeed obliged to the royal interposition for that and the best part of his other estates." (p. 265.)

After the epistolary correspondence of the Cliffords, to the middle of the seventeenth century, follows their domestic economy, from their own account-books. "Of these I have seen four, all moderate-sized folios, for the years 1606, 1634, 1637, 1638, and part of the year following. At the date of the first of them, the rental of the Craven and Lonsborough estates was little more than 2000l. per annum. Westmoreland was in jointure to the Dowager Countess. Yet the expenditure of this year was no less than 7990l. But in this are included a considerable part of Earl George's funeral expenses, together with his debts, which the fourth Earl generously took upon himself. They did not, however, much exceed 700l.; for, when this nobleman's creditors grew importunate, he chose rather to sell than mortgage. His maxim seems to have been that of Persius:

— *Nunc et de cessante vivo*

Frangere aliquid.

In the following years the family expences are reduced to little more than 3000l. a sum still exceeding the income; to meet which there is a regular title under the receipts, "for lands sold." After all, their tradesmen's bills were ill paid; but the family, though imprudent, were conscientious, and generally allowed an interest of ten per cent. after the first year. It would be well if debtors of the same rank, at present, would allow their tradesmen half that sum. The splendor of their establishment does not account for so much waste. The household of Skipton castle consisted of about thirty-two servants, who, with economy, might then have been supported on much less than even 1000l. per annum. But the great consumption of money was in wines, journeys, cloaths, presents, and tobacco. With respect to the fifth, they drank such quantities of claret, sack, and muscadine, that I suppose the upper servants must have shared with them in the first at least. Spirituous liquors, so far as I remember, are never mentioned but once, where there is a small payment for aqua-vitæ. Their journeys were very expensive, for they were never at rest in any one place—London, Newcastle, Scotland, Brougham, Grafton, kept the young lord perpetually in motion. Their cloathing was becomingly magnificent; a single suit for Lord Clifford cost 45l. equa

equal, perhaps, to 200l. at present; and at Lady Dungarvan's marriage 'my old lord' had a black suit of figured satin, which cost 9l. 15s. A single pair of seal-skin gloves cost 20s. Sleeping-gloves of an inferior price are mentioned, probably to whiten the hands. 'The last heavy article of expence was tobacco, of which the finest sort cost 18s. per pound, and an inferior kind 12s. A single bill for this article amounted to 36l. 7s. 8d.'" (p. 274.) 'To captain Robinson by my lo. com'ds for writing letters of news to his l^p for a half year, 5l.' "Before the introduction of printed news-papers it appears that the great families had a sort of gazetteers in London, who transmitted to them the news of the day in written letters; but the practice was continued by this family till 1687." (p. 276.) "When Earl Francis went to Skipton church, a dole was distributed to the poor. This duty he did not omit when 80, and in the severest weather, though he had a chapel within the castle. The public exercises of religion were then countenanced by the presence of the great. Alas! how changed, how fallen now!" (p. 277.)

We *must* find room for the character of Anne heiress of the Cliffords:

"She was one of the most illustrious women of her own or of any age. By the blessing of a religious education, and the example of an excellent mother, she imbibed in childhood those principles which, in middle-life, preserved her untainted from the profligacy of one husband and the fanaticism of another; and, after her deliverance from both, conducted her to the close of a long life in the uniform exercise of every virtue which became her sex, her rank, and her Christian profession. She had all the courage and liberality of the other sex, united to all the devotion, order, and economy (perhaps not all the softness) of her own. She was

the oldest but most independent courtier in the kingdom; had known and admired Queen Elizabeth; had refused what she deemed an iniquitous award of King James; rebuilt her dismantled castles, in defiance of Cromwell; and repelled, with disdain, the interposition of a profligate minister under Charles the Second. In her second widowhood, and as soon as the iniquity of the times would permit, her genius began to expand itself. Her first husband was, like all the Buckbursts, a man of sense and spirit, but of licentious morals; her second was the illiterate and despicable tool of a party which she despised*. Accordingly, we find her complaining that the bowers of Knoll in Kent, and of Wilton in Wiltshire, had been to her no better than the painted abodes of sorrow. Yet, perhaps, if there were a failing point about her character, it was that she loved independence, and even authority, too well for a wife. But the time now came when every impediment was to be removed; and, with two rich jointures added to her paternal inheritance, she withdrew into the North, and set about her great work of 'repairing the breach, and restoring the paths to dwell in.' Six of the houses of her ancestors were in ruins†; the church of Skipton, in consequence of the damage it had sustained during the siege of the castle, was in little better condition; but her unexpensive though magnificent habits, the integrity and economy of her agents, and, above all, her own personal inspection, enabled her, in a short time, to remove every vestige of devastation which the civil wars had left. These great works she was not backward to commemorate. Most of her erections bore, *mutatis mutandis*, the same inscription; and perhaps there is no English character so frequently and so copiously recorded in stone and marble as the Countess of Pembroke. An early taste for poetry and history was instilled into her by her tutor‡. Daniel, who was eminent in both. These services she repaid by an epitaph, in which her own name, as usual, is not forgotten. She

* "What must have been her feelings when she saw her lord employed by the Parliament in expelling from the University of Oxford her own friends, (and such friends as) Sheldon, Sanderfon, Morley, and Fell! But he was precisely "the tool that knaves do work with."

† "I fear she never forgave the man who bought the timber-roof of Skipton castle; for, in a letter to Thomas Earl of Thanet, from one of his age, I meet with the following passage: 'Skipton, 6 Ap. 1711: May it please your lordship, I have made enquiry about William Watson's paying twenty pounds per annua to Mr. Sedgwick; and find several persons can remember it: and they say, that the reason of my Lady Pembroke's anger against his father was, that he had bought timber of one Curror, that had been governor of Skipton castle, and carried it away from the castle, after it had been demolished, to Silsden More.'

‡ "A MS copy of "Part of the Civil Wars," by this poet, is among her evidences at Skipton."

erected the monument of Spenser* in Westminster abbey, and that of her father at Skipton (where the reinscribed the tomb of the first and second Earl of Cumberland), together with a statue of her beloved mother at Appleby. It is still more to her honour that she patronized the Poets of her youth, and the distressed Loyalists of her maturer age; that she enabled her aged servants to end their lives in ease and independence; and, above all, that she educated and portioned the illegitimate children of her first husband the Earl of Dorset. Removing from castle to castle, she diffused plenty and happiness round her, by consuming on the spot the produce of her vast domains in hospitality and charity. Equally remote from the unlifting profusion of ancient times, and the parsimonious elegance of modern habits, her house was a school for the young, and a retreat for the aged, an asylum for the persecuted, a college for the learned, and a pattern for all. The favourite authors of her early days may be conjectured from the library depicted on her great family portrait. When her eyes began to fail, she employed a reader, who marked on every volume or pamphlet the day when he began and ended his task. Many books so noted yet remain in the evidence-room at Skipton. Ingenuo's curiosity, and perhaps too the necessary investigation of her claims to the baronies of the family, led her to compile their history, an industrious and diffuse, not always an accurate work, in which more perhaps might have been expected from the assistance of Sir Matthew Hale, who, though a languid writer, was a man of great acuteness and comprehension. Her life was extended, by the especial blessing of Providence, frequently bestowed on eminently-virtuous characters, to a period beyond which she could no longer hope to enjoy herself, or be useful to others; and she died March 22, 1675, aged 87. Her person was tall and upright; her dress, after she resided in the North, usually of black serge; her features more expressive of firmness than benignity. The principles of physiognomy are certainly fallacious; for no one who ever saw the picture of Lady Pembroke, without knowing whom it represented, would suppose it to have been meant for a beneficent and amiable woman. Margaret Countess of Cumberland having died during the heat of the contest with Earl Francis would probably have been refused

interment at Skipton: at all events, she was buried at Appleby, where her illustrious daughter, partly from affection to her, and partly, it may be, from aversion to her uncle and cousin, whose bodies, as hath been said, did not completely close the vault, chose to accompany her; and a monument in that church, not unworthy of her name and virtues, commemorates, and, I hope, will long commemorate, Anne Countess-dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery." (pp. 277—279.)

"I wish it were a part of modern education in the same rank to require young ladies either to write or read their 'Cacachisme.' But modern education takes a different course, and therefore produces no such characters as Lady Anne Clifford. Instead of principle, we now hear of nothing but sentiment; and fine feelings have taken place of Christian charity." (p. 281.)

"That the basis of Skipton castle was the work of Robert de Romille, probably in the end of the Conqueror's or the beginning of his son's reign, there can be little doubt, as it is affirmed by Camden, *who, though he quotes no authority, seldom asserts at random.*" (p. 284.)

The inventory of apparel, household furniture, and farming-stock, artillery and armour, 1572, and the illustration of it, is a precious morceau of our ancient costume of a great baronial castle, from the reign of Henry VIII. and, in some respects, much earlier. (pp. 285—296.)

"With respect to the Earl's stud of horses, there was something much more noble in naming these fine animals from his own family, or that of the friends from whom he had purchased them, as Grey Clifford, White Dacre, Sorell Tenipest, Ray Middleton, than the contemptible and non-sensical manner of denoting racing-horses at present. It brings to the recollection, "Saddle White Surrey for the field to-morrow." (p. 293.)

Another inventory of the effects at Skipton castle, taken 1643, after the death of the last Earl of Cumberland, during the siege by the Parliament Army, will throw some light upon the state and provisions of the garrison. In a closet was "My lady Frances getorne [guitar] and two trowlemadams or pigeon-holes. See Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, act I. scene II. [IV. iii. ed. 1773, A fellow whom I have known with trol-my-dames. *Trou Madame, French;*

* "See Stone the "Statuaries Diary," published by Lord Orford.—Spenser was patronized by her father, to whom the poet has inscribed not the best sonnet prefixed to the "Faery Queene."

French; the game of nine holes.] Mr. Stevens's note on this word, where he says that the English name of this game was "pigeon-holes." (p. 802.)

3 The chapel of the castle is now a stable.

In the church, under the altar, is the vault of the Cliffords, the place of their interment from the dissolution of Bolton priory to the death of the last Earl of Cumberland; "which, after having been closed many years, I obtained permission to examine, March 29, 1803. The original vault, intended only for the first earl and his second lady, had undergone two enlargements; and the bodies having been deposited in chronological order, first, and immediately under his tomb, lay Henry the first earl, whose lead coffin was much corroded, and exhibited the skeleton of a short and very stout man, with a long head of flaxen hair gathered in a knot behind the skull. The coffin had been closely fixed to the body, and proved him to have been very corpulent as well as muscular. Next lay the remains of Margaret Percy, his second countess, whose coffin was still entire. She must have been a slender and diminutive woman. The third was 'the Lady Ellenor's Grace,' whose coffin was much decayed, and exhibited the skeleton (as might be expected in a daughter of Charles Brandon and the sister of Henry the Eighth) of a tall and large-limbed female. At her right hand was Henry the second earl, a very tall and rather slender man, whose thin envelope of lead really resembled a winding sheet, and folded, like coarse drapery, over the limbs. The head was beaten to the left side; something of the shape of the face might be distinguished; and a long prominent nose was very conspicuous. Next lay Francis Lord Clifford, a boy. At his right hand was his father, George the third earl, whose lead coffin precisely resembled the outer case of an Egyptian mummy, with a rude face, and something like female mamme cast upon it; as were also the figures and letters G. C. 1605. The body was closely wrapped in ten folds of coarse cerecloth, which being removed, exhibited the face so entire (only turned to copper colour) as plainly to resemble his portraits. All his painters, however, had the complaisance to omit three large warts upon the left cheek. The coffin of Earl

Francis, who lay next to his brother, was of the modern shape, and alone had had an outer shell of wood, which was covered with leather; the soldering had decayed, and nothing appeared but the ordinary skeleton of a tall man. This earl had never been embalmed. Over him lay another coffin, much decayed, which, I suspect, had contained the lady Anne Dacre his mother. Last, lay Henry the fifth earl, in a coffin of the same form with that of his father. Lead not allowing of absorption, or a narrow vault of much evaporation, a good deal of moisture remained in the coffin, and some hair about the skull. Both these coffins had been cut open. Room might have been found for another slender body, but the Countess of Pembroke chose to be buried at Appleby, partly, perhaps, because her beloved mother was interred there, and partly that she might not mingle her ashes with rivals and enemies." (pp. 313, 314.) "The last epitaph of the family is conceived in much fewer words and better taste than any of the foregoing. It has a beautiful simplicity and pathos:

IMMENSUS DOLORIS MONUMENTUM AN-
GUSTUM
HENRICUS PATER DEFLET
FRANCISCUM,
CAROLUM,
HENRICUM,
A. D. MDCXXXI.

These were the sons of the last Earl, all of whom died in their infancy. By cutting-off five heirs-male in the compass of two generations, Providence seems to have decreed the extinction of the name of Clifford." (pp. 317, 318.)

The Saxon cure (p. 320) is the parochial chapel of Bolton.

"I cannot take leave of Emblay without a tribute of respect to the memory of John Baynes, Esq. son of William Baynes, Esq. and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, who, after receiving the highest honours in the University, and aspiring, with the fairest expectations, to those of the Bar, was cut off, by a premature death, at the age of 28. The following epitaph, by the classical hand of Dr. Parr, is the more interesting because it has never been inscribed; and I have only to add to this short account, that, had the subject of it survived a few years longer, the publick would have seen a very

different History of Craven from that which is now submitted to their canon. But his collections were merely begun at the time of his decease.



IOANNI · BAYNES · A. M. ·
COLLEGI · S. TRINITATIS · APUD · CAN-
[TABRIGIENSES · SOCIO
VVENI · DESERTO · ET · SINE · MALE-
[DICTIS · FACILTO
SI · INGENII · AD · EXCOGITANDVM ·
[ACVTA
ET · FIRMA · AD · MEMORIAM · MIRIFIC ·
[PRAEDITO
PRAECIS · ET · LATINIS · LITERIS · PENI-
[TVS · IMBUTO
LEGVM · ANGLICARVM · INTERIORI
ET · RECONDITA · DISCIPLINA · ERVDITO
LIBERTATIS · CONSERVANDAE · PERSTV-
[DIOSO
PATRIAE · HONORVMQVE · CIVIVM · AMAN-
[TISSIMO
SIMPLICI · IVSTO · ET · PROPOSITI ·
ANIMOSE · ET · FORTITER · TENACI ·
RVI · VIXIT · ANN · XXVIII · MENS · III ·
[DIEB · XXVIII ·
DECESSIT · LONDINI · ERIE · NON · AVGVS ·
ANNO · SACRO
M · DCC · LXXX · VII ·
QVILIVS · BAYNES
CONTRA · VOTVM · SVPERSTES
FILIO · BENE · MERENTI
H. M. P. · (p. 321.)

Bethmesley was the seat of the Claphams, "of whom was John, "a famous esquire in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, who is said to have beheaded with his own hands the Earl of Pembroke, in the church porch of Banbury." (p. 322.) "At the East end of the North aisle of Bolton Priory church is a chantry belonging to Bethmesley hall, and a vault, where, according to tradition, the Claphams were interred upright. I have looked into it through an aperture in the pavement, but could discover no remains of coffins excepting one of the Morley family. Perhaps this unnatural position of the bodies had caused them and their coffins to collapse, in consequence of which they may have been removed." (ibid.)

"To the demerits and dependencies of the Priory of Bolton" our agreeable writer "hastens with the anxiety of a fond admirer." (p. 320.) We adopt his idea, and follow the pleasing call with an expectation not disappointed.

The patent for the foundation-charter of Bethmesley hospital, by Margaret Countess of Cumberland, for a mo-

thor and twelve sisters, is dated eight years before the statute of 42 Elizabeth; and the representation contained in the preamble places in a very strong light the necessity of that act.

The Comptus of Bolton, a folio of 1000 pages, from which Dr. Burton printed the accounts of one year, are analyzed by Dr. Whitaker, and illustrated with many valuable notes, which throw light on the manners of the religious houses as well as persons of the time. *Hocarius* is explained a man working with a *hocus*, a hook or bill. *Hokerdemuv* was a similar instrument; with the fear of which a Warwickshire farmer's young maiden singly repelled the invaders of her master's house, a gang of four villains, of whom three suffered death at Warwick last August, and a fourth was admitted evidence. *Sarculation*, or fallowing for wheat, was performed by the *sarculus*, or *hoe* (p. 344). "The price of Peter Lombard's Book of Sentences was nearly that of two good oxen. How expensive must it then have been to furnish a library with MSS. ! But the canons of Bolton did not exhaust themselves in this way. I can only discover that they purchased three books in forty years!" (p. 320.)

"Nuncio Principis Wallie." These are notices of the last expedition of Edward I. into Scotland. He died on the Western border, and his march by Skipton or Bolton was evidently in that direction. A following article furnishes a curious fact. It is well known that Edward, on his death-bed, bequeathed 82,000l. for the purpose of carrying his heart to the Holy Land. This was never performed; but we here see that young Edward levied sums of money upon the religious houses on that pretence." (p. 330.)

Wolves were not extinct in Craven in the beginning of the fourteenth century.

"Barnquers & q'rins ad cameram prioris," we apprehend, are not different sorts of *naphkins* for the prior's table, but benches and cushions for his chamber. Dr. Whitaker, however, understands *camera* of the prior's house.

"Cuidam medico in infirmitate prioris, xls." Forty shillings must have been the fee for several journeys of this

* "Pro subsidio Terre Sancte D'no Regi conc."

physician,

physician, who probably came from York. He or Nature, however, prevailed over the disease, for Prior de Land lived many years after this time." Five shillings is the fee, in some parts of the kingdom, for apothecaries, at a distance from market-towns; and a physician, formerly, was of no higher rank or skill; except that the other made up the purging electuaries. "Lectuar' et i p. lb. of Lenitaf. Laxatif." or *Mastic*, synonym.

"In pane ad *Tippehyrdes*." (p. 334.) Is not this the same with *Triphyrs*, p. 880?

"*Cementar. pro sarcophagi facienda in ecclesia.*" These are the old *altar-stones*. Dr. W. refers them to Robert de Clifford, slain at the battle of Banockburn.

"*Qx hominibus metentibus apud Bolton per unum diem, cuius per diem, iud. ixl. xviii. iiii.*" This is so expressed that I once inclined to believe that they assembled above 1000 men, and reaped all their corn in one day—what a busy and animated scene! But, besides these, there were 808 bound reapers, who had each a half-penny a day allowed in lieu of meat.—*cccviii bonis metentibus per conuet. cuiusbet pro cibo ob.*" (p. 386.)

Could *godshous* be the case for the *pix*, or a shrine, as it is joined with *sofr*?

The varieties of fur are fully described, p. 337; and *Budge* conjectured to be Ermine, or nearly resembling it. Sable tippets were retained by bishops and other dignitaries to the time of Elizabeth, when they gave place to a similar ornament of silk, the origin of the present scarf, which continued to be called a tippet till the reign of Charles II.

"*Coronatori facto visu sup' quodam mortuo corpore pro feodo ivs.*" This useful institution is of great antiquity. We have here the fee temp. Edw. II.

"*Pro informatione nuius pulli ad ambulandum iis. vii.*" For teaching a colt to amble 2s. 6d." (p. 340.)

Edward the Second was in Craven at Skipton, "because he should undo [repress] the pilgrimages made at the tomb of Thomas of Lancaster, executed 1321 (Fruyt of Tyne)." We have an item in the Comptons of Bolton for expences "per tempus quo D'n's Rex commemoratur in patria."

The short and summary view of

the establishment of Bolton priory, we regret, is not short enough for our straitened limits. Our readers will be delighted to peruse it in the book itself.

"Prior de Land was an active man, and lived in an eventful period." (p. 323). The life of J. Whethamsted, abbot of St. Alban's, was more chequered with events; but it will be said he lived more in public, and at a later period, when political revolutions were more in fashion.

"After detailing the domestic habits of the canons of Bolton in the 13th and 14th centuries, I will subjoin a few specimens of their literature at a later period. The reader would smile were I to dignify these good men with the name of Poets, Chemists, or Astronomers; but I shall prove at least that they made verses, practised alchemy, and observed the stars. How profane were their strains, how rude or fanciful their science, was of little moment; the vainest or the most unsuccessful of these pursuits was better than mental inactivity; it preserved them from idleness, and consequently from vice." . . . "The English language underwent no very considerable change from the reign of Edward the Third to that of Edward the Fourth. The style of Gower is not materially different from that of Lydgate. Of Langland and Chaucer I say nothing. The great Poet wrote the language of no age; the rude Satirist that of an age long prior to his own." (p. 345.) Skinner's remark on Chaucer is well known: "*Integra verborum plausura inuexit.*" (He brought in words by cart-loads.)

"Of Bolton priory the whole Cloister quadrangle has been destroyed. In the centre of it is remembered the stump of a vast yew-tree, such as were usually planted in that situation; not merely for shade and ornament, but probably with a religious allusion. Yew was, in Northern countries, employed as a substitute for the palm in processions*; and the frequency with which the remains of this long-lived tree are seen in the courts of religious houses may be accounted for from Psalm xlii,

* "This was the case at Stratfleur abbey, in Cardiganshire, of which it is observed by Leland, 'The cemetery wherein the cuncti abbat doth buri is veri large, and meanly yewallid with yewes. In it be xxxix great yew-trees.' Itin. vol. III. p. 77. A forest of sepulchral gloom!"

12, 13: 'The righteous shall flourish like a palm-tree: those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God.' But I confess that this idea is my own, having vainly sought for it in the *Rationale of Durand*, the ingenious and fanciful collector of such analogies." (p. 357.)

"The shell of the church is nearly entire. The nave, having been reserved at the Dissolution for the use of the Saxon Cure, is still a parochial chapel, and, by the attention and good taste of the present exemplary minister, has been restored from a state of dilapidation to that of complete repair, and is now as well kept as the venerated English cathedral. This may serve as an example to some wealthy parishes, who are allowing the magnificent conventional churches preferred for parochial use at the Dissolution to moulder in unregarded decay, till they are ready to fall upon their heads." (ibid.)

"The entire outline of the close at Bolton cannot now be traced; but it certainly extended from the great gateway North and South, and touched upon the Wharf behind the church-yard at one point, and near Prior's Pool at another. Part of the wall, however, by the way-side, yet remains strong, and well-constructed of ashler. Within this inclosure, as usual, were all the apartments and offices of the house. The cloister-court, containing the chapter-house, refectory, kitchen, dormitory, &c. with the exception of a few fragments, is destroyed. Much lower, and beneath the East end of the church, stood the prior's lodgings, of which the outline is distinctly traceable by the foundations. On the site of the kitchens stands the school-master's house, a foundation of the incomparable Robert Boyle, where the old school has been modernized by the taste of the present inhabitant into a light and pleasant dining-room. The present school was one of the offices of the priory, as old as the foundation. At a small distance from this stands a most picturesque timber-building, in which tradition reports that the last prior ended his days; while the house subsisted, I suspect it to have been the lodging of the subprior; for the arms of Clifford and Albemarle near the entrance, as well as the carving of the wood-work within, prove it to have been none of the inferior offices. In the parlour has been a long oblique perforation through

the wall, turned towards the kitchens, through which the inhabitant, whenever he was, might receive his commons. Near this, and unconnected with any building, was the priory oven, of such extent that the tenant of the demesne milling sixty sheep, after some research, found them sheltered under that ample arch which had baked so many carcases of their tribe. In the general wreck of the offices at Bolton the gateway alone escaped. Probably the Earl of Cumberland thought it might be of use as a temporary retreat for himself, or a residence for his bailiffs. Here too the records of the priory were kept; and in the same repository many of the evidences of the Cliffords, which enrich the present work, have been discovered. It is a strong square castellated building, of late Gothic architecture, of which the outer and inner arch having been walled up, an handsome groined and vaulted apartment has been obtained within." (pp. 359, 360.)

Burnish. Sir William Craven, knight and alderman and lord mayor of London, repaired the church 1612. "He was born at Appleton, in this parish, of poor parents, who are said to have sent him up by a common carrier to London, where he entered into the service of a mercer or draper. In this situation nothing more is known of his history, till, by diligence and frugality, the old virtues of a citizen, he had raised himself to wealth and honour. In 1607 he is described by Camden as 'equestris dignitate, et suorum Londinensis.' In 1611 he was chosen lord mayor. Of the time of his death I am not informed. In him the commercial spirit of the family ended as it had begun. William Craven, his eldest son, having been trained in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus and William Prince of Orange, became one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time. He was in the number of those gallant Englishmen who served the unfortunate King of Bohemia from a spirit of romantic attachment to his beautiful consort; and his services are generally supposed to have been privately rewarded with the hand of that princess after her return in widowhood to her native country. Thus the son of a Wharfedale peasant matched with the sister of Charles the First; a remarkable instance of that providence which 'raiseth the poor out of the dust, and letteth

settleth him among princes, even the princes of his people.' Psalm cxiii. He was created Baron of Hamstead Marshall 2d of Charles I. and Earl Craven 16th of Charles II." (p. 374.) He founded and endowed a grammar-school here.

"As the art of constructing arches was never lost after the Roman Conquest of Britain, it is probable that most of the bridges over that rapid and dangerous stream [Burnsall] are very ancient. But the particular structures may have been washed away and restored again and again." (p. 374.)

A specimen of Star-chamber justice shews that persons were convicted and fined severely for shooting deer without first proving the title. (p. 377.)

"The bleatings of the sheep at Kilnsey, where the Bolton flocks were sheared, the echoes of the overhanging rocks, the picturesque habits of the monks, the uncouth dress, long beards, and cheerful countenances of the shepherds, the bustle of the morning, and the good cheer of the evening, would altogether form a picture and a concert to which nothing in modern appearances or living manners can be supposed to form any parallel. Yet even at present a large sheep-shearing is one of the most animating and cheerful scenes with which I am acquainted." (p. 385.)

"At Coniston is a Norman doorway, with a plain double semicircular arch, together with the bases and capitals of two columns, now removed. These appearances are frequent in Craven; but between the nave and North aisle of this chapel are two semicircular arches, supported upon square cippi, each of the capitals of which is a simple abacus, and of the bases a plinth. The abbey-church of St. Alban's, begun in 1077, is precisely in this style; but I know of no later specimen; and therefore refer these appearances, with little hesitation, to the last years of the Conqueror. A church in Southampton, the inside view of which has been engraved by Sir Henry Englefield, in his elegant little work intitled "A Walk round that Town," has similar columns." (p. 389, and n.)

Linton. Rev. Benjamin Smith, B. D. late factor of one mediety, was nephew, by the half-blood, to Sir Isaac Newton, who left him 500l. a year, and of whom many particulars are here recorded, but little to the credit of St. S. pp. 395—396.

"Without the aid of the press, posterity, and no very late posterity, would be at a loss to know what parish-churches once were. Alas! since this paragraph was written, all the lattice-work and railing of this church have been swept away by the rude hands of modern innovators. At the same time, the handsome fluted oak-roof of the choir has been covered by a cieling of plaster." (p. 397.) See the barbarism of churchwardens at Doncaster in Dr. Miller's account, reviewed p. 988. In other churches brick chimneys have been introduced to fill up the vestry and obstruct both the monuments and the parishioners.

For monuments, Linton boasts a series of paper-garlands, carried at the funerals of young unmarried women, inscribed with their name and age, and hung in this and other churches of Wharfedale on the lattice-work of the choir. (p. 398.) A single instance or two occurs in many country churches, and there remains one in the South aisle of the nave of St. Alban's abbey-church.

It is pleasing to trace the antiquated and almost forgotten mode of life which prevailed within the last eighty years among the yeomanry of Wharfedale, and may be illustrated by those of Linton. "From the parish-registers of baptisms, bastardy seems to have been no less frequent during the first century or century and a half after the commencement of parish-registers than it continued to be in our own memory, till the introduction of manufactories bore down before them all remains of virtue and all restraints of shame." (p. 400.)

"Heated irons, for the purpose of giving a gloss to clean linen, are rather a late invention. About the reign of Elizabeth and James I. large stones inscribed with texts of Scripture were used for that purpose." (p. 401, n.) A *Jove principium* was the general sentiment of that time, as *God with us* among the Cavaliers of the succeeding.

We are sorry Dr. Whitaker's hints respecting the management of charity-trusts should be *vocal* to the intelligent. (p. 404.)

Kettlewell. "The font is extremely curious. It is cylindrical, like all others of the Saxon or Norman era, but with this peculiarity, that it has an aperture in the bottom for the purpose of drawing off the water when it grew foul; beneath

beneath is another opening in the floor, by means of which the consecrated element might sink and be absorbed in holy ground; and, in order to keep this too open, the font itself is not placed, as usual, upon a solid base, but is mounted on four square pedestals of stone, with large intervals between them." (p. 416.)

Arcliff. In this parish are many ancient places, called *Giant's Graves*, which are probably Danish. "The bodies have been inclosed in a sort of rude Kist Vaens, consisting of limestones pitched on edge, within which they appear to have been artificially bedded in peat-earth. But this substance, in consequence of lying dry and in small quantities, has lost its well-known property of tanning animal substances, for all the remains which have been disinterred from these deposits are reduced to skeletons." (p. 422.)

"It would be well if all plans for the erecting of new churches, or the rebuilding of old ones, were subject to the cognizance of the ordinary or the archdeacon. At present the business is usually transacted between a selfish vestry and a *junto* of ignorant masons, while the faculty is grained as a matter of course by those who have no object but their fees." (p. 428.) After much sensible observation on church-building the author concludes, that "a single century is adequate to the probable duration of our modern churches. I have even now the support of fact: their walls are slight, and pervious to every shower; their roofs of slender deal timber, already bending under their pressure; and the ends of the beams routing off, even in the first twenty years. The only church in Craven which is now actually rebuilding, or requires to be rebuilt, was completely restored in the modern style about eighty years since. Let this prediction be remembered, and let it serve as a warning to parishes, to repair their churches on the old model; but never, without extreme necessity, to pull them down." (p. 432.) Let it be remembered, that the fall of Hereford tower was occasioned by a bricklayer filling up opening arches with *brick-work*, which opened them more, till they split and fell. Let it also be remembered, that the calculations of repairs or rebuilding are never adequate to the ex-

pence or the sums collected. Lastly, let it be remembered, that the original churches were superintended by able artists and intelligent abbots or priors, and supported by the purses of zealous patrons. *Tempora mutantur, & nos mutamur in illis.*

This valuable work concludes with an instance of one Tristram Knowles, of Arneliff-cote, living 1679, who, with his father, had occupied their tenement upwards of 120 years! "Such is the privilege of longevity often denied to greatness, while it is generally attached to a life of obscurity, temperance, and labour. These two men had seen six generations of the Cliffords, add, nine sovereigns of England." (p. 437.)

Our hearty wish is, that this agreeable and interesting Writer may enjoy longevity, with the continuance of taste for his pursuits, and a farther extension of them.

319. *The History of the Orkney Islands; in which is comprehended an Account of their present as well as their ancient State; together with the Advantages they possess for several Branches of Industry, and the Means by which they may be improved. Illustrated with an accurate and extensive Map of the whole Islands, and with Plates of some of the most interesting Objects they contain. By the Rev. George Barry, D.D. Minister of Shapinsay.*

THIS volume fills up a very interesting and important chasm in topography, for we have never had any authentic or well-written history, in detail, of the Orkney Islands. Dr. Barry has very judiciously arranged his matter under three heads, which he has divided into an equal number of books. His first comprises a geographical view of the islands. His second exhibits an account of their earliest inhabitants; their manners and customs, their monuments of antiquity, their situation under succeeding sovereigns. The third book describes the present state of the Orkney Islands, their natural history, their population, manners, and customs, their agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and fisheries. An appendix is subjoined of various original and authentic papers, illustrative of what precedes, and forming by no means the most unimportant part of the author's valuable communications. A perspicuous map of the Orkney Islands

is prefixed, with plates, also, of the most interesting objects which the islands contain. These are executed with sufficient neatness and accuracy for the purpose, and for the price fixed on the book, which, considering its size and number of pages, is very reasonable.

320. *A Classical Dictionary, containing a copious Account of the proper Names mentioned in ancient Authors, with the Value of Coins, Weights, and Measures, used among the Greeks and Romans, and a Chronological Table.* By J. Lempriere, D. D. A new Edition.

ANY praise bestowed upon a work which has already passed through four large editions may seem extremely superfluous; but we are anxious to demonstrate our esteem of this performance, and our respect for the author, by bringing his elaborate and useful exertions more conspicuously to view, by announcing his Classical Dictionary in this improved and enlarged form.

In his preface the author announces his intention of publishing, at some future period, a Biographical Dictionary, in which he proposes, with the candour of intricate investigation and impartial discernment, to connect the events, the characters, and the history of modern times with the Revolution, and the venerable records of Antiquity.

This is certainly a bold and arduous undertaking; yet there seems little reason to apprehend but that the path which the learned author has long and so indefatigably pursued, the general scope of his reading, and the wide circle of his studies, will lead to the successful accomplishment of his purpose. He may at least be assured of our hearty good wishes; we think, with him, that such a work is a desideratum in literature, and shall be happy to receive it from his hands.

321. *Gallant Nelson; or, Death and Victory.* Written and composed by Mr. D. N. Beckman.

THIS ingenious and patriotic Writer of Songs, accompanied with pleasing music, follows very closely in the footsteps of Mr. Dibdin. His Muse and his Lyre also seem to be equally prolific.

"Again the loud notes of proud conquest we raise:

Again of our Seamen we join in the praise.
But, ah! the hard chance of the fight we deplore, [more.]

For Nelson, our brave gallant Nelson's no

322. *Songs, Duets, Chorusses, &c. in "The Sleeping Beauty," a grand Legendary Melo-Drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The Overture and new Musick composed by Mr. J. Addison.* (See p. 1130.)

FROM this elegant Melo-Drama, the avowed production of the celebrated Mr. Skeffington, we select two specimens of the style of a man of classic genius, who, it is well known, figures high in the most fashionable circles.

BALLAD.

"One hundred years ago,
As well as in these times,
The world had specious show,
And just as many crimes.
The Courtier's ready smile
Could then false hopes bestow;
Nay, Beauty could beguile
One hundred years ago.

"Men breath'd the awful vow,
And maids that vow receiv'd;
They flatter'd, e'en as now,
And were as well believ'd,
Young hearts were often sold;
For, if estate were low,
They barter'd love for gold
One hundred years ago."

RONDEAU.

"Where is Ellen, rural beauty?
Ah! in pity tell me where:
Well she claims a heart of duty,
Attent love and tender care.

"Tho' time should fade the rose of youth,
The mind may still be vernal;
Increase of years but strengthens truth,
And virtue is eternal!—

Where is Ellen, rural beauty?
Point the path, conduct me
there;

Reason sanctions fondest duty,
Ardent love and tender care,

"Some graces Time will steal away,
Some graces nobly cherish;
Beauty, like flowers, must soon decay,
But sense can never perish!

"Where then is rural beauty?
Ellen pure, is Ellen fair!
Mine is still a heart of duty,
Ardent love and tender care."

323. *The Fig Leaf, a satirical and admittory Poem. Dedicated, without Permission, to the Fashionable World.*

WHAT this author begins with vain attempts at jocularity, he ends by the most solemn and awful religious topics: thus disgracing the sacred name, which every good man reveres, by the most indecent and unnecessary introduction. This is characteristic of a certain set of Religionists, to which, doubtless,

doubtless, the author belongs. Let it not be supposed that we defend the fashions he attempts to fairize; we only wish that the reprehensible parts of them were well attacked by a real *Satirist*.

324. *An Attempt to prove that the Opinion concerning the Devil, or Satan, as a fallen Angel, and that he tempts Men to Sin, hath no real Foundation in Scripture; being a Supplement to a Pamphlet, published about the Year 1770, intitled, "An Enquiry into the Scripture Meaning of the Word Satan." By Wm. Ashdowne.*

THOUGH this tract is said to have passed through two prior editions, it is, in fact, a lamentable performance. It exhibits the obstinacy of a mind determined not to admit what it chooses to reject, though unable to make any rational resistance to it. The passages of Scripture cited by Mr. Ashdowne, to prove his point, abundantly refuse it: and, indeed, the hardness of a man who considers our Saviour's temptation in the wilderness as no proof of a tempter, must rather excite surprise than admiration. We cannot conceive that such a writer can induce any converts, and therefore is little worth refutation.

325. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Action of Cancer; with a View to the Establishment of a regular Mode of curing that Disease by natural Separation. By Samuel Young, Member of the Royal College of Physicians.*

AN endeavour to alleviate so terrific a malady must, at any rate, be praiseworthy. Mr. Young "attempts to exhibit the origin, progress, and nature, of this disease, in a distinguishable and relative form;" and modestly submits his ingenious labour, as "the prospectus of a zealous individual, in which every candid observation it may have the honour to attract will be gratefully adopted, or, at all events, respectfully considered."

326. *An Obstacle to the Ambition of France; or, Thoughts on the Expediency of improving the Political Condition of His Majesty's Irish Roman Catholic Subjects. By Thomas Newenham, Esq. One of the Representatives of the Borough of Clonmel in the last Irish Parliament.*

THE object of this writer is, to recommend the Established Religion and political unanimity in Ireland.

327. *Travels in Trinidad, during the Months of February, March, and April, 1803,*

in a Series of Letters, addressed to a Member of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. Illustrated with a Map of the Island. By Pierre F. McCallum, Esq.

THIS interesting work contains all the charges exhibited against Governor Picton, together with a full investigation of the conduct of the commissioners, and the illegal and wanton imprisonment the author experienced from the junior members of the commission.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A new and revised edition, by Mr. Cumming, of the *Resolves of Owen Felltham*, a work originally published about 180 years ago, consisting of Essays on moral and religious subjects, written in the aphoristic style, and of singular excellence, is expected shortly to make its appearance.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Qu. to *Vaccin-arians*:

Is Physick necessary after Vaccination?

Qu. to *Vaccin-arians*,

and *Anti-Vaccin-arians*:

Are we liable to a return of that disorder from which the matter is taken which is to preserve us all from the Small-Pox? Q.

In an old Tithe-book belonging to a parish in the county of Herts the word "Whitage" is supercribed in several pages, with the *Anno Domini* annexed: A fruitless search in Dictionaries and Glossaries has induced INQUIRITOR to request an elucidation of the above word. It was also used in the above book as "in his Whitage."

The *chamoletting of paper*, in Turkey, which T. notices from Lord Bacon, is a process similar to that of our modern *marbled paper*; and the Turkish *coffa* must clearly be our *coffee*.

TO RUSTICUS we may say, *Non omnia possumus omnes*. The articles which he mentions are within the province of *Annual Registers*. We give as ample a detail as our limits (which we frequently extend) will allow. The Advertisements attached to the several monthly publications form no part of their actual Contents.—This may serve also as an answer to N. E. who complains of the manner in which *Pote* and *Williams* have (on our Blue Cover) addressed the Masters of Grammar-schools. That his Remarks, however, may not be lost, they shall be forwarded to Etou.

The Effusions of THE MUSE arrived on a gloomy day. But we shall be proud of her own Communications.

The Views of EPPINO CHURCH, and the communications of our worthy old friend near Offspringe, are received, and shall certainly be used as soon as possible.

SONNETS FROM PETRARCH.

By EDWARD COXE, Esq.

NOT the bright meteors shooting
through the air, [main;
Nor the gay ship that cuts the tranquil
Nor knights in armour clad to guard the
fair;

Nor hunted boar in shady covert slain;
Nor promis'd joy, when expectation's
high; [fire;

Nor themes of love that wake the Poet's
Nor meads, nor streams that glide me-
and'ring by; [vokes the lyre;

Nor high-born dames, whose voice pro-
Can move my bosom with their vain de-
light;

Alas! that bosom was to pleasure dead,
When Laura from her earthly prison
fled; [light;

Whose radiant eyes to me were life and
Which, ne'er to see again—once having
seen—

How better were it, never to have been.

THOU vale! whose echoes answer to
my woes; [rows swell;

Thou river! whose clear stream my sor-
Ye birds, who sing; ye beasts, who here
repose; [that dwell!

Ye smoky tribes, between these banks
Fann'd by my sighs, ye balmy gales se-
rene! [forlorn;

Thou path! so smiling once, but now
Thou cheerful hill! of anguish now the
scene, [am borne,

Where I on Love's accusom'd wings
Ye are the same—your gales as soft an air,
Fragrance and strains as sweet, each grove
supplies; [pair;

But I am chang'd, and haunted by Des-
Yet still I view the spot with ling'ring eyes,
Whence Laura reach'd the mansions of the
just, [dust!

Leaving her beauteous form to mix with

Mr. URBAN,

THE following quotation from the
"Simon Aconitæ" of Milton is
so strictly applicable to the present hour,
that I doubt not your readers will thank
you for the striking parallel. M. G.

"O dearly-bought revenge, yet glorious!
Living or dying thou hast fulfill'd
The work for which thou wast foretold
To Israel, and now ly'st victorious
Among thy slain self-killed†.

Not willingly, but tangled in the fold

* "Let me die with the Philistines!"

So Israel's Champion bravely cried!
So Nelson conquer'd, and as nobly died!

R. W.

† The only inappropriate phrase—un-
less applied to the dauntless display of his
pumerous and well-earned insignia,

Of dire necessity, whose law in death com-
join'd

Thee with thy slaughter'd foes, in number
Than all thy life hath slain before. [more

— "No time for lamentation now,
Nor much more cause; Samson hath
quit himself

Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd
A life heroic, on his enemies

Fully reveng'd, hath left them years of
mourning,

And lamentation to the sons of Caphtor
Through all Philistian bounds, to Israel
Honour hath left, and freedom, let but
them

Find courage to lay hold on this occasion;
T' himself and father's house eternal fame;

And, which is best and happiest yet, all
this [fear'd,

With God not parted from him, as was
But favouring and assisting to the end.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no
contempt, [and fair,

Dispraise, or blame; nothing but well
And what may quiet us in a death so noble,

Let us go find the body where it lies
Sok'd in his enemies blood, and from the
stream [wash off

With lavers pure and cleansing herbs
The clotted gore. I with what speed the
while

(Gaza is not in plight to say us nay)

Will send for all my kindred, all my
friends,

To fetch him hence, and solemnly attend
With silent obsequy, and funeral train,

Home to his father's house; there will I
build him [shade

A monument, and plant it round with
Of laurel ever green, and branching palm,
With all his trophies hung, and acts in-
roll'd

In copious legend, or sweet lyric song.

Thither shall all the valiant youth resort,
And from his memory inflame their
breasts [high;

To matchless valour, and adventures
The virgins also shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers!

— "All is best, though we oft doubt
What th' unsearchable dispose

Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close.

Oft he seems to hide his face,
But unexpectedly returns,

And to his faithful champion hath in place
Bore witness gloriously!"

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE,

No. LVII.

TO buy, or not to buy? that is the
question;

Whether to live contentedly within
The narrow limits of reduced income,

Or make a stand against increasing debts,
And

And by the Lottery end them—to try one's
fate?
To be in Fortune's way? and so to end
The heart-ache, and a thousand haunting
fears
Th' insolvent's heir to?—'tis a resolution
Instantly to be made: to run the hazard?
Perchance to gain? aye, there's the fact;
hit—
For in that wheel what to our share may
When the safe number's shuffled to the
last,
Must give us hope: there's the great odds
That makes a ticket so much worth the
purchase:
For who would bear the dangers of this
The oppressive tax, the tradesman's co-
zenage,
The shame of refus'd credit, the law's
The insolence of duns, and the base van-
tage
That griping lenders of the borrower
When he himself might an estate secure
With a bare sixteenth? Who in a rack-
rent farm
Would toil and sweat under a lovely stew-
But that the dread of (e'en on the first
day's drawing)
A fatal blank! whose cruel disappointment
No adventurer survives, shuts up the
purse,
And makes us rather bear our present
Than feel still greater that we dream not
of;
For gambling doth make spendthrifts of us
And, though the puffing schemes of
every office
Be past up with the broad glare of
Yet the fair chance of plodding industry
In the long run shall turn up richer
prizes;
Nor Honeſty its labour lose—

HAMLET. III. I.

HUNG be the shrouds with black! yield
shouts to moans!
Come let each ship in port wherever ſta-
Display its ſable ſtreamers in the ſky!
And with them, droop, ye brave intrepid
tars
That fought ſo wondrously by NELSON'S
NELSON! too much victorious to live
long!
England ne'er loſt a champion ſo much
England ne'er ſaw ſuch conqueſts as were
his!
Counſel he had, deſerving to command,
His heart of oak made every heart more
firm,
His ſparkling eye, replete with wrathful
More aw'd and turn'd to flight the foe,
Than mid-day ſun dazzled againſt their
faces;
What ſhould I ſay? his deeds exceed all
He ne'er ſaid ſo, but hero-like re-
turn'd;

Drove back their fleets, and conquer'd
as he liſted.

Of all exploits, ſince we renew'd the
war,
Ne'er was there one more venturous than
What iſſuing to the ſkirmiſh! what de-
perate onſets!

Thoſe Engliſh maſſiſts! lions wanting
Whom hunger doth enſor'd to be more
eager!
Of old I know them—that rather with
The walls they'll rear down, than forſake
the ſiege:

Half the whole day the fight continued,
Where valiant NELSON, above human
Emact'd wonders in the van;
The French cried out—Our old Deſtroyer's
come!

His ſailors, urg'd by his undaunted ſpirit,
NELSON and VICTORY! cried out again,
And ruſh'd impetuous to the hotteſt
battle.

Here had the conqueſt gloriously been
But, that through grate of corded ladder,
A riſeman, on purpoſe plac'd behind,
Now watch'd where beſt to aim the coward
ſhot:

Accur'd maſt & accur'd fatal hand!—
Is NELSON ſlain!—oh! no—he lives aw'hile
To beckon with his hand, and ſmiling
ſay—

“Hark! Countrymen! renew, renew, the
Stand to your colours, Britons! and when
I am dead,

Remember to avenge me on the French!”

Bring forth the body of this noble war-
rior,

Advance it, in beſt honourable proceſſion,
To the mid centre of our loyal City;
And, that hereafter ages may behold
How much the kingdom was beholden to
him,

Within our chiefeſt temple we'll ſelect
A monument with trophies of his arms,
Upon the which, that every one may read,
Shall be engrav'd, the fight at CADIZ,
The treacherous manner of his mournful
death,

And what a terror he had been to France,
Part of HEN. VI. 1. ſt throughout.
MASTER SHALLOW.

TO THE MEMORY OF LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

By M. CHAMBERLIN,
AUTHOR OF “OCEAN, A POEM,” &c.

LAMENTED Hero! to thy genuine
worth
A grateful Nation pays the tribute due,
The heartfelt ſigh and ſympathetic tear,
A tear of mingled tranſport and regret,
While Fame recounts thy virtues, and
engraves
On the ſair pillar of historic truth,
Whoſe

Whose base of adamant shall stand secure
Amid the wrecks of Time, that glorious
deed [conspire
Which else'd thy bright career. But why
To monumental records, the detail
Of acts which rest imprinted in the heart?
Shall not the natives of this favour'd land
Relate thy story to their list'ning sons,
And these to late posterity transmit
With pious care the well-remember'd tale
How NELSON fought and bled! Thy name
alone
Be then inscrib'd on thy sepulchral pile.
While Freedom's sacred cause has power
to charm.

This shall suffice to set before our view
In clear perspective, all thy great exploits,
The conflicts of Trafalgar and the Nile,
Thy triumphs on the Scandinavian shore,
With each achievement of thy early days,
Predictive of that eminence sublime
Which crown'd the last exertion of thy
skill.

And as we trace thy glory in the light,
Our breasts shall glow with gratitude to
Heaven
For the long train of heroes who survive
To emulate thy conduct, and assist
The sovereignty of Britain o'er the seas.
And hark! amid the sound of rolling
waves

That lash the shores of Albion, from afar
What welcome tones arrest the list'ning
ear,

Proclaiming, as in years of ancient date,
That still victorious over every foe
Our gallant navy rides, and once again *
Has all its wonted energy display'd,
Fixing the glory of the British name
On firm foundations, 'stablish'd as the rock
That frowns defiance on the gathering
storm.

IN OBITUM NELSONIS.

Ἦ καλὸς ὁ, ὃ καλὸς ταῖς ψαύται, τοῦ
πυγῆς χερ.

IMPLET, en! pugnae fragor omne
cœlum;
Concutit naves tonitru sonorum;
Machinae fulgor rutilat timendæ;
Spargitur ignis.

En! regæ manant calido cruore;
Plumbeæ glandes feriant rudentes;
Vulneratorum gemitus virorum
Æthera scandit.

Gloriam cedens, inimica classis
Signa demittit; reboant Britanni,
Patrio planctu solito frementes,
"Vivite, victi!"

Nobilem jamjam Dea Pama cinxit
Lana NELSONUM; madefacti atro
Invidum Fatum virides veneno in
Tempora læues.

Mortuum luget Dominator undæ;
Mortuum luget populus Britannus;
Mortui nomen metuet Tyrannus
Callicus omnis.

Gibraltar. EURLALUS.

An Appeal to the Gratitude of BRITONS!

SAY, say, my Country, does a tear
remain [lain?
To soothe the wives,—the widows of the
Has NELSON's loss quite dried the lucid
rill [fill?

Whence Pity erst was wont—her cup to
Let names less splendid claim one grateful
tear,

The last sad tribute o'er their early bier.
Does DUFF's, does COOKE's brave death
no pang impart?

Nor plant one dagger in the feeling heart?
Alike they fell to guard their native shore,
Alike to be lamented—"when no more."
Let Duff's sad wife your fond compassion
crave,

A husband,—son,—envelop'd in the grave.
A husband, whose unceasing kindness
prov'd [—he lov'd;"

How much he valued,—and "how much
Though no fam'd titles grac'd his transient
span, [man.

She mourns him equally,—she lov'd the
A son,—whose youth had been her con-
stant care, [despair.

Whole life presented joy,—whose death—
Think, what a sound the dreadful tale
reveals! [foels!

Think,—what a hapless wife,—a mother
Shall she not claim one drop from British
eyes, [supplies?

One cheering word, which Mercy's tongue
Shall she like Philomel be left alone,
To vent her anguish, and to make her
moan, [known?

Unseen,—unfelt,—unpitied,—e'en un-
Shall Duff's, shall Cooke's bright star
refulgent blaze

Perish, in Nelson's more resplendent rays?
Blush, blush, I say, and those whose
blood was shed [when dead;

To guard their Country;—O! reverse,—
To each their well-earn'd meed of praise
apply,

Let each partake the tributary sigh.
Be Nelson's fame—as Luna's fullest pride,
Theirs,—as the stars which twinkle by her
side. [light

And that brave troop whose still inferior
Is darken'd,—in Oblivion's deepest night;
All, all demand your pity and your praise,
Though crown'd with cypress,—they de-
serv'd the bays. [applause!

All then should share Affection's warm
All perish'd nobly in their Country's cause.
So shall succeeding tars with parting
breath [death,

Blood with delight,—and glory—e'en to

Conscious that Britons should record their
name,
And future ages emulate their fame.
Peterborough, Nov. 25.

*Lines on a Subscription being proposed for
raising a NAVAL COLUMN to the Memory
of LORD NELSON, and the remainder to
go to the Widows and Orphans, &c.*

W HILST a Briton survives, our
NELSON's great name
Can ne'er want a Column to blazon his
fame: [by his side
Nor shall those brave fellows, who fought
Be forgot by their Country, though
nameless they died.

Lo, the widows and orphans lamenting
their dead, [son have bled:
Whose husbands and fathers with NEL-
Till these are reliev'd, let your column alone:
When they ask you for bread, would you
give them a stone?

ON THE LAMENTED DEATH OF LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

By WILLIAM CAREY.

O H lov'd and cherish'd, as thy Coun-
try's boast!
Thy voice a triumph! and thy name a host!
Oh gallant Chief, in battle long renown'd,
In death, by VICTORY, and GLORY
crown'd! [deplora,
While we thy fall with fruitless grief,
Our pride, our brave defender, now no
more!
Our prostrate foes, with savage joy elate,
Look up, forgetful of their vanquish'd
state, [quaffs see,
Throw off their fears, their future con-
And deem our fleets and armies lost in thee!
"Presumptuous hope!" BRITANNIA
loudly cries, [eyes,—
Indignant lightnings flashing from her
"What though my Hero, late your Coun-
try's dread,

My mighty Hero slumbers with the dead;
Though he my conquering navies, now,
no more, [shore;
Shall lead to triumph on your frightened
No more shall launch my thunders on the
flood, [blood;
And die the Ocean with your streaming
Yet think not long to 'scape the vengeance
due; [sue;
A thousand chiefs his gallant course pur-
A thousand heroes equal honours claim,
And emulate his dangers and his fame;
With pious tears upon his shade they
call,

And swear to perish, or avenge his fall.
"Fly, then,—in time, from sure de-
struction fly; [lie.
And, safely vaunting, in your harbours
Should all your armaments, restor'd again,
With thrice-told numbers, dare attempt
the main,

Should they my people to the conflict
brave,
No sight shall screen them, and no force
shall save: [pise,

My dauntless sons your numbers will def-
And EVERY BRITON WILL A NELSON
RISE; [sweep,

HIS MARTIAL SPIRIT, in their van shall
And sun-bright GLORY lead them o'er the
deep; [crews, too late

Pale Fear shall freeze your trembling
Struck speechless by inexorable Fate;
On ships and men consuming fires shall
fall,

And one tremendous ruin bury all.—
"But oh! what honours—what im-
mortal fame,

Shall Europe consecrate to Nelson's name?
Pir'd with the glorious theme, through
ev'ry clime [line,

Shall radiant Genus wing her flight sub-
The deathless Muse, in sweet majestic
lays, [raise,

His splendid palms amid the stars shall
While, safe, on earth, from Envy's wast-
ing rage,

His virtues flourish in a Roscoe's page.—
Creative Art shall catch the flame divine,
And simple Grandeur stamp her bold de-
sign:

In warlike pomp his battles shall be shown,
Add all his triumphs live in brass and
stone: [bust,

The statue warm with life, the breathing
The trophied urn, shall grace his sacred
His *Rosby* the Nations shall behold [dust,
On shining silver, and on beamy gold;

The precious gem, with holy fervour blest,
In extacy shall to the lip be press'd; [dear,
To manly Worth, to blooming Beauty

Shall oft receive the lone, the tender tear;
Shall grace the gentle bosom of the Fair,
And watch her slumbers with a Father's
care;

A guardian ægis o'er her virtues spread,
And on her days a pure effulgence shed.
The magic pencil shall recall to life
My Hero's form amid the bloody strife;

There proud *Ætæra* shall with *Gaul* com-
bine, [line;
And there my Lions rend their dreadful
High in the front the godlike Chief shall
glow, [Foe,

And hurl his lightnings on the cowering
In mournful change, the Artist shall dis-
play

The dear-bought glories of his final day;
With many a group, in heavy woe around,
And many a tear, fast-streaming o'er his
wound. [grave,

How sweetly sleeps the Warrior in his
In death lamented by the Wise and
BRAVE!—

When the frail canvas, faithless to its trust,
Shall lose his form, and mingle with the
dust,

When the time-moulder'd stone no more
can tell [he fell,
How brave he fought—he conquer'd, and
Still as the years roll on, each year more
bright,

His memory shall diffuse a broader light;
His great example still my sons inspire,
And spread from age to age the patriot
fire:

The hoary matron and the tender maid,
In war, shall oft invoke his mighty shade;
Sires, yet unborn, his glories shall pre-
claim, [name."

And Bates be taught to lift his honour'd
Sheffield, Nov. 11.

THE HISTORY OF COCK ROBIN; OR, THE BOULOGNE BULLETIN.

A little Cock-Robin was bred up in
France
Beneath her new Eagle's fond wing;
And the gay little urchin, so fence and to
dance [Chance,
Was taught, and to worship the Goddess of
And the praise of its Patron to sing.

And, in process of time (for its talents
and lore

Did still with its stature expand)
It obtain'd a commission on sea, or on
shore, [dore,
And at Boulogne it now, as a bold Commo-
Can both cock-boats and gun-boats com-
mand.

Another day it fell out, at this very same
port, [show,

Where Robin makes such a grand
Some news from the Corsican's Camp or
his Court, [sport—

Arriv'd, which our Hero thought excellent
'Twas poor General Mack's over-
throw!

Cried he, "if to Owen, whose vigilant
art [cage,

"Keeps me coop'd like a bird in a
This intelligence I could but safely impart,
Methinks it would cut the proud Tar to
the heart,

And quiz him quite into a rage.

"Eh!—yes, I've a scheme that will an-
swer my end— [side—

Let a Cock-boat be brought along—
Make haste! let a Bulletin quickly be
penn'd, [will send,

Which, happen what may, in the boat I
And away it shall drift with the
tide."

O gallant Cock-Robin! what pity that you,
With your Note, did not send out your
Fleet— [view,

Why, man! when one frigate was only in
You soon might have gain'd a grand victory
too—

And poor Owen been shamefully beat!

HABIZ.

THE CORSICAN STAR.

NAPOLEON, by Flatt'ry's base mi-
nions surrounded,
Who skip when he smiles, whom his
frowns, like Fate, scar,
In the phrenzy of Pow'r, and Ambition un-
bounded,

Bade Europe crouch down, and ac-
knowledge his Star.

Brave Austria was forc'd an indignant
submission [of war;

To feign, for a time, from cross chances
But, as soon as repose had repair'd her
condition, [can Star,

She spurn'd at the pride of the Corsi-
Sage *Ruffa* beheld with disgust, at a dis-
tance, [car,

The progress of Insolence—harnes'd her
And resolv'd, too, to lend her auspicious
assistance, [Star.

To check the career of his ill-boding
Meanwhile, single-handed, the vap'ring
Crusader [purpose should man',

(Who swore, in his wrath, nought his
Britannia oppos'd—till the baffled Inva-
der [Star.

Was ready to curse both his folly and
And now, from his dream of Invasion
awaking, [projects to bar—

He finds a grand League form'd his
Rous'd to mad desperation—life, throne,
and fame staking, [his Star.

He bellows revenge, and still trusts to
Hear the Hypocrite canting his farewell
Oration, [jar;

Before he sets off for the scene of loud
Hear sycophant Senates, with vile adula-
tion, [Star!

Extolling his virtues, and blessing his
Helvetia! Batavia! Italia! with gladness

Behold your Deliverer's approach from
afar— [and sadness,

Independence! so long sunk in slavery
Rejoice!—lo, once more dawns bright
Liberty's Star! HABIZ.

THE DEGREE OF A. B.

A CLEVER handsome Oxford Spark,
Who learning swallow'd like a
shark,

Once stood for his Degree:
The Tutors found his classic store,
And would not put one question more,

So bid him write A. B.

Then to his Dad he pens a letter,
Not *Alma Mater* could write better,

To let old square-toes see
How great his title now at College,
How vast, of course, his depth of know-
For dash—he signs A. B. [ledge,

Old Huncks, who was not always right,
Thought that A. B. might mean A Bit,

And money was his end;
So call'd his wife—to shew her learning
She said A. B. from her discerning,

Arch Bishop did portend!

T.
MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND HEROIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF LORD NELSON.

(Concluded from p. 1070.)

MARCH 30, 1801, the British fleet passed into the Sound, in defiance of the batteries erected on its shores. On approaching Copenhagen, their first destination (it being intended afterwards to visit Revel, the Russian port), they found it defended by six fail of the line; 11 floating batteries, mounting from twenty-six 24-pounders to eighteen 18-pounders; one bomb-ship, besides schooner gun-vessels. These were supported by the Crown Islands, mounting the one 36, the other 52 guns; and 4 fail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the island of Amak. Lord Nelson having offered his service for the attack, it commenced about 10 in the morning of April 2; when after an action of 4 hours (he having selected only 12 fail of the line, and the frigates and small vessels, for the occasion), the Danish bomb-ship and schooner gun-vessels escaped, and the other 17 fail were either sunk, burnt, or taken. (LXXI. p. 361.) Sir Hyde Parker, in his letter to Government, says, 'Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of Lord Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions, great as they have heretofore been, were never carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service.' (*ib.* p. 360.) In this action, 254 were killed, and 641 wounded. As Sir Hyde Parker commanded the Reserve, which was not engaged, the whole of this brilliant action was sustained by Lord Nelson and Admiral Graves. Lord Nelson was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk (LXXI. p. 665.); and again received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. For Mr. Addington's eulogium on this occasion, see LXXI. p. 467. And the Earl of St. Vincent, in the House of Lords, declared, 'that, from his own professional knowledge, the late victory, considering the difficulty of the attempt, the length of time during which the engagement lasted, and the astonishing bravery and skill displayed on the occasion, was not equalled by any exploit that was ever performed by the Navy of England.' In 1801 the King, by his warrant, dated January 7, permitted Lord Nelson and his heirs to adopt the title of Duke of Bronte, with the fief of the dutchy annexed thereto, and also to receive the great cross of the order of St Ferdinand and Merit; all conferred upon him by Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies. The Emperor had also made him a knight of the Austrian Order of the Crescent. Lord Nelson, continuing to volunteer his services wherever danger and difficulties presented

themselves, was, in August 1801, advanced to a farther barony, viz. Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough in Norfolk with remainder, in failure of heirs male, to his father, the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, and his heirs male lawfully begotten; and in failure, to the heirs male of his daughters in succession; thus extending the dignity to the whole family. (LXXI. p. 953.)

In August 1801, he was employed to direct an attack on the French gun-boats before Boulogne; and had not the opening of negotiations for Peace interrupted his enterprizes on that station, it is probable he would have accomplished their destruction. (LXXI. 846, 847.)

When the war was renewed, in 1803, a discerning Government instantly invited him from his retreat. He was sent to command on the important station of the Mediterranean, where it was expected that the French would attempt their first and greatest naval and military efforts. His vigilance on that station; the wisdom of his arrangements; the awe with which he impressed the enemy; and the skill with which he ensured the emulation, affection, and obedience, of all under his authority; are sufficiently known. He was at length impatient of a service, which afforded him no opportunity of coming to a decisive action with the foes of his country. His whole soul revolted against the idea of blocking them up in their ports. See his Letter to the Lord Mayor on this subject in vol. LXXIV. p. 972. It gave him infinite satisfaction when he learned that the Toulon fleet had failed. He trusted to overtake them in one quarter or another before they should be able to return to security in any port. They eluded him in the Mediterranean. They had effected a junction with the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, before he could get up. But he had good intelligence of their course, whilst we were, at home, in absolute uncertainty respecting it. He declared he would follow them to the Antipodes, sooner than suffer them to escape him. He had almost come up with them off Antigua. But they again escaped. Before he could overtake their course, the doubtful action of the 22d of July had been fought off Ferrol. Lord Nelson landed in England. On account of the decline of his health, he had wished, before the enemy left Toulon, to return for a few months to this country for its recovery. But the activity and the keen elevation of mind which the pursuit, and the hope of overtaking and conquering, had excited, were the

the means of re-invigorating his shattered constitution. He returned to England in better health, and with fresher and more animated looks, than when he left it to go to the Mediterranean. The wishes of the country—the sense which Government entertained of his importance in command—would not permit his delay at home for many weeks. He left England with a resolution yet to destroy the Combined Fleets, which had so provokingly eluded his pursuit. We heard, by regular dispatches, that he had arrived on the Cadiz station. His powers were more extensive than had been entrusted to any British Commander there before. Some great achievement was expected of him, and speedily. Our very next news, after those of his arrival, were; that he had fought the Combined Fleets, almost annihilated them, and had fallen amidst a victory so glorious and decisive.

In the midst of his career, Buonaparte has ever been frustrated by Englishmen; before ACRE he retreated from the intrepid heroism of SIR SYDNEY SMITH;—BRITISH VALOUR drove him out of EGYPT; the “single-handed” NELSON has crushed all his fond hopes of ‘SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERCE,’ by the destruction of the COMBINED SQUADRON; and we trust, through the dispensations of Providence, that THIS COUNTRY ALONE, will be able “to abate his pride, assuage his malice, and confound his devices.”

We have elsewhere given the requisite details of the glorious battle of Trafalgar. (pp. 1058–1055). We shall add here, only, a sketch of the Character of the Hero, by whose inspiration and arrangements it was gained. He was, evidently, from his earliest years, a youth of genius, and of a firm, ardent spirit. These leading qualities, cultivated by early direction to professional objects, and by the almost uninterrupted application of them to these, in every instructive variety of exertion, during the period of life in which our habits, talents, and character are unalterably formed, rendered him that pride of the Naval Glory of his Country, which we now venerate and deplore. What would have been blind rashness in a man of less nice and correct professional skill, less prompt and accurate discernment, less cool and steady resolution, or in minds less secure against the flurry and agitations of fear and anger, was, in Lord Nelson, only discreet and temperate effort. The cast of his mind, and the nature of his seaman experience, did what the undiscerning might ascribe to blind rashness and fortune. Danger only roused all his energies; and rendered all the faculties of his soul alive to exertion. This was the grand peculiarity of his mind. Experience had made him conti-

nually more fearless, by shewing him how very little there is, comparatively, to be feared, where a man is not wanting to himself. Intrepidity charms or awes every person. But the intrepidity of a brute, or a barbarian, makes them indifferent to the safety of others, because they dare to meet danger themselves. Such was not Lord Nelson's. He had a generous tenderness for the welfare and personal safety of his seamen, which so endeared him to the whole Navy, that there was not a sailor who would not have joyed to follow him into any perils. He had a sailor's scorn of all that was sordidly selfish. He coveted nothing but the consciousness and the praise of unrivalled excellence. He was no mean lover of money. Where others acquired thousands, he scarcely acquired hundreds. He delighted in the endearments of domestic life. He was fondly attached to his father, to his brothers, and to his sisters. He had peculiar pleasure in gratifying Lady Nelson with the information that her son had saved his life. Though free from the pride or vanity of weak and ungenerous minds, he had a heart to enjoy the praise and rewards of his country, and the consciousness that they had been fairly and dearly earned. He took pleasure to express his sentiments on suitable occasions in the House of Peers, which he did to great advantage. (See LXXII. 3054. LXXIII. 68.) These were a vivacity, a pertinency, and a point in his speeches and his familiar conversation, which might have become wit and sarcasm, had it not been for the simple grandeur of his sentiments, and the benignity of his affections. He had taste to relish every charm of the Fine Arts; and a patriotic spirit to enter eagerly into every thing connected with the honour or the improvement of civil life in his native country. His spirit was devout, by natural temper, by education, and by the impression which the incidents of his life had made upon his mind. The humble piety with which, after the battle of Aboukir, he referred all to the goodness of Almighty God, is never to be forgotten. It was then his venerable Father had the satisfaction to call him, with truth—“My great and good Son.” As his heart was kind, his familiar manners were polished and gentle. His morals were eminently pure. He delighted in the suitable relaxations of social intercourse. His form was light and elegant. There was something interesting, lively, commanding, and yet perfectly unassuming, in his aspect. The colour of his hair was light. His stature scarce rose above the middle size. He fell, most gloriously, in the 57th year of his age!!!

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

June 25.

A Secret Committee was appointed to examine the Eleventh Report. It was composed of Lords Castlereagh and Glenbervie, Messrs. Wadham, T. Grenville, R. Ryder, Canning, and Best.

Mr. Peul made his motion respecting the Nabob of Oude; and a charge against the Marquis Wellesley. He felt deeply impressed with the indifference the people of England in general manifested to Indian affairs; and he should therefore stand in need of every indulgence, while he declared himself the public accuser of that Lord, whose Oriental career had been so splendidly distinguished, and who had so many friends in both Houses of Parliament. He then proceeded to state, that the Nabob of Oude was the most powerful and zealous ally of the Company in India; greater by far than Cheit-Sing, or the Rajah of Benares, for whose depositions Mr. Hastings had been impeached. In regard to this Nabob, he charged Lord Wellesley with a violation of law, and a breach of an Act of Parliament. He also charged him with appointing his brother, Mr. H. Wellesley, Lieut.-Governor of that Prince's country: but it was impossible for any measures on these charges to be come to this Session; and as Lord Wellesley would probably soon be in England, he should, in the mean time, move for certain Papers respecting these transactions, which, he believed, would set the case in its true light. Which he did accordingly.

Lord Castlereagh, Sir W. Burrows, and Mr. W. Pole, did not object to the Papers being produced; but assured the Hon. Gentleman that the case he had stated would be found to be greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Laycester moved for the impeachment of Lord Melville. After detailing what had already taken place, and entreating the House to banish all prejudice from their minds, he owned that he had been one who did not wish matters to be pushed any farther against Lord M. than the original Resolutions. His reason was, that he conceived him already punished, and, by confining him to a trial, he would run a great risk of being punished twice for the same offence. The House, however, held a contrary opinion, and had decided on a Criminal Prosecution. The expediency of an Impeachment now appeared infinitely preferable to any other, because it was consistent with the usage of Parliament, and most befitting the rank and station of the Viscount. He was

decidedly in favour of Impeachment, because he was convinced it would with greater certainty lead to the ends of essential justice. He alluded to historical precedents, to shew that Peers had always been proceeded against by Impeachment; and if the Criminal Prosecution were to take place, much embarrassment might eventually arise in the course of a trial before the Court of King's Bench, from a difficulty of tracing any criminality to Lord M. regarding the 10,000 L. transaction in 1786. The whole topics embraced in the Tenth Report and the Report of the Select Committee must, on the trial, be gone through; and it was well known that the longest trial of the kind could not last more than 14 or 16 hours. On a view of the proceeding by Impeachment, the case assumed a different aspect, as in that way ample time would be given for the purpose of examining every particular to the utmost. The Impeachment would prove injurious to the Noble Lord only if he should be found guilty; but it would prove highly advantageous to him were he declared innocent. There was another argument he wished to state against a trial by Information; which was, the universal prejudice pervading all ranks of men, who seemed to think that they had been defrauded of millions, and their taxes and burthens increased in consequence of the conduct of Lord M. For the truth of this prejudice, he would appeal to the many Addresses on this subject on the Table. He would ask then, whether, if Lord Melville was sent to trial before a jury so prepossessed, fair and impartial justice could be expected. The persons composing juries were in general tradesmen and shopkeepers, certainly respectable men; but, in the circumstances he had stated, impartiality in their decision could not well be looked for. After reasoning for some time on these points, he concluded by moving that the House do proceed by Impeachment against Lord M. on the crimes and misdemeanors where-with he is charged, and that the Attorney General be directed to stay proceedings in the Criminal Information against him.

Sir E. Dutton seconded the motion, observing that Impeachment ought, in his opinion, to have been the only thing resorted to after the first Resolutions.

Mr. Bond expressed his surprise that this measure was brought forward by those who had voted for the Criminal Prosecution. It was not denied on either side, that the Gentlemen who supported the Impeachment might have forced the House

House to agree to it. When he moved the Amendment for the Criminal Information, he could assure those who heard him, he had not done so lightly; and, after every deliberation he had bestowed on the subject, the more was he convinced that it was by far the best mode of proceeding. A Criminal Information proceeded on a pure principle of law. The trial might come on in Michaelmas term, while the Impeachment would always depend upon the sitting of the House.

The *Solicitor General* maintained, that the sense of a great part of the House had been decidedly expressed for Impeachment; and, were a fair estimate of the numbers taken, it would appear, that for Impeachment there had been 195, and only 48 for the Criminal Information. He supported the motion.

Mr. *Banks* argued in favour of adhering to the Resolution for the Criminal Information; which, he contended, was not agreed to without great deliberation.

Lord *H. Petty* denied that the Resolution now proposed to be rescinded had been precipitately adopted. As to himself, he continued to be of opinion that the latter mode was preferable; but the House having come to a contrary vote after mature deliberation, he conceived that it was bound, on every principle of consistency, to support its own decision.

Sir *W. Burrows* expressed his assent to the arguments for substituting the proceeding by Impeachment to that of a Criminal Prosecution; and contended that, though, in the late debate, there were many who were adverse to either of the proceedings, yet that as to an election between the two modes, the sense of a decided majority of the House was in favour of Impeachment.

Mr. *Charles Wynne* still thought that the House ought to have voted in the first instance for Impeachment, as being more appropriate to the character of the Prosecutors, the description of the offence, and the rank of the offender. He did not, however, think that this was a sufficient reason for his agreeing to rescind a solemn Resolution of the House. The great ends of justice might still be attained by the course already prescribed by the House.

Sir *T. Williams* spoke against the motion.

Mr. *Windham* preferred the mode of proceeding by Impeachment; but could not admit that there was anything unconstitutional in that by Criminal Information; and in the present case he contended that the House ought, for the sake of consistency, to maintain its own Resolution.

Mr. *Pitt* argued in support of the motion. There was nothing to prevent the

adoption of that system which almost all seemed to think the most eligible, but more question of form. With respect to that point, it would appear that the House, in agreeing to the Criminal Prosecution, had rescinded its previous decision in favour of a Civil Prosecution, and that without any previous notice; a circumstance which he conceived to be a complete answer to the complaints made of the insufficiency of the notice given as to the present motion.

Mr. *Whitbread* made a speech against the Impeachment.

He was followed by Mr. *Fox*, who placed in a very strong light the inconsistency the House would be guilty of, if it abrogated the order already made for the Criminal Information. In order, therefore, to get rid of the motion, he concluded by moving the Orders of the Day.

After a few words from Mr. *H. Addington* and Mr. *Carr*, the House divided when Mr. *Fox's* amendment was rejected by a majority of 166 to 143. The original motion was then carried without a division.

Mr. *Whitbread* was appointed Manager of the Impeachment, and directed to go to the Lords, and acquaint them with the circumstance; which he did on the following day, attended by a number of Members.

June 26.

Mr. *Whitbread* and the following Members were appointed to be the Committee to manage Lord Melville's Impeachment: Messrs. *Fox*, *Grey*, *Sheridan*, *Ge. Raine*, *Creevy*, *Holland*, *Calcraft*, *Es-naird*, *W. Wyndham*, *Morris*, and *Dr. Lawrence*; Lords *Marshall*, *Folkestone*, *Bochester*, *A. Hamilton*, and *Temple*.

In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 14,000 l. was voted for the Sierra Leone Company; 5000 l. for prosecuting slaves in the interior of Africa; 50,000 l. for erecting a Naval Asylum; and 9,333 s. 3 d. Irish currency, for Non-commissioned Ministers in Ireland, for 1803.

June 27.

Mr. *S. Bourne* obtained leave first to purchase certain lands adjoining Westminster-Hall and the Exchequer.

Serjeant *Best* was added to the Impeachment Committee.

Lord *Glenbervie* brought up a Report from the Committee of Secrecy, in which that part of the Eleventh Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry was related to the issue of 100,000 l. for Naval Services had been referred to. It stated that, having examined a statement of evidence and documents, and given subject the fullest consideration, they

come to a resolution, that the said sum had been advanced for objects to which money appropriated to Naval Services was applicable, and in which the credit and honour of the country were materially concerned: that 75,000*l.* had been applied in the fittest manner possible; that it had been issued by the Comptroller of the Navy, under the orders of the Lords of the Treasury, and with the knowledge of the then First Lord of the Admiralty; that the circumstances of the time when the money was issued were such as to render any disclosure of it impossible, without great public inconvenience; that the necessity of such secrecy had continued to the present time; and that the Committee felt it to be their duty to abstain from any farther details upon the subject.

June 28.

Mr. *Whitbread* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify Mr. Trotter, and such other persons who had acted under Lord Melville when Treasurer of the Navy, as may be called upon to give evidence upon the Impeachment, from any penalties that might attach to them from any share they may have had in the transactions, with respect to which they may be called upon to give testimony. Granted.

Mr. *Fox* presented a Petition from Mr. Todd Jones, confined in Cork Gaol, complaining of various hardships during his imprisonment, and praying for relief. Ordered to lie on the Table.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, on the motion of Mr. *Pitt*; who observed, that on the investigation of the Accounts before the House, of the transactions between the Publick and the East India Company, there appeared due from the Publick to the Company a balance of 4,000,000*l.*; he now moved that 1,000,000*l.* be advanced to the Company on account.

Col. *Crawford* brought forward his motion on the present state of the Army. He dwelt for a considerable time on the deficiency of the Establishment at home as well as abroad, and on the Volunteer System, which he pronounced to be the most incomplete thing he ever knew; for nothing could exceed the absurdity of prostituting military rank by granting it to Volunteer Officers without distinction. He also ridiculed the idea of the permanent duty of the Volunteers for a few days; and pointed out several steps which ought, according to his ideas, to be adopted, to place the Military Establishment on a more respectable and solid footing; and concluded by moving certain resolutions.

Lord *Castlereagh* made a very able reply; and was followed by Sir *J. Pulteney*, General *Norton*, and the Secretary of War.

A few observations were made by Mr. *S. Wortley* and Mr. *Windham* in favour of the resolutions, which were afterwards negatived without a division.

July 1.

Sir *A. S. Hamond* moved for a copy of the Navy Board's Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty of the 15th Nov. 1802, in answer to the Letter of the Admiralty of the 19th of October preceding, containing a copy of their Lordships Minutes of the 18th of the said month.

Mr. *Pitt* expressed his wish that Mr. *Jeffery* would abandon his motion for the present Session, respecting the Naval Administration of Earl St. Vincent.

Mr. *Jeffery* consented to do so; at the same time he begged the House to understand that he was fully prepared to substantiate his former assertion, that Earl St. Vincent was the greatest enemy this country had ever seen.

Mr. *Tierney* called on Mr. *J.* for precise explanation as to the nature of the charges he meant to bring forward.

Mr. *Jeffery* replied, that he charged Earl St. Vincent with neglect, in neither keeping up the Navy committed to his care, nor in building ships he had laid down; whereby the Navy had been reduced far below the establishment on which, in a period of war, it ought to have been.

H. OF LORDS.

July 2.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Irish Civil List, Irish Corn Export, Mr. *Pitt's* Indemnity, Poor Clergy, Land Tax Consolidation, and several Private Bills.

July 3.

Lord *Holland*, on making a motion respecting the intercourse between Jamaica and the United States, recommended the policy of preserving a good understanding with America; the connexion with which produced more commercial advantages to this, than any other Nation whatever. He deprecated any deviation from that policy, and expressed his decided disapprobation of the system upon which the Governors of the West India Islands acted. He insisted upon the danger and inconvenience that would result from the exclusion of American Neutral, on whom the supply of the Islands, as to the important articles of provisions and lumber, solely depended; and concluded with moving an Address to his Majesty, praying for a variety of papers necessary to explain the nature of the intercourse between the United States and Jamaica.

Earl *Camden* immediately explained the sys-

tern upon which the Military Governors had acted. He maintained that there had been no change in it of late. Ministers, he said, had no reluctance; but, on the contrary, every desire to give the noble Lord every information he could wish; and if he would withdraw his motion, and bring it forward early in the next Session, he saw no objection which would be offered to it.

A debate of some length ensued, in which the Duke of Montrose, Lords Hervey and Limerick, opposed the motion; and it was sustained by Lords Suffolk, Carysfort, and Holland, when the House divided on Earl Camden's motion for the other Orders of the Day: Contents 14; Non-Contents 8.

(The debates of the last Session will be concluded in our Supplement.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 27. Letter (received by Hon. Capt. Blackwood), from Lord Collingwood to W. Marsden, Esq.

Queen, off Cape Trafalgar, Nov. 4.

Sir, On the 26th ult. I informed you of the proceedings of the squadron to that time. The weather continuing very bad, the wind blowing from S. W. the squadron not in a situation of safety, and seeing little prospect of getting the captured ships off the land, and great risk of some of them getting into port; I determined no longer to delay the destroying them, and to get the squadron out of the deep bay. The extraordinary exertion of Capt. Capel, however, saved the French *Swiftsure*; and his ship the *Floeste*, together with the *Donegal*, Capt. Malcolm, afterwards brought out the *Bahama*. Indeed, nothing can exceed the perseverance of all the officers employed in the service. Capt. Hope rigged and succeeded in bringing out the *Ildefonso*; all of which will, I hope, have arrived safe at Gibraltar. For the rest, Sir, I inclose you a list of all the enemy's fleet which were in the action, and how they are disposed of, which, I believe, is perfectly correct. I informed you in my letter of the 26th, that the remnants of the enemy's fleet came out a second time, to endeavour in the bad weather to cut off some of the hulks, when the *Rayo* was disabled, and fell into our hands: she afterwards parted her cable, went ashore, and was wrecked. The *Indomptable*, one of the same squadron, was also driven ashore, wrecked, and her crew perished. The *Santa Anna* and *Algeiras* being driven near the shore of Cadix, got such assistance as has enabled them to get in; but the ruin of their fleet is as complete as could be expected, under the circumstances of fighting them close to their own shore. Had the battle been in the Ocean, still fewer would have escaped. Twenty sail * of the line are taken or destroyed; and of those which got in, not more than three are in a repairable state for a length of time. Rear-Adm. Louis, in the *Canopus*, who had been detached with the *Queen*, *Spencer*, and

Tigre, to complete the water, &c. of these ships, and to see the convoy in safety a certain distance up the Mediterranean, joined me on the 26th. In clearing the captured ships of prisoners, I found a many wounded men, that so alleviate human misery as much as was in my power, I sent to the Marquis de Solana, Gov.-Gen. of Andalusia, to offer him the wounded to the care of their country, on receipts being given; a proposal which was received with the greatest thankfulness, not only by the Governor, but the whole country responds with expressions of gratitude. Two French frigates were sent out to receive them, with a proper officer to give receipts, bringing with them all the English who had been wrecked in several of the ships, and an offer from the Marquis de Solana of the use of their hospitals for our wounded, pledging the honour of Spain for their being carefully attended. I have ordered most of the Spanish prisoners to be released; the officers on parole; the men for receipts given, and a condition that they do not serve in war, by sea or land, until exchanged. By my correspondence with the Marquis, I found that Vice-Admiral D'Alava was not dead, but dangerously wounded; and I wrote to him a letter, claiming him as a prisoner of war: a copy of which I inclose, together with a state of the Flag Officers of the Combined Fleet.

I am, &c. C. COLLINGWOOD.

List of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, in the Action of Oct. 21, off Cape Trafalgar, shewing how they were disposed of.

1. Spanish ship *San Ildefonso*, 74 guns, Brig. Don Joseph de Vargas; sent to Gibraltar.
2. Spanish, *San Juan Nepomuceno*, 74 guns, Brig. Don Cosme Charruca; sent to Gibraltar.
3. Spanish, *Bahama*, 74 guns; Brig. Don A. D. Galiano; sent to Gibraltar.
4. French, *Swiftsure*, 74 guns, M. Villemadrin; sent to Gibraltar.
5. Spanish, *Monarca*, 74 guns, Don Jeddoro Argumosa; wrecked off San Lucas.
6. French, *Fougeux*, 74 guns, M. Beaudouin;

* See Capt. Blackwood's letter, p. 1461.

Beaudouin; wrecked off Trafalgar, all perished, and 30 of the Temeraire's men.

7. French, Indomptable, 84 guns, M. Hubert; wrecked off Rota, all perished.

8. French, Bucentaur, 89 guns, Adm. Villeneuve, Commander in Chief; Capt. Prigny and Majendie; wrecked on the Porques; some of the crew saved.

9. Spanish, San Francisco de Asis, 74 guns, Don Luis De Flores; wrecked near Rota.

10. Spanish, El Rayo, 109 guns, Brig. Don Henrique Macdonel; wrecked near San Lucar.

11. Spanish, Neptuno, 84 guns, Brig. Don Cayetano Valdez; wrecked between Rota and Catalina.

12. French, Argonaute, 74 guns, M. Epron; on shore in the port of Cadiz.

13. French, Berwick, 74 guns, M. Camras; wrecked to the Northward of San Lucar.

14. French, L'Aigle, 74 guns, M. Gourge; wrecked near Rota.

15. French, Achille, 74 guns, Mons. D'Nieuport; burnt during the Action.

16. French, Intrepide, 74 guns, Mons. Informet; burnt by the Britannia.

17. Spanish, San Augustin, 74 guns, Brig. Don Felipe X. Cagigal; burnt by the Leviathan.

18. Spanish, Santissima Trinidad, 140 guns, Rear-Adm. Don Baltazar H. Cisneros; Brig. Don F. Uriarte; sunk by the Prince, Neptune, &c.

19. French, Redoubtable, 74 guns, M. Lucas; sunk after of the Swiftsure; Tegeiraire lost 13, and Swiftsure five men.

20. Spanish, Argonauta, 80 guns, Don Ant. Parejo; sunk by the Ajax.

21. Spanish, Santa Anna, 112 guns, Vice-Adm. Don Ignacio D'Alava; Capt. Don Joseph de Gardoqui; taken, but got into Cadiz in the gale, dismasted.

22. French, Algeiras, 74 guns, Rear-Adm. Magon (killed); Capt. M. Bruaro; taken, but got into Cadiz in the gale, dismasted.

23. French, Pluton, 74 guns, Mons. Cosmao; returned to Cadiz in a sinking state.

24. Spanish, San Juste, 74 guns, Don Miguel Garçon; returned to Cadiz, has a foremast only.

25. Spanish, San Leandro, 64 guns, Don Joseph de Quevedo; returned to Cadiz, dismasted.

26. French, Neptune, 84 guns, M. Mairat; returned to Cadiz, and perfect.

27. French, Heros, 74 guns, M. Poulaia; returned to Cadiz, lower masts in, and Adm. Rossille's flag on-board.

28. Spanish, Principe de Asturias, 112

guns, Adm. Don F. Gravina; Don Ant. Escano, &c.; returned to Cadiz, dismasted.

29. Spanish, Montaner, 74 guns, Don Fran. Alcedo; returned to Cadiz.

30. French, Formidable, 80 guns, Rear-Adm. Dumanoir; hauled to the Southward, and escaped.

31. French, Mont Blanc, 74 guns, M. Le Villegries; hauled to the Southward; and escaped.

32. French, Scipion, 74 guns, M. Be-renger; hauled to the Southward, and escaped.

33. French, Duguay Trouin, 74 guns, M. Touffet; hauled to the Southward, and escaped.

N.B. These four ships were captured by Sir R. Strachan on the 4th inst. (See p. 1057.)

ABSTRACT.

At Gibraltar	—	—	—	6
Destroyed	—	—	—	16
In Cadiz, wrecks	—	—	—	6
In Cadiz, serviceable	—	—	—	3
Escaped to the Southward	—	—	—	4
Total	—	—	—	35

Names and Rank of the Flag Officers of the Combined Fleet.

Adm. Villeneuve, Commander in Chief; Bucentaure—Taken.

Adm. Don. Fred. Gravina; Principe de Asturias—Escaped, in Cadiz, wounded in the arm.

Vice-Adm. Don. Ignacio Maria D'Alava; Santa Anna—Wounded severely in the head, taken, but was driven into Cadiz in the Santa Anna.

Rear-Adm. Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cordero; Santissima Trinidad—Taken.

Rear-Adm. Magon; Algeiras—Killed.

Rear-Adm. Dumanoir; Formidable—Escaped.

Everyday, off Cadiz, Oct. 27.

MY LORD MARQUIS, A great number of Spanish subjects having been wounded in the late action between the British and the Combined Fleets of Spain and France, on the 21st inst.; Humanity, and my desire to alleviate the sufferings of these wounded men, dictate to me to offer to your Excellency their enlargement, that they may be taken proper care of in the hospitals on shore, provided your Excellency will send boats to convey them, with a proper officer to give receipts for the number, and acknowledge them, in your Excellency's answer to this letter, to be prisoners of war, to be exchanged before they serve again. I beg to assure your Excellency of my high consideration, and that I am, &c. C. COLLINGWOODS. To Marquis de Solana, Capt.-Gen. of Andalusia, Governor, &c. Cadiz.

Conditions on which the Spanish Wounded Prisoners were released, and sent on Shore to the Hospital.

1, Gaillème Valverde, having been authorised, and empowered, by the Marquis de Solana, Governor-General of Andalusia and of Cádiz, to receive from the English Squadron the wounded prisoners, and such persons as may be necessary to their care, which release and enlargement of the wounded, &c. is agreed to, on the part of the Commander in Chief of the British Squadron, on the positive condition, that none of the said prisoners shall be employed again, in any public service of the Crown of Spain, either by sea or land, until they are regularly exchanged.

Signed on-board his Britannic Majesty's ship the *Euryalus*, at sea, Oct. 30.

GUILL. DE VALVERDE, Edecán de S. E. To Vice-Adm. Don Ignacio Maria D'Alava.

Sent under cover to Adm. Gravina.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 30.

Sir, It is with great pleasure that I have heard the wound you received in the action is in a hopeful way of recovery, and that your country may still have the benefit of your future service. But, Sir, you surrendered yourself to me; and it was in consideration only of the state of your wound, that you were not removed into my ship. I could not disturb the repose of a man supposed to be in his last moments; but your sword, the emblem of your service, was delivered to me by your Captain; and I expect that you consider yourself a prisoner of war, until you shall be regularly exchanged by cartel.

I am, &c. C. COLLINGWOOD.

Killed and Wounded on-board the British Squadron.

Victory, 4 officers, 3 petty officers, 32 seamen and 18 marines killed; 4 officers, 3 petty officers, 39 seamen, and 9 marines, wounded. Total 132.—Royal Sovereign, 3 officers, 2 petty officers, 29 seamen, and 13 marines, killed; 3 officers, 3 petty officers, 70 seamen, and 10 marines, wounded. Total 141.—Britannia, 1 officer, 8 seamen, and 1 marine, killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 33 seamen, and 7 marines, wounded. Total 52.—Temeraire, 3 officers, 1 petty officer, 35 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 2 officers, 2 petty officers, 59 seamen, and 12 marines, wounded. Total 123.—Prince, None.—Neptune, 10 seamen killed; 1 petty officer, 30 seamen, and 3 marines, wounded. Total 44.—Dreadnought, 6 seamen and 1 marine, killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 19 seamen, and 4 marines, wounded. Total 33.—Tonnant (see p. 1611).—Mars, 1 officer, 3 petty officers, 17 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 5 petty officers, 44 seamen, and 16 marines, wounded. To-

tal 93.—Bellérophon, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 30 seamen, and 4 marines, killed; 2 officers, 4 petty officers, 91 seamen, and 20 marines, wounded. Total 150.—Minotaur, 2 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 17 seamen, and 3 marines, wounded. Total 25.—Revenge, 2 petty officers, 18 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 38 seamen, and 9 marines, wounded. Total 79.—Conqueror, 2 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 72 men, wounded. Total 12.—Leviathan, 2 seamen and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 17 seamen and 4 marines, wounded. Total 26.—Ajax, 2 seamen, killed; 9 seamen, wounded. Total 11.—Orion, 1 seaman, killed; 2 petty officers, 17 seamen, and 4 marines, wounded. Total 24.—Agamemnon, 2 seamen, killed; 1 seaman, wounded. Total 9.—Spartate, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 3 petty officers, 16 seamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 23.—Africa, 12 seamen and 6 marines, killed; 2 officers, 5 petty officers, 30 seamen, and 7 marines, wounded. Total 62.—Bellise, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 22 seamen, and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 3 petty officers, 17 seamen, and 19 marines, wounded. Total 126.—Colossus, 1 officer, 31 seamen and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 9 petty officers, 115 seamen, and 31 marines, wounded. Total 200.—Achille, 1 petty officer, 6 seamen, and 6 marines, killed; 4 officers, 4 petty officers, 37 seamen, and 14 marines, wounded. Total 71.—Polyphemus, 2 seamen, killed; 4 seamen, wounded. Total 6.—Swiftsure, 7 seamen and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 6 seamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 17.—Defence, 4 seamen and 3 marines, killed; 23 seamen, and 6 marines, wounded. Total 36.—Thunderer, 10 men, and 2 marines, killed; 2 petty officers, 9 seamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 16.—Defiance, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 8 seamen, and 6 marines, killed; 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 39 seamen, and 9 marines, wounded.—Total 70.

TOTAL. 21 officers, 15 petty officers, 383 seamen, and 104 marines, killed; 4 officers, 57 petty officers, 870 seamen, and 196 marines, wounded.—Total 131.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

Names of the Officers and Petty Officers Killed and Wounded, in addition to those in p. 1058.

KILLED.

Victory—Lord Viscount Nelson, Lt. Commander in Chief, &c. John Scott, esq. secretary; Charles W. Adair, Det. Royal Marines; W. Ram, lieutenant; John Smith and Alex. Palmer, messengers; T. Whipple, captain's clerk.—Britannia, Fr. Rodkrug, lieutenant.—Temeraire, Capt. Rodkrug, Capt. Rodkrug, Capt. Rodkrug, &c.

Kingston, lieut. Royal Marines; Lewis Oades, carpenter; W. Pitts, midshipman.—Tonnant, no return.—Bellerophon, John Cooke, first capt.; Edw. Overton, master; John Simmons, midshipman.—Conqueror, Rob. Lloyd and W. M. St. George, lieut.—Belleisle, Ebenezer Osall and John Woodin, lieuts.; Geo. Nind, midshipman.—Colossus, T. Scriven, master.—Achilles, Fra. J. Mugg, midshipman.—Prince, Neptune, Orion, Agamemnon, Sparriate, Africa, Polyphemus, Swiftsure, Thunderer, None.

WOUNDED.

Victory, John Pasco and G. Miller High, lieuts.; Lewis Reeves and J. G. Peake, lieuts. Royal Marines; W. Rivers (slightly), G. A. Westphall, and R. Bulkeley, midshipmen; J. Goughan, agent victualler's clerk.—Britannia, Stephen Prounce, master; W. Grint, midshipman.—Temeraire, James Mould, lieut.; Sam. J. Payne, lieut. Royal Marines; J. Brooks, boatswain; E. S. Price, master's mate; John Eastman, midshipman.—Neptune, — Harrell, captain's clerk.—Tonnant, no return.—Bellerophon, J. Wemyss, capt. Royal Marines; T. Robinson, boatswain; Edw. Hartley, master's mate; W. N. Jewell, James Stone, T. Bant, and G. Pearson, midshipmen.—Conqueror, T. Wearing, lieut. Royal Marines; Philip Mendel, lieut. of his Imperial Majesty's Navy, (both slightly).—Orion, — Sausse, C. P. Cable, midshipmen, (both slightly).—Sparriate, John Clark, boatswain; — Bellairs, and — Knapman, midshipmen.—Africa, Matt. Hay, acting lieut.; James Tynmore, capt. Royal Marines; Hen. West and Abr. Turner, master's mates; Fred. White (slightly), Phil. J. Elmhurst, and J. P. Bailey, midshipmen.—Belleisle, W. Terrie, lieut.; Jn. Owen, 1st lieut. Royal Marines; Andrew Gibson, boatswain; W. H. Pearson, and W. Culfield, master's mates; Sam. Jago, midshipman; J. T. Hodge, volunteer, first class.—Colossus, J. N. Morris, capt.; G. Bully, lieut.; W. Fortier, acting lieut.; John Benson, lieut. Royal Marines; H. Milbank, master's mate; W. Herringham, Fred. Thirkleyte (slightly), T. G. Beece, H. Snellgrove, Rawden McLean, G. Wharrie, Tim. Renou, and G. Denton, midshipmen; W. Adamson, boatf.—Achille, Parkins Frynn (slightly), and Josias Bray, lieuts.; Pralms Westroppe, capt. Royal Marines; W. Leddon, lieut. Royal Marines; G. Podge, master's mate; W. H. Staines, and W. J. Snow, midshipmen; W. Smith Warren, volunteer, first class.—Prince, — Agamemnon; and Polyphemus, — None.—Swiftsure, — Alon Bullardcock, midshipman.—Thunderer, John Snell, master's mate; Alex. Galloway, midshipman. C. COLLINGWOOD.

GANT, *Mar. December, 1863.*

Admiralty-office, Nov. 26.
Inclosure from Adm. Cornwallis.

*Letonia, Lat. 44 deg. N, Long.
4 deg. W. Oct. 22.*

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured the Spanish privateer *Ketch Amphion*, of 12 guns, and manned with 20 men, three days out from St. Sebastian. T. L. M. Gossard.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 20. Letter from the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, of the *Euryalus*, to Mr. Maridon, dated this day at the Admiralty.

Sir, Observing in the Gazette Extraordinary, of the 27th inst. (see p. 1158) that the number of the enemy's ships taken and destroyed, in consequence of the action of Oct. 21, is stated at 20 fail of the line, I take the liberty of mentioning to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that as this must be intended to include the French ship *Angoname*, of 74 guns, which ship I had an opportunity of knowing was safe in the port of Cadiz, it will be proper to state the actual number taken and destroyed at 19 fail of the line. This apparent inaccuracy was occasioned by the dispatch of the Commander in Chief, dated the 7th, having been made up before my last return with a flag of truce from that port.

I am, &c. HEN. BLACKWOOD.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 3. Letter from Ld. Collingwood to Mr. Maridon, dated on-board the *Quebec*, off Cape Spartel, November 9, 1805.

Sir, I inclose, for their Lordships' information, the *Tonnant's* return of killed and wounded in the action with the Combined Fleets off Cape Trafalgar, the 21st ult. which I received yesterday, and now completes them. C. COLLINGWOOD.

Killed, one petty officer, 16 seamen, and 9 marines. Total 26.

Wounded, 2 officers, a petty officer, 39 seamen, and 16 marines. Total 50.

Officer Killed, W. Brown, midshipman.

Officers Wounded, Ch. Tyler, capt.;

Rich. Little, boatswain; W. Allen, clerk;

H. Ready, master's mate; the three last slightly. C. COLLINGWOOD.

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Admiralty-office, Dec. 10. Letter to Rear-adm. Cochrane, Commander in Chief, at the Leeward Islands.

Princess Charlotte, at Anchor off the Gulf of Paria, Oct. 8.

Sir, I beg to acquaint you, that, on the 5th inst. near Tobago, his Majesty's ship under my command captured the Cyane French corvette (late in his Majesty's service), of 20 6-pounders, two fours, and 6 12-pound carronades, with a crew of

of 180 men, commanded by M. Mcnard, licut. de vaisseau; the Naïad brig, of 18 long 18-pounders, and 240 men, was in company, commanded by M. Hamon, licut. de vaisseau (the senior officer); but, by taking a more prudent situation, and superior sailing, effected her escape, without any apparent injury. When discovered, they were so distant, I saw no chance of ascending them by an avowed pursuit; I, therefore, disguised the *Princesse Charlotte* as much as possible, which had the desired effect of bringing them down. Capt. Mcnard defended his ship in a very gallant manner; and I am happy in saying, that her loss in men has been inconsiderable. The 2d captain, M. Gantier, and 2 seamen, are killed; an *enseigne de vaisseau* and eight seamen wounded, some of them severely. The sails and rigging of the *Princesse Charlotte* are much cut, which was evidently the aim of both vessels. She had one man killed, and six wounded, one of them mortally. I have every reason to be satisfied with the officers and ship's company (at the time

above 30 short of complement) upon its occurrence. To Flot. Lieut. Pat. Warr (whose exertions I have here defined) since he took possession of the *Cyane*, owing to a severe bruise he received by the falling of her main-yard) I am much indebted. The *Naïad* and *Cyane* left Martinique on the 29th ult. stood and fought for three months, but had made no capture.

GEORGE TOMES
Letter to Vice-adm. Daures, Commandant in Chief at Jamaica.

H. M. Sloop Rein Deer, of
Cape Mayne, Sept. 22.

Sir, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that, on the 13th inst. after a chase of upwards of six hours, I captured a French privateer *Monarque*, of two 16 pounders and 48 men, belonging to St. Domingo, but left from Barraco, it had not taken any thing. Much credit due to the Rein Deer's ship's company for their strong exertions at the chase during the whole chase, in a very short day.

JOHN FIRM.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

GERMANY.

In our last Abstract we gave the substance of the French Bulletins, regularly, as being Official Documents of the Operations of the hostile Armies; but those Bulletins have lately become such a mere mass of misstatement, exaggeration, and falsehood, as to be generally unworthy of credit. For example: In p. 1064, we abstracted the substance of the 21st Bulletin of the French Grand Army. The 22d, with which we intended this month to resume our series, states, that Marshal Mortier, with only 40,000 men, had on the 12th Nov. engaged the whole of the Russian army (from 26 to 30,000!) at Krems, killed 4000, took 1500 prisoners, and forced the remainder to quit the field.—“They could perceive (says the 22d Bulletin), from what 4000 French had done, what they were to expect from an equal force. Marshal Mortier set out in pursuit of them,” &c. The shameless audacity with which this official document stated the advantage of the day to rest with the French, staggered our credulous politicians for awhile; when, for the *Hamburg Papers* completely overturned this fine-fabrick; and informed us, that Mortier's column of 10,000 (not 4000) men in the aforesaid action was nearly all cut to pieces, or made prisoners; a very few having escaped by means of boats across the Danube.

After this exposure of French falsehood, our Readers will, we think, excuse us leaving the *Bulletins* of the Grand Army to astonish and edify the credulity of Paris at least, we mean in future only to abstract from them such points of information as do not reach us through better channels and such as wear the face of truth, however modestly coloured.

While the affair at Krems was settling the 23d Bulletin tells us) “the other divisions of the Army passed the Danube by the help of Vienna” to outflank them on the right and the corps of Marshal Bernadotte on

“The means by which the French are stated to have obtained possession of Vienna are most disgraceful to a Nation calling itself civilized: they are perhaps without a parallel. The Austrian General, Franz Auerberg, who was charged with the demolition of the bridges at Vienna, was deceived by information from General Prince Murat, on his word of honour, “that Preliminaries of Peace had been signed between the two Powers.” Upon this solemn assurance, Prince Auerberg declined following his instructions, and the French corps passed the Danube without opposition. Had the bridges been destroyed, their passage must have been retarded for several days.—The detained Prince has been imprisoned for his fault.

shed to turn their left wing." It then mentions the passage of Murat through Vienna, and across the Danube, in pursuit of the Austrians. The artillery taken at Vienna is stated to be 3000 pieces, 100,000 muskets, and ammunition sufficient to last for four campaigns.

The 24th Bulletin, dated Schoenbrunn, Nov. 15, states, that a column of 4000 Austrian infantry, and a regiment of Cuirassiers, traversed the French posts, who suffered them to pass, in consequence of a false report of a suspension of arms*. It says—"General Milhaud, commanding the advanced guard of Marshal Davoust's corps, took 161 pieces of artillery, with all their ammunition, and 400 men. Thus, almost the whole of the artillery of the Austrian Monarchy is in our possession."—[Then follow many malignant strictures on the principles of the Austrian and English Cabinets.]

The 25th Bulletin, dated at the same place, Nov. 26, gives the following information:—"Prince Murat, and the corps under Marshal Lannes, came up with the Russian army yesterday at Hohenbrunn. Our cavalry charged them; but the enemy immediately abandoned the ground, leaving 100 carriages, with their equipage. The enemy having been reinforced, and his dispositions made, an Austrian flag of truce advanced, and demanded permission for the Russian troops to separate from the Austrians, and return homewards; which was granted*. Soon after, Baron de Wintzingerode, Aid-de-Camp General to the Emperor of Russia, presented himself to the advanced posts, and demanded leave to capitulate for the Russian army*. Prince Murat thought it his duty to assent to this measure; but the Emperor disapproved of it, and immediately set out for the advanced posts. The Emperor's approbation was refused, because this capitulation was a species of treaty, and because M. de Wintzingerode was not furnished with full powers on the part of the Emperor of Russia†. However, his Majesty, when ordering his army to march, declared, that if the Emperor Alexander, being in the neighbourhood, would ratify the Convention, he was ready, on his part, to do the same."—It then states the arrival of Marshal Ney at Inspruck, after turning

the fortresses of Schanitz and Neudorf, by which he took 1800 prisoners and 14 field-pieces.—General Klein, with a division of dragoons, has advanced into Bohemia.

[Farther political comments are introduced into this Bulletin: and it is asserted, that such is the detestation in which the Russians are held, that, were it possible to try the experiment of introducing them again, a general insurrection of the Germans would be the consequence.] Then follow the Articles of Capitulation proposed by Baron de Wintzingerode to General Belhard and Prince Murat. They state, that there shall be an Armistice, and that the Russian army shall march homeward by the same route it came, &c. &c.]

The 26th Bulletin is dated Zaslav, Nov. 18. It says—"Prince Murat having been informed that the Russian General, immediately after the signing of the Convention, were marching with a part of their army towards Znaim, and that from all appearances the other party were about to follow them and escape, caused it to be signified to them, that the Emperor had not ratified the Convention, and that he would of course attack them. In fact, Prince Murat, having made his dispositions, advanced towards the enemy, and attacked them on the 16th, at four o'clock, which brought on the battle of Tunnisdorf, in which a part of the Russian army, composing the rear-guard, was routed, lost 12 pieces of cannon, 100 baggage waggons, and 2000 prisoners; 2000 more remained on the field of battle. Marshal Lannes attacked the enemy in front; and, while their left was turned by General Dupas's brigade of grenadiers, Marshal Soult turned their right. General Wathier charged the Russians with his brigade of dragoons, and took 300 prisoners.—General Mortier's brigade of grenadiers distinguished themselves. Were it not for the night, nothing would have escaped. There were frequent attacks with the bayonet. *Some battalions of Russian grenadiers showed great intrepidity.* Gen. Oudinot was wounded. His two Aides-de-Camp, Demangeot and Lamotte, were also wounded by his side. The Emperor advanced his head-quarters to Znaim, the 17th, at three o'clock. The rear guard of the Russians were obliged to leave their sick at Znaim, where we found a considerable quantity of flour and oats. The Russians retreated towards Brunn*, and our advanced guard pursued them half way; but the Emperor having learnt that the Emperor of Austria

* These, it has since appeared, were *suses de guerre*, in retaliation for Murat's infamous deception with Prince Auersburg; and were attended with material advantages to the Allies.

† Buonaparte, we may observe, was not so scrupulous as to wait for the sanction of the Emperor of Austria when he accepted the capitulation of Ulm.

* In many Maps, we find this written Brian.

perthere, wished to give a proof of his respect for that Prince, AND HALTED THE 16th."—*Credat Judex.* [This Bulletin contains additional observations on the hatred of the Austrians towards the Russians.]

The 27th Bulletin, dated Pohorlitz, Nov. 19, states, that, after a battle at Gunterdorf, Gen. Sebastiani pursued the Allies into the plains of Moravia, and took 3000 prisoners. Murat entered Brunn on the 15th where he found 60 pieces of cannon, and considerable magazines.

The 28th Bulletin is dated Brunn, Nov. 21, and states that Buonaparte entered that city the preceding day. He was received by the States, with the Bishop at their head. He ordered the citadel to be decamped; and found at Brunn 6000 stand of arms, and 400,000 lbs. of powder.—The Russian cavalry had been repulsed between Brunn and Olmutz, with the loss of 300 men.*

Massena established his head-quarters on the left bank of the Ilsonz, on the 17th ult. and there they continued on the 26th.

The 29th Bulletin, dated Brunn, Nov. 23, mentions that Igau was taken on that day by the French; and that the Austrian Court had left Olmutz.

Thus far the Bulletins of the *Grand Army*. There have also been published nine Bulletins from the French *Army of Italy*; but these are not worth detailing. It may suffice to say, that Massena, after pursuing the Archduke*, in his most masterly retreat, with trivial advantages, had at length discontinued his efforts; and that brave Prince had arrived in Hungary at the head (the *Hamburg Papers* say) of 99,000 men; but, if so, he must have been joined by large bodies in his retreat.

We now quit the French accounts, and turn to those furnished by a better source of intelligence, the *GERMAN PAPERS*.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, it appears, notwithstanding the disasters with which the campaign had commenced, nobly determined to defend his States to the last, and to adhere to his engagements. He had, however, before he quitted Vienna, sent Field-Marshal Count GULAY to propose an Armistice previous to a negotiation for peace; and the progress and bad success of this proposal are stated in the following modest and unaffected, yet spirited Proclamation, issued at Brunn. It bears date Nov. 19:

"**DECLARATION.**—His Majesty the Emperor and King never entertained any wish superior to that of the preservation of peace. This wish existed equally in the principles of his Government and his heart. Not having the most distant

intention of extending his territory, or even of obtaining an indemnification for the sacrifices which he had made at Luneville and Ratibon, for the tranquillity of Europe, he required nothing more than that the Emperor of the French should be animated with the same spirit of an enlightened and humane policy, and return within the limits of the Treaty of Luneville. What person, possessing unprejudiced views with respect to the fate of Europe, could disapprove of the justice and moderation of these demands? Faithful to these principles, his Imperial Majesty has been ready, every moment during the course of this present war, to offer peace; and in the event of the most splendid victories, he has still cherished the same designs, and the same disposition, as when under the influence of more untoward events.—His Majesty flattered himself, that the great and important moment of this reconciliation, and the return of the happiness of the people, was, in reality, at no great distance, when the Emperor of the French, upon several occasions, expressed similar sentiments, and when he decidedly addressed himself in this temper to the Imperial Generals, whom the fortune of war had made his prisoners.—Full of confidence in these expressions, and penetrated by the warmest wishes of his heart, to save his dear city of Vienna from the danger which threatened it, and to prevent the calamities to which his faithful subjects might have been exposed by a long siege; his Imperial Majesty sent his Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count GULAY to the head-quarters of the French Emperor, to solicit, in his own name and that of his Allies, an acknowledgement of amicable sentiments, and the opening of more intimate discussions, which the Emperor might be disposed to adopt on this occasion; and, as a preparation for pacific negotiations, an armistice was first proposed.—But the hopes of his Majesty were not realized: only for the preliminaries of an armistice for a few weeks—for these alone, the Emperor of the French demanded:—"That the *Al-Lies* should be sent home; that the *Hungarian Levy-en-Masse* should be discharged; that the *Duchy of Venice* and the *Tyrol* should be evacuated, and provisionally given up to the French armies."

"The contradiction between these demands and the sentiments formerly expressed by the Emperor of the French must be felt by all Europe.—In this previous step, his Majesty the Emperor and King fulfilled the most sacred duty of his heart.—But for himself, the honour of his Monarchy, the dignity of his House, and the glory of a good and great nation; for the best interests of the State, for the sake of his contemporaries, and for posterity;

* The report of whose death, (p. 1364) by *Leigues* and *chagrin*, was a Corsican forgery.

to which must have been injured; his Majesty would not, upon any consideration of the present, sanction measures inimical to the Monarchy; and which would have formed a chasm in the relationship between all friendly States.—His Majesty wished for peace; he still wishes for it with integrity and earnestness; but he will never accede to it upon conditions which would subject himself and his people to the imperious commands of a powerful enemy.—Under these circumstances, nothing remains to his Majesty, with the great resources which he finds in the hearts, the prosperity, the power, and fidelity of his people, and with the still undiminished force of his friends and high allies, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, but to exert his own means; and in this firm and determined resolution to remain till the Emperor of the French, with that moderation which forms the fairest laurel in the crown of a great Monarch, shall welcome the return of pacific sentiments, and accede to such conditions as shall not be inconsistent with the national honour and independence of a great State."

We have observed, that MURAT's division first entered Brunn upon the 15th, and BUONAPARTE advanced his headquarters to it on the 20th. This induced the Austro-Russian to fall back to Olmutz; and the French pushed their advanced posts to within four leagues of that city, which appears to have been the utmost limit of their progress in Moravia. During all this time, the Austro-Russian army was falling back upon its own source; and as MICHELSON, with the third Russian army, was advancing rapidly to join it, BUONAPARTE was deterred from further pursuit, and began to retreat in his turn. On the 26th ult. the Archduke CONSTANTINE's fine corps of Cavalry fled off to the Russian head-quarters, which were at Oltschau. On the 27th, the French continued their retreat, and the Austrians and Russians advanced; their head-quarters were at Grosnitz, and Prince BAGRATRON, with the advanced guard, was at Wischau. On the 27th, the first column of the 8d Russian army, under MICHELSON, arrived at Troppau, and was expected at Olmutz on the same day. The French were on the same day between Brunn and Austerlitz. On the 29th, the Emperor of Germany's head-quarters were at Wischau, and were to be removed to Kremsir. On the 30th, their left wing was at Kremsir, and their advanced guard near Hardish. On the 1st, the head-quarters of their Imperial Majesties were at Knazarowitz, two leagues in advance from Austerlitz. The French, upon the same day, on the Schwarzach, in a line extending North

and South, with their right wing near Nicholtsburgh, and their left towards Brunn.

On the 17th inst. dispatches from Sir A. Paget, British Ambassador to the Emperor of Germany, were received in London, dated Olmutz, the 3d inst. The following Official Bulletin was circulated in consequence:

"Government received last night accounts, dated at Olmutz, the 2d, by which it appears, that a general battle took place on the 2d between the French and Austro-Russian Armies, at Wischau. The centre of the latter seems to have met with great resistance, and to have been repulsed; but the left wing of the enemy were defeated with considerable loss by the right wing of the Allies, under the command of the Prince LICHTENSTEIN and BAGRATRON. The Emperor ALEXANDER commanded his troops in person, and displayed the utmost bravery.

"The conflict seems to have been of the most obstinate kind, and to have been sustained by the Allies in the most exemplary manner. The loss of the French was immense. The Messenger who brought this intelligence left Olmutz twenty-four hours after the battle, and relates, that at that time, the losses of the enemy were reported to be much more considerable than those of the Allies, who still maintained their position at Wischau.

"Accounts have been this day received at the Admiralty, which left Hamburgh two days later than the Messenger who arrived from Sir A. PAGET. These accounts state, that several skirmishes took place between the Allied Armies and the French from the 29th November to the 2d instant, when they came to a general action, in which the French lost 27,000 men, and all their artillery.—That the French retreated—that BUONAPARTE was wounded—that he had proposed an Armistice, which was rejected.

"That the Prussians, to the amount of 140,000 men, were in motion. That the King of Prussia had himself taken the command of one Army, and the Duke of BRUNSWICK of another."

The Hamburgh Mail which became due on the 18th, and arrived the 19th, abounds with still more important intelligence. In the course of the day, the following Bulletin, containing the substance of accounts said to have been transmitted by Lord HAZZOWBY and Mr. Thornton, was circulated by Government:

"Official advices from Hamburgh, of the 13th, state, that an Ekafette passed through that town, on the 12th, from Berlin, bearing the details of the battle between the Allies and the French in Moravia. The event was not accurately

known to his Majesty's Minister. at Hamburgh, but he learned that though the centre of the Allies was defeated on the 2d, they had renewed the battle on the 3d, and that it lasted during the whole of the 4th, and probably into that of the 5th; and that the tide of success turned completely in favour of the Russians. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of joy at Berlin on learning that the Emperor ALEXANDER was safe, after displaying the most transcendent heroism.

"Government have also received advices from a respectable quarter, detailing many particulars, the sum of which seems to be, that on the 2d the French attacked the Allies on their march—that they directed their whole efforts against the centre, which not being formed when the attack commenced, they succeeded in defeating, after a bloody conflict of several hours, in which the centre lost the whole of its cannon; that the Allies retreated from the field to Wischau, and did not seem to have been followed by the French, so that the EMPEROR ALEXANDER, who had displayed the most determined courage on the 2d, renewed the Battle on the 3d and 4th; and, by his ardent fortitude and example, turned the fortune of the contest in favour of the Russians. He rode through the most tremendous fire, calling out to the Army "VICTORY, OR DEATH!" which was returned by exclamations from his troops that "THEY NEVER WOULD FORSAKE THEIR EMPEROR."

"The Russians having lost their artillery on the 2d, were during the following days ordered to fight with the sword and bayonet, and the final result was, that the Emperor recovered all his cannon, and the whole ground he had lost. The French were driven from the field, beyond Austerlitz, (where the battle of the 2d commenced) and afterwards seized behind the Styras, with their left at Braun, and their right at Nicholsherg.

"No details have been received of killed and wounded on either side."

PRUSSIA.

We are happy in observing the Accession of the King of Prussia to the Confederacy against France. The Guards and Garrison have already left Berlin. The Duke of Brunswick, confessedly the first General in Europe, Field-Marshal Moellendorff, the pupil and favourite of Frederick the Great, the King himself, who is beloved and adored by his People, have taken the field.

The first division of the Army of Reserve has already arrived at Coethun, where, and at Petersbourg, Ball, and other places in the neighbourhood of Leipzig, it is to be stationed for the present. Gen. Moellendorff was expected at Furth on the 13th inst.

A large column of the Prussian army,

under Prince Hohenlohe, has advanced to Weissenburg, and to Aichstätt, within about 18 miles of Ingolstadt. Aggershausen had, in consequence, reinforced the garrison by a corps of 6000 men from Augsburg.

While the Prussian Army of Reserve was filing off before the King at Berlin, his Majesty addressed General Moellendorff; telling him, that it had been his design to have left him in charge of the Capital, in preferring less laborious service than that which he was likely to encounter at the head of an army; on which the veteran replied—"My age does not yet prevent me from serving my King: at the head of the army, I shall feel young again; and should I fall, I would rather die in the bed of glory, than on the bed of sickness."—The King warmly shook him by the hand, and the auditors of this interesting discourse were deeply moved.

The Elector of Bavaria lately sent one of his Chamberlains to Berlin, with a view to excuse and justify his conduct to Austria; but his Prussian Majesty refused to give him audience.

RUSSIA.

A Letter has appeared in the *Hamburg Correspondent*, explanatory of the political views of Russia. It was inserted by authority, and may be considered as semi-official. After commenting on the infamous and absurd reports propagated over the Continent, by scribblers in the pay of France, the writer makes the following observations:—"The Emperor Alexander, though indefatigably engaged in promoting the happiness of his people, has not been inattentive to the fate of the Continent. He wished to restore peace to the world, without being guided by any interest, but that of humanity; without any designs, with regard to his own empire, excepting the security of those advantages inseparable from the general good.—This Monarch has brought forward a very considerable force by land and water, which has suddenly made its appearance in the Baltic, and the Ionian-sea; upon the banks of the Dan, and the Vistula. Through the medium of these movements, as remarkable for their extent as their promptitude, Russia has spoken again; and now declares to all Europe, in support of her pacific negotiations, that her only object is to accelerate the peace of the world."

The Emperor Alexander arrived at the Austrian Court in Moravia, Nov. 20.

POLAND.

The Polish Legion in the French service has been ordered into Moravia, with a view of creating a diversion in Poland, and exciting a revolution. Kosciuszko is said to be at Buonaparte's head-quarters.

The *Moniteur* has given an intimation that the Kingdom of Poland is about to be restored.

SCOTCH AND IRISH NEWS.

Nov. 1. The first cast-iron road in Scotland is now constructing at *Ayr Colliery*, by which coals will be put on-board ships, at about a penny per ton. This wagon road is upon a different and supposed better construction than any in England.

Dec. 16. A novel and important decision was this day made in the *Prerogative Court of Dublin*. A Mr. Lynch, a Roman Catholic Barrister, applied to be admitted to practice in the different Ecclesiastical Courts of Ireland; he having taken the degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of Dublin. His claim was founded on the statutes which admitted Roman Catholics to the bar; and his Counsel contended he was entitled to this privilege without taking the usual oaths against Popery, Transubstantiation, &c. Dr. Duigenan, the Judge of the Court, gave it as his opinion, that the Legislature never intended, by any of the acts for repealing the Popery Laws, to give Roman Catholics a power of practising in Ecclesiastical Courts, whose authority they denied. The petition of Dr. Lynch was therefore rejected.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 24. The men employed in pulling down the church of All Saints, *Lewes*, discovered a monument that had been long concealed between a large Gothic arch and one of the main columns that supported the edifice. This antique relic was formed of plaster, in the shape of a coffin, and exhibited a rude painting of two infants, who had doubtless been there interred many centuries past. The figures represented were of two different colours, and tolerably fresh.

Nov. 1. The tolls of the iron-bridge at *Sunderland* were lately let at 2,080l. being 400l. advance on last year.

Nov. 5. A fire broke out at two in the morning at Mr. Thorne's, baker, *Edmonton*, occasioned by laying a load of hay on the crown of the oven the day before. It consumed a range of stabling and a horse, and a large quantity of gun-stocks, belonging to Mr. Gough, gunmaker, which were uninsured.

Nov. 23. This evening, in consequence of a general illumination at *Ezbeh*, *Oxon*, the house of the Rev. Mr. Halle caught fire. The flames soon reached the tower of the church adjoining; but, owing to the exertion of the Volunteers, the fire was extinguished without much damage.

Nov. 27. This night the extensive cloth-mills of Benjamin Goff, esq. at *Armley*, near *Leeds*, with all the machinery, were entirely destroyed by fire. On the night previous the warehouse and

workshops of Messrs. Kemp and Co. wool-staplers and yarn manufacturers, of *Wakefield*, were involved in general conflagration. The loss sustained in these instances is very great.

Nov. 28. This morning, the paper-mill of Mr. Scott, near *Weymouth*, Bucks, was burnt; also the adjoining flour-mills of Mr. Barton.

Nov. 29. Mr. Griffin, gardener to John Manners Sutton, esq. at *Kelham-house*, has cut during the present season 24 queen pines, weighing together 118 lbs. 3 oz.

Dec. 5. At *Moulton*, co. Lincoln, the choir of singers, who have been associated 55 years, attended service there, and sang the three first verses of the 9th psalm, and the four first and the seventh verses of the 90th; after which the Rev. William Maugham (in the 80th year of his age) preached an excellent sermon from the 1st verse of the 98th psalm; and the choir sung 'God save the King,' in full chorus. They then, attended by the principal inhabitants of the village, retired to the Carpenter's Arms to dine, and celebrate their annual feast; when the 55th ramp of beef was served up on the occasion. The leader of the choir has sung 68 years in the above church; and the spectators had the unusual sight of four generations enjoying the merriment of their compositions. The old man led the band; his son sung the counter-tenor; his grandson, bass; and four great-grandsons, treble!

Dec. 10. A fire broke out in the back kitchen of Mr. Hager in *Hoe-street*, *Walthamstow*; but, by the great exertion of the neighbours, was prevented from doing much damage.

Dec. 20. A few days since, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Woodcock, cabinet-maker, at *Pegion*, which destroyed his premises. The loss is estimated at 2400l.; 1500l. of which was insured.

Dec. 21. About noon this day a fire was discovered in one of the offices of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart. of *Blaydon-house*, *Cumberland*. In a short time the whole elegant and commodious offices, comprising a spacious square (excepting the coach-house, which was detached from the rest) were consumed, together with a quantity of grain, hay, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, Oct. 20.

This day Divine Service was performed at St. Dunstan's church in the West, for the first time since the repairs, which have cost 1300l. There are few churches in England of greater antiquity than this. It is said to have been built soon after the death of the Saint whose name it bears, in 1057. It fortunately escaped the fire of London, which approached very near.

In 1701, the arched roof was taken down, and a square one built, ornamented with deep mouldings, &c. The pulpit, organ, gallery, and roof, are again rendered handsome by gilding and painting. The figure of a Pelican feeding its young, over the altar, has been re-painted. The columns of the Ionic order, between which are the Creed and Lord's Prayer, also a Globe between two Bibles, denoting the spreading of the Gospel over the World, are beautified; and the fine pictures of Moses and Aaron have been cleaned. The outside of the church is also re-painted; and the whole may now be considered a public ornament.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

The pure devotion manifested amongst all ranks of persons, on the General Thanksgiving of this day, and the unrepentant benevolence that accompanied it, will give additional splendour to the page of history that emblazons the victory which gave rise to it. Almost every church or chapel in the kingdom afforded abundant proofs of a Nation's gratitude for the signal services we have received under the dispensations of an all-just Providence, and of a noble desire to alleviate the sufferings of those whose relatives and protectors fell in the moment of victory. The religious and patriotic fervour was the same every where—one sentiment reigned in all hearts, and Religion and Charity went hand in hand, as is witnessed by the immense collections for the Patriotic Fund.

Monday, Dec. 9.

This day was opened, in the North transept of St. Paul's Cathedral, a monument to the memory of Capt. G. Blagdon Westcott, of the Majestic, who fell in the battle off the Nile, in 1798. The Captain is represented dying in the arms of Victory, who holds the crown of laurel over his head. This group is placed on a pedestal, in the form of a sarcophagus. In front is a figure, in a recumbent posture, representing the Nile. The sphinx and palm-trees farther indicate the Egyptian shore. On each side of the sarcophagus ships are engaged in action, one of which is the L'Orient blowing up. This monument, which is a companion to the one to Capt. Burgess, by the same artist, was the last production of the late eminent sculptor, Thomas Banks, esq. R. A.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

This day George Scholey, esq. one of the late sheriffs of London, was unanimously elected alderman of Dowgate Ward, in the room of the late Paul Le Marchant, esq.

About eight o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the premises of Mr. Gillett, printer, in Salisbury-square; it was not long before the engines arrived.

When they came, they could not be brought near enough, the house was so surrounded with old houses in narrow courts. In Salisbury-square the firemen proved successful in their endeavours to save the houses adjoining. By 12, the whole of Mr. G.'s premises, front and rear, were destroyed. Too much praise cannot be given to the 2d and 6th regiments of Loyal London Volunteers, who, with some parties of other Corps, were on constant severe duty from 8 to 12, affording every facility to the firemen, and protecting the property. Part of Mr. Gillett's property was saved, together with the property of some adjoining houses. The Central House of the Jennerian Society is greatly damaged.

Friday, Dec. 20.

A fire broke out this evening, about six o'clock, in the warehouses of Messrs. Hedart and Hardy, chymists, in Queen-street, Cheap-side. The warehouses and dwelling-house were completely destroyed before eight o'clock.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

Being St. Thomas's day, the several Wardmotes were held as usual, for the choice of the Common Council. The Lord Mayor attended on this occasion at four several Wards: Portoken, Dowgate, Candlewick, and Farringdon Without; and, by his activity of manner, and firmness of decision, gave universal satisfaction. Very few alterations have taken place in the City Senate.

Monday, Dec. 30.

The vault in which Lord Nelson is to be interred, is immediately under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The first preparation is a circle of about ten feet diameter, from the foundation, and three feet deep, cased with brick-work. The mausoleum consists of a stone, nine feet long, and three wide at the bottom; the two sides, of stone, of equal length; the ends are also of stone. The whole braced together with strong copper bolts, two inches and a half in diameter. The lid is to be also of stone. The preparations in the Cathedral, for the accommodation of the publick, to see the awful spectacle, exceed any thing of the kind ever before witnessed.

FRENCH PRISONERS.—A correspondence has appeared, which took place in May last, relative to a general exchange of prisoners; from which it appears, that propositions were several times made by our Government to that of France, on this subject. At length the French Agent returned an answer, dated Sept. 3, in which he says, "Nothing can be done upon the subject without a formal order from the Emperor; and, under the present circumstances, his Imperial Majesty cannot attend to the business."

Vol. LXXIV. p. 890. A monument, plain and unadorned, executed by Rossi, is just put up, to the memory of the late Bishop of Down, in the New Burying-ground (belonging to St. James's church) in Tottenham-court-road. The circumstance which chiefly distinguishes this tribute of surviving affection to departed Virtue is the inscription upon the tablet, written by Mr. Fox. Like most other works of a real genius, the principal characteristics of the composition are simplicity and truth of portraiture. The words are as follow: "Under this stone lie interred the mortal remains of the Right Rev. William Dickson, late Bishop of Down and Connor, whose memory will ever be dear to all who were connected with him in any of the various relations of life.—Of his public character, the love of Liberty, and especially of Religious Liberty, was the prominent feature: sincere in his own faith, he abhorred the thought of holding out temptations to prevarication and insincerity in others, and was a decided enemy, both as a Bishop and a Legislator, to laws whose tendency is to seduce or to deter men from the open and undisguised profession of their religious opinions by reward and punishment, by political advantages, or political disabilities.—In private life, singular modesty, correct taste, a most engaging simplicity of manners, unshaken constancy in friendship, a warm heart alive to all the charities of our nature, did not fail to conciliate to this excellent man the affections of all who knew him.—But, though the exercise of the gentler virtues which endear and attract was more habitual to him, as most congenial to his nature, he was by no means deficient in those more energetic qualities of the mind which command respect and admiration.—When roused by unjust aggression, or whatever the occasion might be that called for exertion, his mildness did not prevent him from displaying the most manly and determined spirit; and notwithstanding his exquisite sensibility, he bore the severest of all human calamities, the loss of several deserving and beloved children, with exemplary fortitude and resignation.—He was born in February 1745—was married, in June 1773, to Henrietta Symes, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Symes.—Was preferred to the Bishoprick of Down and Connor in December 1783, and died on the 19th September 1804, deeply regretted by all the different Religious Societies that composed the population of his extensive diocese; by acquaintances, neighbours, and dependents of every condition and description; by his children, his friends, and his country; and most

of all by his disconsolate widow, who has erected this stone to the memory of the kindest husband and the best of men.

C. J. FOX.

Vol. LXXV. p. 991, for 1680 r. 1680.

P. 1074. The account of the death of his Imperial Majesty Jaques (Desfaines), Emperor of Hayti, is unfounded; as is also that of the death of Miss Temple, at Bristol Hot wells, p. 1084.

P. 1087. About a fortnight before his death, Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart. had been, among other veterans, promoted to a rank then restored to his Majesty's navy, *Admiral of the Red*. Highly estimable as he was as a man, he was no less distinguished in his professional character. Through the course of a long professional life he was ever known as a skilful, active, and able officer; and, had his lot in the service opposed him, in any important command, to the fleet of the enemy, his ability and courage would, no doubt, have enrolled him as eminent among the naval heroes of the age. As commander in chief on the coast of Ireland, during the greatest part of the last war, if the nature and extent of the service precluded much of that glory and splendour which are reflected from great military achievements, it is, however, well known of what eminent utility he rendered it. While on shore, his open and conciliating manners gave a check to Rebellion, and a fresh impulse to the zeal of Loyalty. It will not soon be forgot what effect his vigilance and activity gave, on the sea, to his fleet and cruisers; what annoyance and defeat to the enemy; and what effectual protection to the commerce of his country, as well as to his native coast. His paternal name of Brice he exchanged for that of Kingsmill, on his marriage to a relation of his, of that name; by her he came into the possession of a considerable part of the extensive estates of the respectable family of the Kingsmills: of which, the principal estate, in Hampshire, descends, by his will, to his nephew, now Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart.

BIRTHS.

July 14. **A**T Athens, the lady of Sir Charles Miles Monck, bart. of Belfay castle, Northumberland, a son and heir.

Lately, the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley Paget, a daughter.

At Sheerness, Kent, the wife of Commissioner Grey, a daughter.

At Twickenham, the wife of John Dean Paul, esq. a daughter.

In Great Cumberlane-street, the lady of the Hon. C. B. Agar, a son.

In Manchester-square, the lady of the Hon. John Scott, a son. (See p. 1192.)

Nov. 22. At the rectory-house in Loughborough, co. Leicester, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hardy, a son.

25. At his seat at Fredville, in Kent, the wife of John Plumptre, esq. a daughter.

27. At Donegal-house, Belfast, the Marchioness of Donegal, a son.

Dec. . . . The wife of the late Mr. Geo. Witherby, her ninth child.

Dec. 1. The wife of John Gosling, esq. of Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, a son.

2. At his Lordship's house in St. James's square, the Countess of Clonmell, a daughter.

4. At his Lordship's seat, Bishop's Court, near Exeter, Lady Graves, a daughter.

6. At Veranda, near Swansea, co. Glamorgan, the wife of Calvert-Richard Jones, esq. a daughter.

7. At his seat in Northumberland, the lady of the Rev. Ld. Cha. Aynsley, a son.

At Capt. Halliday's, in Grosvenor-place, Lady Elizabeth Halliday, a son and heir.

9. At Redbourn-hall, co. Lincoln, the lady of Lord William Beauclerk, a son.

10. At Blenheim, co. Bedford, the wife of John Campbell, esq. a daughter.

12. In New Norfolk-street, the lady of Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. a son, who died the next day.

The wife of Dr. Turner, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, a son.

14. At South Green cottage, East Dereham, Norfolk, the wife of G. W. Ridgale, esq. a son.

At Morpeth, co. Northumberland, the wife of B. E. Stag, esq. a daughter.

18. At his Lordship's house in Grosvenor-place, Lady Garlies, a son.

19. At Plymouth, the wife of Captain Bayly, of the Wiltshire Militia, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. AT Rochfort, co. Westmeath, in

7. Ireland, Major-general Mervyn Archdall, M.P. for the county of Fermanagh, to the eldest daughter of Gustavus H. Rochfort, esq.

19. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Edward Stewart, son of the Earl of Galloway, to the Hon. Catherine Charteris, daughter of Lord Elcho.

21. At Bally-Ellis, co. Cork, the Hon. Robert Trench, captain in the 93d regiment of Foot, and youngest son of the late Earl of Cloncarty, to the Hon. Letitia-Susanna Dillon, sister of Ld. Clonbrock.

24. At Cork, Robert-Henry Sturgeon, esq. captain in his Majesty's Royal Staff Corps, and nephew to the late Marquis of Rockingham, to Sarah, youngest daughter of J. P. Curran, esq. barrister at law.

26. John Stackhouse, esq. of Cloaklane, to Miss Rasleigh, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

27. Dr. Storer, of Nottingham, to Miss Turner, of Treton, near Rotherham, York.

Mr. G. P. Andrewes, attorney, of Bristol, to Miss Walsbrough, daughter of Mrs. W. of St. Michael's hill, in the same city.

28. Thomas Broadley Fooks, esq. of Dartford, Kent, to Miss Maria-Penclope Cracrest, of North-street, Westminster.

30. Matthew-Richard Onslow, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard O. bart. admiral of the Red, to Miss Seton, eldest dau. of the late Dan. S. esq. lieutenant-governor of Surat.

Lately, Mr. Henry Ellis, of the British Museum, to Miss Fanny Frost, youngest daughter of Mr. F. solicitor.

Mr. Tho. Cotton, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, vicar of Tottenham.

Dec. 2. At Chilwick, Charles Thompson, esq. of Kirby-hall, co. York, to Miss Jane Turton, fourth daughter of John T. esq. of Russell-square.

3. At Plymouth, William Rathbone, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Santa Margarita, to Miss French, of Loughrea.

Rev. Aaron Neck, of St. Mary's church, Devon, to Miss Bond, of Norton-house, near Dartmouth.

6. At Clifton, near Bristol, Major Malin, of the 21st Light Dragoons, to Miss Spode, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, daughter of Josiah S. esq. of Fenton, in the Staffordshire Potteries.

7. At Standish, co. Gloucester, James Western, esq. of Gray's-inn, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Hallifax.

John Drake, esq. assistant-commissary to the Forces, to Maria, third daughter of George Story, esq. of Bishop-Wearmouth, co. Durham.

10. William Davies, esq. of Penylanpark, to Miss Seymour, eldest daughter of Lord Robert S.

Thomas Bell, esq. of Alnwick, to the eldest daughter of the late George Selby, esq. of Twizell-house, Northumberland.

At Ripon, co. York, Charles Dalhiae, esq. major of the 4th (or Queen's own) regiment of Dragoons, to Miss Dalton, daughter of John D. jun. esq. of the Grange, near Ripon.

At Blandford, Surrey, Charles St. Barbe, jun. esq. merchant of London, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Foster, of Tinwell, near Stamford, co. Linc.

11. John Buller, esq. M.P. for E. Looe, to Miss Augusta-Eliza Nixon.

William Kinglake, esq. to Miss Woodforde, both of Taunton.

Rev. William Claye, of Westthorpe, co. Notts, to Miss Tekell, daughter of John T. esq. of the Temple, London.

12. At Thornton church, Tho. Sheppard, esq. of Thornton-hall, Bucks, to Miss Beardsworth, of Enfield, Middlesex.

Rev. William Horner, B.A. of Raunds, co. Northampton, to the only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Balmer, of Thorpe next Wainfleet, co. Lincoln.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Viscount Hereford, to Miss F. Cornewall, daughter of Sir George C. bart.

13. Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. M. P. for Bridgenorth, to the second daughter of Thomas Boddington, esq. of Clapton.

16. Sir Charles-Edward Nightingale, bart. of Kneeforth, co. Cambridge, to the only daughter of Thomas Dickonson, esq. of West Retford, Notts.

John Sweeting, esq. of Kilve court, co. Somerset, to Miss Frances Hankey, dau. of the late J. C. H. esq. of East Bergholt.

17. Rev. Charles-Henry Hodgson, B. A. master of the free grammar-school, and lecturer of the parish-church, of St. Thomas, Salisbury, to Eliza-Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, M. A. vicar of Calne and Figheldean, Wilts.

Rev. Samuel Catlow, of Mansfield, to Miss Elizabeth Toplis, of Cuckney.

*. The Two accounts of a marriage at Stoneham are received, but not authenticated.

DEATHS.

1804. **A** T Henley-upon-Thames, of Aug. . . . a decline, aged about 60, Mr. William Gowan, builder, formerly of Piccadilly, where he succeeded his uncle, Mr. Rosa, who left him a considerable property, with which he made some unsuccessful speculations.

Dec. . . . In the parish of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, aged upwards of 113, Rebecca Mills, whose children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children, amount to 205; and one of the companies of foot-militia of that parish, consisting of more than 60 persons, of the name of Ebanks, is composed of her issue, besides a number in other companies.

1805. March 3. At Ramnad, James Gordon, esq. deputy-paymaster of the King's troops in the island of Ceylon.

21. Of a wound received on the 20th of February, at Bhurtpore, Capt. Adam Steele, of the Bombay Grenadier Battalion, who had distinguished himself on several important and arduous occasions.

June 7. At his lodgings in Shrewsbury, far advanced in years, Mr. Huquier, a portrait-painter of considerable celebrity.

July 29. Of the yellow fever, in the West Indies, Capt. W. R. Oribb, of his Majesty's ship King's Fisher. The death of so fine a young man and of such promising abilities, may at this time be considered a public loss; his conduct ever having been such as to have gained him the thanks and approbation of his Admiral, and the love and esteem of his brother officers and seamen; and as a son and brother, he may rarely be equalled, but never excelled. He was interred in Bridgetown church, Barbadoes, attended by every

officer and all the principal gentlemen in the town, and never was witnessed a more general sensation of grief. This officer was nephew to the heroic Courtenay, who fell a sacrifice in defence of his King and Country last war, and was grandson to the late Lady Jane Courtenay. It is melancholy to relate that his gallant father, of the 69th Foot, fell a victim to that fatal climate in early youth.

Aug. 3. At Antigua, of the yellow fever, Mr. Worthington Seaton, of his Majesty's ship Galatea, son of Mr. S. of Trinity-street, Bristol.

Sept. . . . Of the yellow fever, in his 20th year, on his passage from the island of St. Vincent, Capt. William Wallace, of the 90th Foot, son of John W. esq. of Golden-square.

Sept. 4. At Kingston, Jamaica, David Shirreffs, esq. member of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, and lieutenant-colonel of Militia. He was second son of the late Convener Shirreffs, of Aberdeen.

17. At St. Vincent's, the Hon. Drury Outley, president and chief justice there.

Oct. 15. At Barbados, of the yellow fever, after an illness of five days, William O. Waters, esq. of the Commissary's department in that island, formerly of the Navy-office, London.

17. Suddenly, at Bath, aged 80, Susanah-Louisa, dowager Lady St. John, of Blestoe, daughter of Peter Simmond, esq. merchant in Winchester-street, near Broad-street, London, and married to John 11th Lord St. John, 1755, who died 1767, at Nice. By him she had, 1. John-Peter, who died an infant, 1760. 2. Susanah, born 1757, died 1800, at Bath, leaving her fortune to her second brother, St. Andrew. 3. Henry Beauchamp, the late lord, born 1758, died Dec. 18, 1805, without male-issue, having left four daughters only, and is succeeded by, 4. St. Andrew, M. P. in the last five successive Parliaments for Bedfordshire, born 1759. 5. Matilda, born 1761, married, 1788, to William Lewis Villiers, esq. 6. Elizabeth-Barbara, born 1762, married, 1795, to Dr. Henry Vaughan, physician-extraordinary to his Majesty, by whom she has issue. 7. Charlotte, born 1763, married, 1787, to Joseph Yates, esq. only son of the late Judge Y. and died 1808, leaving a son and a daughter. 8. George, born 1764, colonel in the Army, major of the 73d regiment of Foot, and who, for the invincible intrepidity displayed in the late Mahratta war, received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He married, 1. 1783, Miss Charlotte Collins, who died 1790; 2. 1795, Lavinia, second daughter of William Breton, esq. by whom he had four children, who, with their parents, were shipwrecked on their return from

from India, in the Prince of Wales. 9. Louisa-Theodosia, born 1705, died an infant, buried in the same coffin with her father, in the family-vault at Bletsoe.

21. Off Cape Trafalgar, in the ever-memorable engagement between the British Fleet, under the command of Lord Viscount Nelson, and the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, Capt. Charles-William Adair, of the Royal Marines, who shared the same fate, and on-board the same ship, with the noble Commander in Chief, being struck with a musket-shot which put a period to his life. At an early age Capt. A. obtained a commission in the Marines, and, from the commencement of his military career, he has been actively engaged in the cause of his country. Endearred by many excellent qualities to a numerous and respectable acquaintance, he will long live in their remembrance. The propriety with which he discharged the various duties of life was exemplarily conspicuous, uniformly displaying the most amiable deportment and instructive example. In his professional capacity he was zealous, assiduous, and exact. As a son, an husband, parent, friend, and master, he was beloved and respected in each walk of life. His mind was cheerful, his manners gentle, and his heart benevolent: he possessed that happy disposition, which the wise man ranks among the greatest blessings, and which retains little of that baleful inheritance which is supposed to be derived from our first parents. Few men have by their death occasioned a more general impression of regret and sorrow: as he was universally esteemed, so is he universally lamented: it may be said he has left the world without an enemy. To his country and to his friends his loss is great indeed; but, alas! how much greater to his poor afflicted widow, whose only consolation will be the remembrance of his virtues. This sketch of his character, drawn by one who esteemed and loved him, is presented as a tribute no less due to justice and truth, than to the memory of departed friendship and worth.

In the late glorious action with the Combined Fleets, Lieut. W. A. Ram, son of Col. Ram, M. P. for the county of Wexford, Ireland.

26. Aged 26, Lieut. John Fernyhough, of Lichfield. He lost his life in endeavouring to preserve the lives of the crew of the *Rayo*, Spanish three-decker, which was wrecked off St. Lucar; he was put on-board with a party of marines on the 24th, after the battle of Trafalgar; on the 26th came on a gale from the South-West; the prize parted her cables and went on shore off St. Lucar. Lieut. F. volunteered his services to go in an open boat to persuade the Spaniards to send off from the

shore to save the unfortunate people of the wreck; 25 men were allotted to go with him, and when they had nearly approached the beach, a heavy squall capsized the boat, and 23, including the lieutenant, perished. His death is universally lamented; and his loss to the service is great, as he was an able and humane officer.

30. At Gibraltar, of the wounds received at the battle of Trafalgar, in the 20th year, Lieut. William Forster, of his Majesty's ship *Colossus*, eldest son of Thompson P. esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, one of the surgeons of Guy's Hospital.

Nor. . . . His Serene Highness Frederick-Augustus Duke of Brunswick, from cousin to his Majesty.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Jn. Smith, farmer, of Mareham-le-Fen, co. Lincoln.

At Stickney, of a cancer, which brought on a decline, Mr. Biggerdike, farmer.

At Falmouth, Mr. Bennett Bradbury, late of his Majesty's ship *La Fayette*, son of the Rev. William Bradbury, of Halton Holgate.

Mrs. Lonsdale, wife of Mr. W. L. Lonsdale, of R. C. Brackenbury, esq. of Kirby-hall, near Spilsby.

At Hameringham, Mr. English, a opulent farmer and grazier.

At Hull, aged 75, Mrs. Caroline Forster, widow of Mr. W. of Boston, and also, aged 86, Mrs. Huntington.

In his 88th year, William Specter, of Weston, Surrey, one of the clerks of the Treasury.

Nov. 3. William Clay, mariner, was found with his throat cut in Grey-court, Carey-street. It appeared before the Jury, that the deceased was taken by the watchman in Carey-street, supposed him to be a drunken man, when conveyed to the watch-house, he discovered his throat cut entirely and in a dreadful manner. Mr. Crowder, surgeon, was immediately sent for; but the deceased in a desperate state, could only fix his head in such a position as to enable him to articulate a few words, when he related, that he had been knocked down, and robbed of ten guineas; afterwards had his throat cut; he stated, that he had been at the Three Tuns public-house, in Clare-market, one o'clock in the morning, drank a glass of porter there, and was returning home when he was attacked. His language then became incoherent, and in four minutes after he expired. The proprietor of the Three Tuns attended, and stated, that such description of person had been at his house that night; and that it was shut up at the hour mentioned. A woman, who was said to be his wife, replied, that he had been from home that

Tuesday the 29th ult. and she could not tell what had become of him; he never was accustomed to drink, and conducted himself always rationally. They had been privately married, for some time, against her father's consent; but they had lately obtained that, and were to be publicly joined on Thursday the 7th instant. When the deceased left home, he had 15l. in Bank notes, and when searched after he died, his watch, a small box, with a wedding-ring, and some small trinkets, and a marriage-licence, were found upon him, but 10l. were missing; the other 5l. were accounted for in the licence and trinkets. He had been a sea-faring man, frequently went the voyage to and from the East Indies, and was about 40 years of age. The Jury, after consulting near two hours, brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

4. At Bourdeaux, Charles De la Croix, one of the distinguished revolutionists of France, and the chief negotiator with Lord Malmesbury. He died prefect of the department of Gironde.

11. The Imperial Field-marshal-lieutenant Schmidt, who had been appointed quarter-master-general to the Russian Army, died the death of a hero, after having in a signal manner contributed to the victory of this day and attacked the enemy in flank and rear. The loss of this officer, who had been in the service 40 years, and, during the last war, acquired distinguished reputation, is profoundly felt by his Sovereign, by the Russian and Austrian Armies, and by every one who respects extraordinary merit. His name is his monument!

13. At Manchester, the Rev. John Sharp, pastor of the Baptist Congregation in the Pithay, Bristol.

In Colebrook-row, Islington, aged 68, Benjamin Gurden, esq.

Mr. Surahan, a member of the senior Council of the Corporation of Nottingham.

14. At Stockholm, the Chevalier De Bouligny, the Spanish ambassador at that Court.

In Park-street, Bristol, Mr. Edw. Willis, late a respectable hoffer in High-street.

Mr. John Crew, Old Market, Bristol.

At Heckington, co. Lincoln, aged 23, Mr. William Hall, millwright.

In St. Mary's square, at Birmingham, aged 77, Mrs. Osborne, relict of Samuel O. esq. of Sutton, co. Warwick. Though, for many years, she has moved in a humble sphere, yet she possessed understanding and accomplishments which would have filled an higher rank with dignity.

In Mary-street, Dublin, of an inflammation of the lungs, Waller Sweetman, esq. an eminent agent.

At Rowberrow, Somerset, Wm. Swymmer, esq. of that place, captain in the

Eastern Battalion of the Mendip Legion. He bore a very long and lingering illness with the most exemplary patience and fortitude. There was something peculiarly distressing in the case of this gentleman, whose death, his afflicted family have every reason to believe, was at least accelerated by a deplorable event, that deprived them of all earthly hope and consolation. In June last they received the dreadful intelligence of the loss of an only son, Lieut. Swymmer, of his Majesty's Navy; a most promising young officer, who had seen much of severe and hard service, and who, from the testimony of every commander whom he had served under, possessed the most conspicuous abilities. The afflicted survivors are thus deprived of a husband, father, son, and brother; and the surrounding neighbourhood of a valuable and estimable associate.

15. Miss Harriet Osborne, sister to Mr. O. of Broad-street, Bristol.

Aged 37, Mrs. Tuke, wife of Mr. Samuel T. keeper of Lincoln gaol.

Mrs. Tyndall, widow of the late Thomas T. esq. of Bristol. A numerous and young family are thus left to deplore the loss of their parents within a few months.

At Richmond, Samuel Catherley, esq. 16. Mr. James Benfield, of the Queen's Head Inn, St. James's Barton, Bristol.

At Colchester, aged 17, Lady Susan Montgomery, second daughter of the late Earl of Eglington. A delicate constitution had induced her to try the air of the Continent, whence she had just returned.

At Gatehead park, Mrs. Ellison, relict of the late Henry E. esq. of Hebburn-hall, co. Durham.

At Edinburgh, Miss Grace Campbell; and, on the 7th of December, Miss Marion Campbell, her sister, youngest and eldest daughters of Thomas C. esq. general clerk of assessed taxes for Scotland.

17. This night Mrs. Clark, of the Castle public-house at Tooting, feeling herself indisposed, desired to have some water-gruel made. It was then too late to send out for oatmeal; but there was some found in the bar, wrapped up in paper. It was tasted by Mrs. Clark and her husband; it was also examined by her sister and daughter, and they all concluded it was fit for use. Of this oatmeal some water-gruel was made by the daughter. Mrs. C. after taking a little of it, became very ill, and continued so till the following Sunday the 24th, when she died. Her daughter partook of some of the gruel, became ill, but soon got better. Nobody knew the cause of her illness. On the night of Tuesday the 19th, a woman of the name of Gaston sat up with Mrs. C. who, the next morning, desired her to take home to her family the remainder

remainder of the water-gruel, in which wine and brandy had been mixed. Mrs. Gaston warmed it up, and drank some of it, together with her mother and daughter. The latter soon recovered, but the mother died on the following day. Mrs. Gaston was not expected to recover. On Monday the 25th a Coroner's Inquest sat on the bodies of Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Gaston senior; when the Jury took all possible pains to investigate this most melancholy and mysterious business, but could ascertain nothing. It is supposed that arsenick had been mixed with the oatmeal in question, some time or other, for the purpose of destroying rats; but how it could get into the bar of Mrs. C's house nobody could tell. The affair has excited a great sensation at Tooting.

At Flushing, in Cornwall, in her 34th year, Mrs. Burr, wife of Major-general B. and dau. of Tho. B. esq. of Berner's-street. Aged 80, Mrs. Bishell, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Whistendine, Rutland.

At Chesterfield, aged 90, Mrs. Malkin, relict of the late Rev. Jonah M. of Alfreton, co. Derby.

Mr. Aldridge, a respectable maltster, of Southwell, Notts.

At his lodgings at Ilington, in his 82d year, John Hill, M.D. formerly of Bradford, in Yorkshire.

At Edinburgh, the infant son of Lord Viscount Duncan.

18. Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. W. C. of Great Steeping, co. Lincoln.

At Alnwick castle, Northumberland, in his 23d year, Mr. Robert-Luke Elstob, secretary to the Duke of Northumberland, and youngest son of the late Mr. Luke E. of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham.

19. In his 68th year, M. Metral de St. Saphorin, the Danish ambassador at the Court of Vienna, knight of the orders of Dannebrog, of the White Eagle, and of St. Stanislaus.

20. At Bristol Hot wells, of a decline, Mr. Simpson, who formerly kept the Swan with Two Necks inn, Lad-lane, London.

Mr. Gillam, carpenter, of Bristol.

Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. B. a considerable coach-proprietor at Leicester.

Aged 28, Mrs. Emery, wife of Mr. E. tanner, of Derby.

In the King's Mews, Charing-cross, in his 60th year, Mr. Frere, 30 years coachman to his Majesty; and, on the same day, Mr. William Porter, head postillion to his Majesty. Both these persons were established in his Majesty's service on the same day, and died within a few hours of each other. Their remains were interred in St. Martin's burying-ground; the former's pall was held by six Royal coachmen, and the latter by six grooms. The whole of their Majesties' livery-servants,

who could be spared from duty, followed in their state-liveries.

21. At Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged 44, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Richard T. minister of that parish. Her steadfast and unaffected Christian piety, her affectionate and unceasing attention to a numerous family, and her eagerness to relieve the wants of the poor and distressed, will long render her example instructive, and her memory beloved and revered.

Mr. Samuel Sutcliff, one of the proprietors of the Manchester and Leeds coaches.

Mr. Thomas Hancock, engineer to the town of Nottingham.

Aged 60, Mr. Rickett, of Lolham mills, near Market-Deeping, co. Lincoln.

At Bridgend, co. Glamorgan, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Thomas, father of Mr. John T. of St. James's Barten, Bristol.

Suddenly, Mr. Seldon, of Upper Easton, Bristol.

William Bridges, esq. of Wallington, near Carshalton, Surrey.

At Ilington, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Sexton, many years a brass-founder in St. John's street, West Smithfield.

22. Mr. G. Bailey, son of Mr. B. of King-street, Manchester. His death was occasioned by a squib being thrown at him, in what was fatally thought a joke! It exploded in his eyes, and, after dreadful suffering, produced a brain-fever, affording another melancholy instance of the impropriety of using such truly dangerous compositions.

Mrs. Vaughan, of Oatley park, co. Salop, only surviving niece of the late Edward Kynaston, esq. of Oatley park.

At his seat at Twickenham, Middlesex, aged 75, Thomas Winsloe, esq. formerly of Collipriest, Devon, of which county he served the office of sheriff in 1780.

In her 108d year, Mrs. Barouth, of Old London-street.

Joseph Huggins Barker, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

23. At Muskham grange, near Newark, the wife of William Dickinson, esq. She was the only surviving child of the late John Kenrick, esq. proprietor of, and M. P. for, Bletchley (LXIX. 901.) It might be difficult to decide whether she excelled most in natural talents, or acquired accomplishments, for in both she was eminent; but her friends have the satisfaction to recollect, that in all the domestic virtues that adorn a Christian she had not a superior. In the early part of life she had travelled over every part of France, spoke the language like a native, and brought back all the accomplishments of that refined country, in the time of Louis XVI. without being infected by its frivolities. To a masculine understanding she united the softest and most conciliating manners.

manners. Her perception was quick, and her judgment solid; by which qualities she acquired a facility in developing the real characters of mankind, which no polish could cover, no hypocrisy could conceal, from her discernment; but she was neither uncharitable in her opinions, nor censorious in her observations. She lived 18 years in the most perfect conjugal felicity, and died, after an illness of only three hours, in the 39th year of her age, leaving an inconsolable husband and seven children to lament her loss. Being of a weakly constitution, and subject to frequent indispositions, she had long shunned public amusements and promiscuous society, seeking for happiness, and a reasonable share of health, in her domestic comforts and a small circle of attached friends; but within the limits of that circle there is not one who will not cheerfully acknowledge that this feeble representation of her character falls very short of the original.—Another Correspondent adds, “The day before her death, Mrs. Dickinson had taken her usual exercise; in the evening was in high spirits, and seemingly well. She was a lady in whom were united those very amiable qualities which only can be duly appreciated when the possessor of them is no more. It is not a relative or partial friend alone who bears this testimony to departed worth, but one who, as a neighbour, had frequent opportunities of observing the many attractive virtues which influenced her conduct, though her actions had the appearance of something more natural than what proceeds from any acquired habits of moral rectitude, and seemed rather the effect of a certain instinctive goodness which reigned in her breast, and formed that gentleness of manners so truly engaging.”

At Locko grange, co. Derby, Mrs. Brentnall, relict of Benjamin B. esq.

At Exeter, in the prime of life, Richard Perriman, esq. of Teignmouth, Devon. He was bred up to the law; but ceased to follow that profession for the last three or four years, in consequence of the acquisition of an ample fortune by the death of his late uncle.

At Peterborough, in her 80th year, Mrs. Sarah Wales.

Shot by some poachers, whom he had layed in wait the preceding night to detect, William Baker, game-keeper to Lord Selsey, of West Dean, Sussex.

At his house on High-street terrace, Mary-la-Bonne, David Garlick, esq. late of New Basinghall-street.

At his house in Freeman's-court, Cornhill, John Olding, esq. banker.

24. Aged 86, Mr. Richard Wildgoose, of St. Philip's place, Bristol.

Aged 21, Miss Anne Merrick, only of Mr. M. of Queen-square, Bristol.

At his house in Park-street, Bristol, 78, the Rev. John Smith, M. A. relict Bredon, co. Worcester.

25. In his 78th year, Lewis Gwy esq. of Monachty, co. Cardigan. He was very private, though possessed of an extensive estate, and accumulated an immense fortune, the bulk of which he left to the Rev. Alban Thomas Jones Tulgyn, together with his real estate except a small part, which he bequeathed to Mr. Edwards, youngest son of J. Edwards, esq. of Job's Well, near Carmarthen. He had in his house, when he died, such a quantity of gold that he could not carry the weight, to convey to Tulgyn, about a mile off, and, when put on a sledge, it was with difficulty could draw it there. The amount in is 100,000l. besides 50,000l. in the S. His other legacies are few, and of great amount. He was generous to poor, always a friend to the necessitous and an upright gentleman.

Unfortunately killed, whilst hunting by a blow he received, occasioned coming in contact with the limb of a tree when leaping over a hedge, by which spinal marrow was so much injured he became paralytic, and soon died, J. Smith, a valuable servant of Peter L. esq. of Stroud, co. Gloucester.

At Preston, John Watson, sen. esq. oldest of four generations, all living at the same time.

At his lodgings in Abbey-street, E. aged 64, Henry Archbould, esq. late of Jamaica, the last male-descendant of A. who distinguished himself at the conquest of that island, where he afterwards resided, and became a principal proprietor.

At West Ella, near Hull, in his year, Joseph Sykes, esq.

Mr. Millar, keeper of Bristol Bridge.

At St. James's chapel, Hampstead, aged 75, Mrs. West, relict of the late C. John W. of Bath.

After an illness of some weeks, at a house in Manchester-street, Manchester square, Lady Charlotte Hornby, only daughter of the Earl of Derby, by Lady Eliza Hamilton, only daughter of James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and of Counsellor Edmund Hornby, whose sister is married to Lord Stanley, and was also first cousin to his wife, being son of the Rev. Mr. Hornby and Lucy Stanley, sister to the Earl of Derby to whom the Earl, her ladyship's father presented the well-known rectory of Wick, the richest in England, being valued at upwards of 3000l. a year. Lady Charlotte's remains were deposited in a vault Groivener chapel, for the present.

At his apartments in Pall Mall, the Rev. Dr. George Whitmore, late fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and rector of Lawford, Essex; B. A. 1773, M. A. 1776, D.D. 1784. The living, worth 400l. per annum, is in the gift of the College; and Dr. Ogden rebuilt the rectory-house, putting over the door *WON SINI*, which his successor, Yale, who died in 1900, is said to have removed to the cellar, and starved himself to save a fortune.

26. Mrs. Herbert, wife of Dr. H. of Grantham, co. Lincoln. (See p. 1072.)

At Spilby, having attained a venerable age, Mr. Ather.

Of apoplexy, Mr. Cox, baker, Marsh-street, Bristol.

Mr. William Hopkins, of Bristol.

At Bath, aged 82, the Right Hon. Sir John Skinner, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, from which ill health obliged him to retire. He was also a privy councillor.

27. At Peterborough-house, Fulham, Middlesex, John Meyrick, esq.

At Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 78, Mr. George Herbert, formerly of the Treasury.

At Swanmore-house, near Salisbury, in his 71st year, William-Augustus Bettelworth, esq. formerly judge-advocate of his Majesty's Fleet, and many years a very eminent attorney at Portland.

28. In Eafondine field, near Stamford, Lincoln, Mr. Burdon, farmer, of Carby (lately bailiff to the Marquis of Exeter). While directing a servant, whom he had hired the night before, how to employ himself in a gravel-pit, a large quantity of earth carved in upon and buried them both. When dug out, they were quite dead.

At Louth, aged 55, Mr. H. Barker, wool-comber and worsted-manufacturer.

Mrs. St. John, wife of Christopher S. esq. of Northampton.

At his house in Cleveland-court, St. James's, aged 86, George-James Williams, esq. son of the celebrated lawyer, Peere W. esq. and great uncle to the E. of Guildford.

In William-street, Limerick, in consequence of her cloaths taking fire while standing with her back towards it, Miss O'Sullivan, daughter of the late Paul O'S. esq. of that city.

29. Burnt to death, by his cloaths catching fire, a son of Mr. Twycrofs, of Brook-street, Holborn.

Jonathan Buttal, esq. of Oxford-street; a gentleman whose amiable manners and disposition will render him long regretted.

In Thames-street, in the prime of life, of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. Wm. Reddell Denis, wholesale grocer.

At her house in New King-street, Bath, Lady Hay, widow of Sir Thomas H. bart. of Alderstone.

Mr. N. Hudson, steward and receiver to the Bishop; and chapter-clerk to the Dean

and Chapter, of Peterborough; a man of strict integrity, and much lamented.

In Buccleugh-street, Edinburgh, aged 71, the Rev. Archibald Campbell, minister of Inverary.

30. Mr. Alexander Thomson, deputy-cashier of Excise for Scotland.

In her 95th year, Mrs. Sarah Ripley, one of the single sisters among the Moravians of Fulneck, near Leeds.

At Oakingham, Berks, the relict of the late Rev. Bond Spindler, rector of East-Hastings, in that county.

At his house at Belmont, Hants, aged 69, Daniel Garrett, esq.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, aged 69, Mr. Craddock.

At Hillfarrence, aged upwards of 90, Mr. T. Slape.

Dec. . . . At Ballinasloe, in Ireland, Major-general Stair Park Dalrymple, of Langlands. He had reviewed the 4th Foot in the forenoon, and, on his way to dine with the officers, dropped down a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired.

At Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. James Robertson, bookseller.

At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Mrs. Duff, eldest daughter of Lady La. Mannors, and sister to the Duchess of S. Alban's and Lady Heathcote.

At Revelby, Mrs. Grantham, wife of Mr. Jas. G. who had had four husbands, three of them named Grantham.

Mr. Abraham Ralph, silversmith, of Barnstaple, Devon, where he was the oldest shopkeeper, and had been in business upwards of 40 years. The Synagogue assemblies were always held in his house.

Mr. Thomas Dear, of Reasby, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

Mr. Grummitt, of Haconby, near Boston. In his 86th year, Mr. Jesse Boughton, upwards of 50 years master of the free-school at Wisbech.

Mr. James Neale, auctioneer, of Leicestershire, co. Leicester.

At the parsonage-house at Cottingham, co. Northampton, of the gout in his toes, aged 53, the Rev. John Sanford, upwards of 20 years rector of that parish, having succeeded Mr. Tymms, who died 1761. The living is in the gift of Sir John Lambart, bart. who has an estate there.

At Newark, very suddenly, the wife of Samuel Herbert, D.D. of that place, and formerly of Ferrisby, near Liverpool.

Miss Wheateley, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. W. of Nonfuch park, Somerset, and prebendary of Bristol.

In Berner's-street, after a painful illness, the wife of Dr. Thynne.

Mr. James Winbolt, solicitor, in Little Basinghall-street.

Dec. 1. At the Palace, Kilkenny, Hugh Hamilton, D.D. Bishop of Ossory, 72.

and M.R.I.A. His Lordship was born in 1728; was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship, and was professor of natural history. He afterwards was dean of Armagh; and, in January 1796, bishop of Clonfert; and translated, in January 1799, to the see of Ossory. His writings, in several branches of science, ranked him among the brightest ornaments of the University of which he was a member; and, from his high character for piety, learning, and attention to the duties of his profession, he was promoted, without solicitation, to the episcopal dignity.

At his house in Dalby, aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Lumley the younger. Qu. Was he of Jesus college, Cambridge; L.L.B. 1754, or M.A. 1760?

At his seat at Tor abbey, Devon, aged 74, George Carey, esq.; a gentleman of a truly hospitable and generous heart, and whose loss will be severely felt by the poor of his neighbourhood, to whom he was a humane and liberal benefactor.

Wm. Jones, esq. of Dighton-str. Bristol. At Coombe, near Salisbury, in her 73d year, Mrs. Martha Leach Street, late of Dinton, Wilts. She had a great-grandfather who lived to the age of 104; a grandfather on her side to 109; a great-grandfather on her husband's side to 106; and a grandfather to 98; all of whom were living with her and her husband's father on the day of her marriage. She died possessed of a considerable estate, with part of the original building (a curious structure), which had been held by her family many centuries.

In St. Peter's-street, St. Alban's, aged 69, Mr. John Munn, an opulent and respectable farmer, the great support of the Baptist meeting-house in that town. He was seized with an erysipelas in his head, which proceeded with increasing rapidity, and killed him in less than two days and a half. He was a large man, and, with his leaden coffin, weighed not less than half a ton.

At Windfor, Mr. Clode, father of Mrs. Bullen, of Leicester.

The wife of the Rev. James Trebeck, of Chiswick, Middlesex.

At his house in Sion college-garden, Aldermanbury, the infant son of Dr. Richard Clarke, of the Royal Navy.

2. In his 70th year, at Bovenoc with Broadoake, Cornwall, the Rev. Benjamin Foster, of Bene't college, Cambridge; B.A. 1757, M.A. and fellow 1766, B.D. 1768; on being presented, by the late Ld. Camelford's father, to the consolidated rectories of Bovenoc and Broadoake, and to that of Chenehayes St. Michael, St. Stephen, and St. Denys, and the vicarage
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of Chenehayes. He was presented, 1766, to the lectureship of Wakefield, of the foundation of Lady Camden, in the gift of the Mercers Company; in 1772 to the united rectory of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Pountney, in the gift of Bene't College, to which he suffered it to lapse. "He was a man of genius, accomplishments, learning, and the finest taste; and in him the possession of these advantages was wholly unaccompanied by that arrogance and pedantry by which the lustre of talents and learning is too frequently tarnished. His benevolence and politeness in social intercourse never permitted him to display his superiority at the expense of another's feelings or his own good breeding as a gentleman. The delicacy of his wit, the brilliancy of his fancy, his poignant humour, and that happy variety of allusion by which his conversation was distinguished, will long be remembered and regretted. One who has frequently derived from him instruction and delight pays this tribute to the memory of the friend of Mason and Gray, of him whose name (but for the obscure retirement in which he was lost) would have been handed down to posterity as one of the most shining ornaments of his age and country." Royal Cornwall Gazette, Falmouth Packet, and Plymouth Journal, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1805.

At St. Leonard's, in his 30th year, Lieut. David Johnston, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Mr. R. Johnston, merchant in Edinburgh. He was wounded, last war, in the West Indies, and off Camperdown, under Lord Duncan. He fought afterwards under Lord Nelson, at Copenhagen, but never recovered from the fatigues of that memorable engagement.

Suddenly, Mr. Fry, post-master of Bristol; the urbanity of whose manners, and whose attention and politeness to the interests both of the public and individuals, in the situation which he held, could only be equalled by the many virtues which endeared him, in private society, to an extensive circle of friends.

At Kensington, aged 18, Miss Spill, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Joseph S. vicar of Melksham, Wilts.

Suddenly, Mrs. Parkinson, of Alcester-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne.

At Hoxton, of a bilious complaint, in her 34th year, Mrs. Ellen Wilson, wife of Mr. J. W. hair-dresser.

3. At Andover, Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Mr. Wm. L. wine-merchant there. Their eldest daughter died on the 30th ult.

In the Isle of Man, aged 38, Ld. Henry Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol.

Mr. Naylor, of the Fox inn at Tuxford. This evening, about five minutes before the

the doors of Drury-lane theatre were open-
ed, a very lusty man, named John Harris,
placed in the first circle of boxes, on the
Prince's side, for the purpose of keeping
places for company, by some unaccount-
able circumstance fell into the pit, and
was so much hurt as to expire while con-
versing to the music-room, his neck be-
ing broken, and the back part of his head
much lacerated. He was about 60 years
old, and without a family.

This night Mr. William Belkinger, the
storekeeper at Ellior's brewhouse in Pim-
lico, was scalded to death in the vat of hot
beer. He was missing four hours, and was
at last discovered by his lanthorn, which
was close to the vat. It is supposed he fell
in while gauging the beer. He has left a
family of six children.

4. At Aberdeen, Miss Margaret Forbes,
daughter of the late Sir Alexander F. bart.
of Foveran.

At Maze, near Lisburn, Louisa Conran,
wife of John C. of the Society of Friends.

At Goxwold, aged 65, universally re-
gretted, the Rev. Robert Peirson, M. A.
archdeacon of Cleveland, prebendary of
York, rector of Aisby, near Spillby, co.
Lincoln, and in the commission of the
peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Aged 69, Mrs. Ellison; relict of Abra-
ham E. esq. of Thorne, co. York.

Aged 70, Mrs. Blis, wife of Mr. John
B. of Derby, shopkeeper.

John Forlow, esq. an alderman of Cam-
bridge, and lieutenant-colonel of the Cam-
bridge Loyal Volunteers.

John Craven Lewis, esq. of Westbury-
upon-Trym.

5. In Stoke's Croft, Bristol, Mrs. Shute,
wife of Mr. Richard S. of his Majesty's
Customs, and sister of Henry Stephens,
esq. of Chavange-house, near Tetbury.

Mr. Morris, of Basingfield, co. Noi-
ingham, farmer.

At Baldock, after a long and painful ill-
ness, Mrs. Hill, widow of the Rev. Caleb
Hill, M. A. rector of that parish.

Of an inflammation on the lungs, Jo-
seph, son of Mr. Blackburn, corn-chan-
dler, of Little Britain.

6. At Bath, Richard Daniell, esq. sur-
geon to Armagh county-hospital, Ireland.

At Glastonford-Briggs, co. Lincoln, aged
87, the relict of Mr. Wm. Hollingworth,
and one of the daughters of the late Rev.
Charles Nelthorpe, rector of Broughton.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Henry Cowley,
late a soldier and draper there.

7. Aged 56, Mr. Pacey, a respectable
farmer, &c. at Bingham, Notts.

Suddenly, in a close at Waddington,
near Lincoln, aged 78, Mr. George Mar-
tin, of that village, farmer.

Aged 64, the wife of Mr. Wm. Butler,
in the Sadler-gate, Derby.

In Stoke's Croft, Bristol, in her 74th
year, Mrs. Anne Bull, sister to the late L.
B. esq. of that city.

Mr. John Peckford, son of the late Mr.
Benjamin P. of Exeter, carrier.

At his house in Gateacre, aged 88, af-
ter a short indisposition, the Rev. Robert
Parke, fellow of Pembroke college, Cam-
bridge, and minister of the Gospel at the
church of Wavertree, near Liverpool;
B. A. 1788, M. A. 1791.

In her 25th year, Mrs. Kerby, wife of
Mr. Edward K. bookseller, Stafford-street,
Old Bond-street.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Hill, professor of
humanity in the University there.

8. In Dublin, the Right Hon. Rose Ba-
rouche's French of Castle French, in her
own right. Her ladyship is succeeded in
her title by her eldest son, the Hon. Sir
Thomas French, bart. now Lord French.
Suddenly, at Selby, while on profes-
sional business, in his 33d year, Mark
Ord, esq. of York, barrister at law.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Worthing-
ton, wife of Mr. W. of Elmthorpe, Leic.

At Salisbury, Lieut. Hilleyear Wyndham,
of the 1st Dragoon-guards, youngest son
of H. P. W. esq. M. P. for Wiltshire.

At her house in the Close, Salisbury,
Mrs. Kirkman, widow of John K. esq. an
alderman of London, for which city he
was, in 1780, returned one of the repre-
sentatives in Parliament, but died before
he took his seat.

In her 54th year, the wife of J. Mor-
phey, esq. of Norwich.

At Norwich, Miss Eliza-Margaretta
Mingay, second daughter of W. Robert
M. esq. of Thetford.

After a long and severe illness, Martha
Bennet, second daughter of the late John
B. esq. of Woodstock, co. Oxford.

In Grosvenor-place, in advanced age,
Mrs. Grosvenor, aunt to the present Earl G.

At his house at Knightsbridge, the Rev.
John Griffith, rector of Landawke and
Pendine, co. Caermarthen.

9. In consequence of her cloaths catch-
ing fire from a candle, in the evening of
the 4th, Martha Watkiss, who had been
left in care of the mansion of Lord Digby,
in Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

At his house at Upper Homerton, near
Hackney, co. Middlesex, in his 52d year,
Paul Le Mesurier, esq. alderman of Dow-
gate ward from 1784, sheriff 1786, M. P.
for Southwark in two parliaments; 1788
mayor 1793, colonel of the Honourable
Artillery Company, a director of the Ho-
nourable E. India Company, &c. &c. A
fuller account shall appear in Supplement.

Mr. Heppenstall, surgeon, of Newark,
found hanging in a hovel near his own
house, aged about 45, Mr. George Altham,
of Notton Elms, near Newark, farmer.

10. Mrs. Penny, wife of Mr. P., parish-clerk of Cheshunt, Herts.

At Bath, the Rev. George Cotton, D. C. L. dean of Chester, and brother to Sir Robert Cotton. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768, LL. D. 1787.

At his house at Finedon, Suffex, aged 53, John Lyall, esq.

11. Mrs. Jeremy, wife of Mr. William J. of the Strand.

Mr. Harrod, many years a respectable printer and bookseller at Market-Harborough, co. Leicesters.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Mrs. Blair, widow of Major B. of Blair, in Scotland, and one of the daughters of the late Sydenham Williams, esq. of Herringstone, co. Dorset.

12. Aged 65, Mr. George Swift, engineer, of Benjamin-street, Clerkenwell.

Found hanging in a kitchen in Howard-street, near Norfolk-street, Strand, Hannah Smith, who had been some months in a very desponding state.

In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, in his 80th year, Richard Bull, esq. of North Court, in the Isle of Wight.

Miss Anne Hufon, second daughter of James H. esq. banker, of Norwich.

At Boxmoor, near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, aged about 70, Mr. John Almon. He possessed from nature very strong intellectual powers, but had very few scholastic acquirements. He was originally placed with a printer at Liverpool; but, the trammels of business not suiting his soaring talents, he quitted his original employ before the expiration of his indentures of apprenticeship, and tried his fortune on the Ocean. But here he was disappointed. The labours of an ordinary Seaman were by far more severe than he expected; and he took the earliest opportunity of visiting the Metropolis; where he very fortunately was introduced to Mr. Charles Say, then printer of the Gazetteer, who at first engaged him as a clerk in the office for the sale of his newspapers; and afterwards enabled him to open a shop on his own account as a publisher of pamphlets. This was at the period when "Wilkes and Liberty" was the predominant cry. Political discussion almost exclusively engrossed every man's attention; and publications were circulated, which printers and booksellers of established reputation would not venture to print or vend. The matchless intrepidity of Mr. Almon rendered him of all men the fittest to be thus employed; nor was the confidence of his patrons misplaced. Pamphlet after pamphlet was transmitted to the press through the medium of Mr. Almon, who had now opened a shop in Piccadilly, and was sustained

by the protection of the most respectable leaders of the party in Opposition to the Ministry. With the manufacture of every pamphlet entrusted to his care, an ample sum was deposited, to defray all possible contingent expenses; and the gain by the sale was exclusively his own. Thus nobly patronized, and thus ardently promoting the wishes of his friends, Mr. Almon soon ranked foremost in the list of political publishers. In January 1766, the Attorney General moved the court of King's Bench against him, for publishing the famous pamphlet (supposed to have been Lord Camden's) on *Junius, Libels, &c.* (vol. XXXV. p. 45); for which he was tried on the first of May. In 1770, he was again tried, for publishing, in a monthly pamphlet, called "The London Museum," Junius's "Letter to the King;" and fined in ten marks, and to find security in the sum of 800*l.* for his good behaviour for two years. This produced "Another Letter to Mr. Almon in Matter of Libel;" and "A Second Postscript." The "Trial of John Almon" was also printed; which was little more than a republication of Junius's letter, with the information of the Attorney General (XL. 80). It appeared, however, that no proof was established personally against the defendant, presumptive evidence having been thought sufficient to establish his guilt. But the injury done to an individual was by no means the chief ground of exception. The liberty of the press was evidently struck at, and a precedent given, by which it may effectually be destroyed by future decisions. If ever there should be a time when judgments of this kind shall cease to be canvassed, and shall no longer excite the public indignation, it may safely be pronounced that the boasted liberty of Englishmen is at an end. Mr. Almon was the publisher, and probably the collector of a poetical miscellany, under the title of "The new Foundling Hospital for Wit," in five parts, 1768—1772; and, by a sedulous application to business, and a fortuitous chain of events, became possessed of a very handsome fortune, and at one time aspired to a seat in parliament. On better consideration, however, he concluded it would be more prudent to retire from business; which he did, with a decent competence, to a pleasant villa at Boxmoor; and was succeeded in his business by Mr. Debrett, who for a short time had been his partner. But a life of idleness ill suited the aspiring spirit of Mr. Almon; and the death of Mr. Parker, the printer of the General Advertiser, opened a new scene for his talents and his ambition. He married the widow; became the proprietor and editor of a newspaper, and obtained

ained a seat in the City Senate as one of the representatives for the Ward of Farringdon Without. But here the caprices of Fortune overtook him; and in a short period he threw down a considerable part of the golden cup he had filled; became a prisoner in the King's Bench for a libel; and was afterwards an outlaw. Extricated at length from all difficulties, he once more retired to Boxmoor with the wreck of his fortune, and passed some years in tranquil retirement, till, in 1793, he unexpectedly appeared before the publick with "*Anecdotes of the Life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and of the principal Events of his Time, &c.*" 2 vols. 4to, 1792 (LXIII. 739, LXVII. 143); a work of no inconsiderable merit. This was followed, in 1808, with "*The Life and Letters of Mr. Wilkes*;" of which we have fully spoken in vol. LXXV. p. 33; and was meditating still more important publications, when a severe disorder in the bowels occasioned a death, which his robust constitution appeared to have placed at some distance.

At his house at Chelsea, Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall, who was born at the sign of the Rose and Crown, in Little-Britain, on the 21st of June, 1739, O. S. He was the son of Mr. H. Woodfall, jun. then a Printer there, and the grandson of Mr. Woodfall, sen. a printer without Temple-bar, who, at the age of 40, commenced master, at the suggestion, and under the auspices of Mr. Pope, who had distinguished his abilities as a scholar whilst a journeyman in the employment of the then printer to this admired author. Under the fostering attentions of this able relative, Mr. H. S. Woodfall received the first rudiments of his education; and, before he had attained his fifth year, had the honour of receiving from our great poet half a crown, for reading to him, with much fluency, a page of Homer in the Greek language. Mr. H. S. Woodfall was afterwards sent to a respectable school at Twickenham, kept by Mr. Clarke, under whose tuition he made considerable proficiency in the Classics. At the age of little more than 11 years, he was removed to St. Paul's, and, on examination, though found qualified from his acquisitions to have been placed in the seventh or highest form, yet, from his juvenile appearance, was only admitted to the fifth. On leaving St. Paul's he was taken apprentice by his father; and, on attaining the age of 19 had committed to his charge the business of editing and printing the *Public Advertiser*, though his name did not appear to the paper till 23d 17th of November, 1760. From this period till the beginning of November 1793 he continued uninterruptedly in the exercise of the laborious functions which

a daily newspaper necessarily requires, more especially where the joint duties of editor and printer devolve on the same person, as in the case of Mr. Woodfall. During the course of so long a period, when parties ran extremely high, and particularly from the beginning of the year 1769, when the celebrated Letters of JUNIUS first appeared under that signature, it is not surprising that a printer should have occasionally got into some difficulties; and this Mr. W. after he had retired from business, used to speak of not unpleasantly, and apparently with satisfaction; not with exultation, as acting in opposition to the then Administration, but as having passed through the perils to which he had been subjected, in publishing the Party effusions of the most able writers of the day, without any serious inconvenience to the comforts he then enjoyed. The punishments consequent upon his Political transgressions formed, he said, a kind of anti-climax of retribution: that he had been *fin'd* by the House of Lords; *confined* by the House of Commons; *fin'd* and *confined* by the Court of King's Bench; and *indicted* at the Old Bailey. In the conduct of the *Public Advertiser*, however, he was strictly impartial; and, notwithstanding the great and deserved popularity of JUNIUS, yet by a reference to his Paper of that day, it will be seen that as many very able Letters on the Ministerial side of the question were admitted as on that of the Opposition, and without any other preference than priority of receipt, or than the temporary nature of the subject would demand. With regard to the line of conduct he had adopted respecting his paper, in a pecuniary point of view, it was always most scrupulously honourable and correct; and though frequently offered money to suppress certain articles of intelligence, not pleasant to the particular individual, yet never could he be prevailed upon to forego what he deemed to be his duty to the Publick, for any consideration of such a kind, however much to his personal advantage. Mr. Woodfall succeeded his father, as a printer, in Paternoster-row, in the year 1760; and, on being offered the Common Councilship, vacant by the death of his father, declined it, on the ground, as he jokingly said, that it was his duty to record great actions, not to perform them. Mr. W. retired from business on the destruction of his printing-office by fire in December 1793, having parted with the *Public Advertiser* in the preceding November. This paper was originally published under the title of "*The London Daily Post, and General Advertiser*," so far back as the year 1726; which was altered to that of the "*General Advertiser*" only, March

12, 1743-4, and took the name of "The Public Advertiser," Dec. 1, 1752. The paper was discontinued about two years after Mr. W. parted with it. Mr. Woodfall was master of the Stationers Company in the year 1797, of which he had been a liveryman upwards of 45 years. He lived at Chelsea during the last 12 years of his life, occasionally visiting his old and numerous acquaintance, by whom he was highly respected for his good humour and social qualities. He had lived much in intimacy with Garrick and Colman, Smollett, (Leonidas) Glover, Goldsmith, Hawkefworth, Bonnel Thornton, and other Wits of his day, by whose labours the Public Advertiser rose to a very high reputation as the depository of literary humour, criticism, and information. In Mr. Woodfall's time the newspapers were more devoted to the interests of general literature than at present; and it was not unusual with men of the first talents to send their thoughts on subjects of manners, morals, and other domestic and instructive topics, which have been ill exchanged for the violence of party declamation. We have only to add, that, in many cases, Mr. Woodfall acted as a liberal patron of early genius; and there are some gentlemen now living who are willing to confess their obligations to the kind encouragement he held out.

13. Miss Mary-Anne Spicer, daughter of Mr. S. plumber, Bridgewater-gardens.

At the infirmary in Christ's hospital, of the measles, aged 10 years, Willoughby, son of the Rev. Mr. Burton, of Norwich.

Aged 81, Mr. Sanderfon, of Yarwell, near Wansford, co. Northampton. He attended the market at Stamford this day, and went to bed as well as usual.

Mr. John Eakens, tide-waiter, and one of the oldest officers of the Customs at Hull. Going on-board the Eggington, lying at the North side of the dock, he slipped off the plank, fell against the side of the vessel, fractured his skull, and died.

Aged 53, Thomas Lundie, esq. of Hull, merchant, an elder brother of the Trinity-house there, and twice warden thereof.

In his 48th year, Henry Bullock, esq. of Whitechapel.

14. James Taylor, son of Henry T. of Craiseland, near Gainsborough. While shooting birds, in creeping through a hedge, he accidentally discharged his gun, received its contents in his body, and was killed.

At Tetfworth, on his way to London, of a spasmodic complaint, Henry Thorpe Hildyard, esq. of Exeter college, Oxford.

Mr. Stubbs, gardener, of Leicester.

15. At his house in Lombard-street, Mr. Richard Morgan, goldsmith and jeweller.

In Upper Harley-street, Miss Marianne Macnaghten, third daughter of Francis M. esq.

In her 16th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Rt. Prentice, of Norwich.

Suddenly, at Pencombe, co. Hereford, R. Bulkeley, esq. of Ludlow, formerly of the Royal Navy, and an intimate friend of the ever-to-be-lamented Nelson.

At his house in Castle-gate, Nottingham, Mr. G. Baker, butcher.

16. Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Henry Y. baker, of Enfield.

At Enfield, Mr. King, late a furniture-broker in Long Acre.

Aged 81, Mr. Nicholas Williams, of Exeter, merchant. Among other acts of liberality he has left to the Devon and Exeter hospital 400l.; to the poor of Upton Pyne 200l.; to the poor of Tedburn St. Mary 20l.; and to his labourers (in number 40) 5l. each.

At Great Gaddesden parsonage, Herts, after a lingering illness, Samuel Crawley, esq. of Ragnal-hall, Notts.

At the manor-house of Burton-upon-Trent, Thomas Worthington, esq. major of the Burton Volunteers. If a well-cultivated mind, joined with the most pure, disinterested friendship, endears man to society, he was truly that man.

At her son's (Mr. Edward Green), at Odston-hill, Leicester, after a short illness, aged 85, Mrs. Green, widow of Mr. G. of Normanton; a truly worthy woman.

17. Miss Elizabeth Stabback, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. S. of Exeter.

Thomas Stapylton, esq. of Leyburn, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

At Bedale, aged 95, John Hardcastle, esq. barrister at law.

At Abbot's-Langley, Herts, in her 99th year, Mrs. Payne, a native of, and once a creditable shop-keeper at, Brackley in Northamptonshire, whence she with her husband (formerly Lord Cobham's steward) and family came first to a farm called Searches, afterwards to the above place. Mr. Payne dying there, she relinquished the farm, yet continued in part of the dwelling-house thereto belonging. Her children being disposed of, she procured a livelihood by making curious white lace several years, till afflicted with a fever which (after recovery) left her deprived of clear sight and articulate hearing. Thus rendered incapable of subsistence by industry, as before, she was removed to a house in the town belonging to the late Mrs. Freeman, where, by the aid of a few individuals (very few rich assisted), she was prevented from wanting entirely the necessaries one in her circumstances required. About seven weeks prior to her death, she was presented with a new-invented tube, after the plan of a worthy gentleman, who contrived it for his own accommodation; through which instrument she could hear a person whisper.

Not

Not having heard any one read to her for a length of time, so great was her joy in being furnished with such a wonderful relief, that she determined to attend divine service in the church when the minister of the parish was to preach; her heart was cheered with the idea; but going one morning in October, before that Sabbath arrived, out of her apartment, to take a basket into her hand, she fell down with one leg under her, which confined her to her bed, where growing weak through age and infirmity, and having endured much anguish, she departed this life, after residing in the parish 44 years. She was a very amiable person, neat in her dress, pleasant in company, especially of the young; enjoyed a good share of merriment, so as to relate anecdotes from an early period; could walk one quarter of a mile and back till the accident befel her. Three children and many grand-children are left to follow her good example.

18. At Bath, in her 58th year, after a lingering illness, borne with great patience and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth Delight, wife of Mr. D. of Bennet's-hill, Doctors Commons, architect; a most amiable woman, endowed with every domestic and social virtue.

After a long illness, the Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp, eleventh Lord St. John of Bletsoe, F. L. S. Dying without male-issue, he is succeeded in title and estate by his brother, the Hon. St. Andrew St. John, knight of the shire for the county of Bedford. He succeeded his father 1767; and married, 1780, Emma, second daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. by whom he had Emma, born 1782; Augusta, born Dec. 2, 1782, married, 1803, John Vaughan, esq. serjeant at law; Margaret, born 1785; Barbara, born 1789. (See p. 1171.)

19. At his house in the Strand, aged 56, Mr. William Purse.

Daniel H. Wilson, esq. of Russell-place.

20. At Totteridge, Herts, aged 74, the Hon. Mrs. Maitland, wife of General the Hon. Alexander Maitland, colonel of the 40th regiment of Foot.

21. In Warwick-square, aged 53, of a dropsy, Francis Boddy, esq. late in the arm of Shirley and Boddy, brandy-merchants, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.

22. Master Alexander Blundell, son of the late Mr. B. of St. John's-lane, near Clerkenwell church.

23. While on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Goodman, of Barton farm, near Winchester, John Pearce, esq. of Stangen, near Hungerford, Bucks, a very opulent and respectable man, who has left a numerous family to lament him.

24. In his 79th year, Mr. William Bullford, of Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road,

formerly a gilt buckle-maker in Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

25. Mrs. Bishop, wife of John B. esq. of the Stamp-office in Shrewsbury.

The Hon. John Scott, son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and M. P. for Boroughbridge; one of the most amiable young men of the age: his manners were engaging, and his talents of a superior order. He had an unfortunate hesitation in his delivery, which would have prevented him from shining in public; but his attainments and judgment made him truly dear to all who knew him.

28. In Tuckey-street, Enfield, aged upwards of 90, Mr. Roberts, many years ago city garbeler, from which office he had retired. His wife died about five years since, at an also advanced age.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

HIS Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, elected chancellor of the University of Dublin, *vice* his uncle, the late Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. Thomas Dupre, second master of the Royal free-school of Berkhamstead, Herts, appointed head master thereof, *vice* his father, resigned.

Hon. and Rev. Edward Legge, dean of Windsor, elected a director of Greenwich hospital, *vice* Wells, dec.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Herbert Randolph, vicar of Chute, Wilts, Letcomb-Basset R. Berks.

Rev. William Skynner, M. A. Bradley R. near Ashborne, co. Derby.

Rev. John Isaacson, M. A. Lidgate R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Talbot, Gressenhall R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Thorold, M. A. Graying; ham R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Hutton, dec.

Rev. Mr. Wigley, Yardley V. co. Worcester, *vice* Mew, dec.

Rev. George Robson, prebendary of St. Asaph, Erbistock R. co. Denbigh and Flint.

Rev. Nicholas Philipps, LL.B. Lanvett R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. David Wauchope, M. A. Slipton V. and Warkton R. both co. Northampton.

Rev. W. Short, of Teignmouth, to a prebendal stall in Exeter cathedral, *vice* Clack, dec.

Rev. W. Spurdens, Great Radisham perpetual curacy.

Rev. William Haigh, M. A. Wooler V. co. Northumberland.

Rev. N. Marshall, B. A. Long Marston R. in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Cole, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, Claybrook V. co. Leicestershire, *vice* Mackinnon, dec.

Rev. George Chamberlaine, B. A. Catterick V. co. York, *vice* Dalton, dec.

Rev. Stephen Webster, rector of All Saints, Norwich, Little Moulton R. Norfolk.
Rev. Thomas Trebeck, M.A. vicar of Wath upon Dearne, to a prebendal stall in the collegiate church of Ripon, co. York, vice Wilkinson, dec.

Rev. Mr. Lambert, Ardee R. co. Louth, vice Hume, dec.

Rev. Richard Munkhouse, D.D. Wakefield V. co. York, vice Bacon, dec.

Rev. Dr. Fisher, master of the Charterhouse, London, and brother to the Bishop of Exeter, to a prebendal stall in Exeter cathedral; and Rev. John Parker Fisher, B.D. also brother to his Lordship, chaplain to the Duke of Kent, fellow of University college, Oxford, and vicar of Eastbourne, to the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, co. Devon.

Rev. Henry Gould, M.A. to be a canon-residentary of Wells.

Rev. T. Morgan, prebendary of Wells, Ashley-cum-Silverley and Kirtling R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. W. W. Foley, M.A. Winton R. co. Warwick.

Rev. H. Hughes, head-master of the free grammar-school at Nuneaton, co. Warwick, Hardwick R. co. Northampton.

Rev. ——— Langdon, M.A. Aberford V. co. York, vice Carpe, dec.

Rev. Edward Evans, of Shawell, co. Leicester, Hillmorton V. co. Warwick.

Rev. J. Roberts, M.A. rector of Wolverston, co. Warwick, Witherley R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Charles William Fonnereau, LL.B. St. Margaret perpetual curacy in Ipswich.

Rev. Wm. Millers, B.D. Madingley V. co. Cambridge, vice Bayley, dec.

Rev. John Cooke, of Birmingham, Bryngwyn R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. John Richard Roberts, M.A. Hornblottan R. co. Somerset.

Rev. E. Gibbs Walford, M.A. Foston with Butterwick V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Patterson, B.A. Drinkson V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. William Carpenter Kay, LL.B. Pakeham V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Edward Dawkins, Netherbury Ecclesia prebend, in Salisbury cathedral, vice Dumareq, dec.; and Rev. John Henry Jacob, Ruscombe-Southbury prebend, in same cathedral, vice Dawkins, resigned.

Rev. I. F. Bohun, M.A. rector of Deden, Rumburgh perpetual curacy, with St. Michael South Elmham annexed, Suffolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. William Hanbury, M.A. to hold R Church Langton R. co. Leicester, with Harborough Magna R. co. Warwick, vice Newham, dec.

Rev. John Lamb, B.D. to hold Bannury V. co. Oxford, with Charwelton R. co. Northampton, vice Knightley, dec.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 26, to December 24, 1805.

Christened.	Buried.	
Males 989	Males 1189	Between
Females 898	Females 1174	
Whereof have died under 2 years old 676		
Peck Loaf 3s. 11d.; 3s. 8d.; 3s. 11d.; 4s. 1d.		
Salt 6. 7s. 9d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.		

PRICES OF FLOUR, December 23:

Fine 60s. to 63s.—Seconds 55s. to 60s.—Pollard 22s. to 30s.—Bran 6s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, December 6 to December 13, from the Cocker Office:

Total 28,078 Sacks. Average 63s. 1d.½ 3s. 4d. higher than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 21, 42s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Dec. 25, 1805, is 49s. 5d.½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, December 23:

Kent Bags.....6l.	6s. to 7l.	7s.	Kent Pockets.....6l.	6s. to 7l.	10s.
Suffex Ditto.....6l.	os. to 7l.	os.	Suffex Ditto.....6l.	os. to 7l.	3s.
Essex Ditto.....6l.	6s. to 6l.	14s.	Farnham Ditto.....10l.	os. to 12l.	6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 23:

St. James's—Hay....3l.	os. od. to 4l.	8s. od.	Average 3l. 14s. 0d.
Straw....1l. 13s.	od. to 2l.	os. od.	Average 1l. 10s. 6d.
Whiteshapel—Hay....3l.	10s. od. to 4l.	8s. od.	Average 3l. 10s. 0d.
Clover....4l. 10s.	od. to 5l.	10s. 6d.	Average 4l. 0s. 0d.
Straw....1l. 10s.	od. to 1l. 18s.	od.	Average 1l. 14s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, December 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 14lb.

Beef.....3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork.....4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton.....4s. od. to 5s. od.	Lamb.....os. od. to 9s. 6d.
Veal.....4s. od. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts 1700. Sheep and Lambs 2000.
COALS, Dec. 23: Newcastle 47s. 3d. a 52s. 3d. Sunderland 43s. 9d. a 48s. 0d.	SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mortled 65s. Curd 60s. CANDLES, 11s. od. per 100z. Moulds 100z.
TALLOW, per stone, 11b. St. James's 4s. od. Clare Market 4s. 0d. Whiteshapel 4s. 0d.	

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1805.

Embellished with a Design for a MONUMENT for LORD NELSON; Views of the ANTIENT CROSSES in CORNWALL; and an exact Representation of the PULTENEY

LETTER XXVI. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN,

*Sambrook Court,
December 24.*

“audiet, et quæ
“Fingerunt pariter librarius, archimagini,
“Carptores: quod enim dubitant compo-
nere crimen
“In dominis, quoties rumoribus ulcif-
“Baltea?”
Juv. Sat. ix. l. 109.

IN the Magazine for November (p. 1019), WILLIAM FIRTH, esq. a magistrate of Norwich, and one of the guardians of the poor of that city, censures my friend NEILD with a degree of severity, in my opinion, equally unmerited and unbecoming, on account of his history of the state of the Workhouse, inserted in the Magazine for October (p. 891); to which the present letter forms a sequel.

This gentleman having prefixed to his performance a quotation from Juvenal appropriate to a prominent subject of discussion, I have adopted the same. The Poet here satirizes some of the most indelicate and atrocious vices of the wealthy Romans, and adverts to the scandalous reports circulated by their domestics and slaves, in consequence of the punishments which these irascible masters personally inflicted by means of the BALTEA, a strap or belt made of leather †; and which it was very natural to infer must have excited discontent, and probably have irritated the slaves to revenge their punishments, by exposing the vices of their masters, against whom

they could not hope to obtain legal redress. But in no just point of view whatever can the severity of the Romans to their slaves afford any extenuation of the neglect of the Guardians of the Poor at Norwich, and still less for the severity exercised upon the youth Rayner (Gent. Mag. p. 891). Had this gentleman perused the whole Satire of the Poet, he would have found an effectual method of preventing reports inimical to guardians, masters, or magistrates; for he observes, although the tongue be the worst part of a servant (“lingua mali pars pessima servi”), that

“Vivendum recte, cum propter plurima,
tum his
“Præcipue causis, ut linguas mancipio-
“Contemnas”

And had the Guardians of the Poor of Norwich attended to the advice of Juvenal, the report of the mismanagement of their Poor-house would not have been made, as the cause would not have existed; for whether the baltea or pot-hooks be applied, the reports might be as unfavourable to the Guardians of the Poor as to the masters of slaves; but it may be charitably presumed, shamefully as the Workhouse was neglected, that every Guardian was not equally negligent as this Magistrate appears to have been from his own confession; for, he declares that he had not seen the log and the pot-hooks till a month after Neild had proved their existence; and then for the first time, which was probably the only time, he ever entered this seat of misery and mortality! The windows of it were

‡ One should live rightly on many accounts, and especially so for their causes, that the tongues (slanders) of slaves may be contemned (disregarded).

* (At any public house) will be heard what the steward, the master cooks, and carvers, have together invented; for what crime do they hesitate to frame against their masters? How often are straps sentged by rumours!

† “Ictus à dominis iratis sibi inflictos
“loris, seu balteis, id est, cingulis è corio,
“quibus pendentes geruntur gladii.”

In us. Delph.

GENT. MAG. Supplement 1805.

closed,

closed, and the light so obstructed by thick curtains of cobwebs; that it was well he could even once see these instruments of punishment in this house of industry for spiders. After viewing these instruments, like one of the *carptores* and *archimagiri* introduced from Juvenal, he reflects upon Neild for misleading the reader as to the specific weight of the log and chain; but, if the relative weight of these be diminished in the calculation, that of the pot-hooks round the neck must be necessarily increased, which I should imagine would really prove an aggravation of the punishment. Here it may be proper to notice a charge against Neild, of the *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*; but the very accuser, at the time that he detracts from the weight of the log and chain, with the artful *suppressio veri*, totally omits to notice the iron pot-hooks secured to the neck by a padlock projecting three inches, worn all day to promote labour, and all night to procure

"Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

But that the weight of the former was really of serious consideration in the view of the keeper was evident; for the log and chain were removed during the hours of labour, to enable the poor boy to exercise his work; and yet the Magistrate, who assumes the character of a Guardian of the Poor, insults the feelings of humanity with an assertion, that these instruments of pu-

nishment afforded Rayner sport AND DELIGHT*, in treating his comrades with a ride on the log, whom he dragged about the court. If this be not the *suggestio falsi*, the daily labour inflicted on the youth must have been more insupportable than the "delightful" exercise of treating them with a ride on the log, fastened by a chain a little above the ankle! I doubt, indeed, whether any Guardian of the Poor in Norwich is athletic enough to perform the same gymnastic exercises. Were the Magistrate to wear these delightful playthings one day and night only, he would not forget them as long as he exists. If the fact be really as stated by him, it was natural to suppose that Rayner would complain of his leg, and pull down his stocking, to convince Neild, and the Chief Magistrate of Norwich, who was present, of the soreness thereby induced. The latter, being a surgeon inferior in character to none in Europe, could not be deceived; and when he returned home, and introduced Neild to his company, before whom the depositions as collected in the Workhouse (and previously read before the Mistress of it) were laid, it happened that one of the party, whose feelings of humanity were justly excited by the recital of misery, and a view of the instruments of punishment, which were then produced, exclaimed, "Surely, an Angel from Heaven sent Mr. Neild hither!" This was no *bathos* of mine; for I never saw Norwich;

* This reminds me of the turnkey at Wakefield, who shewed Neild a pair of irons, 30 pounds weight, which he had put on a refractory prisoner for a week, by way of punishment; but he said, that the man regarded them so little, that he could run a race and dance a jig with them. I have received an anonymous but polite letter from Norwich, dated Nov. 29, in which the writer observes, that the instruments used in that workhouse were merely for shame, not punishment. I have heard of party-coloured coats, or a fool's cap; but never before an incumbrance of 32 pounds. Allowing it for shame, where was the use of it at night and all Sunday, when he was locked up alone? There could be no shame where there was no spectator.

James Pettit Andrews, in his "Anecdotes" (p. 179), observes that, when a boy, he was charmed with the tricks which an itinerant rat-catcher had taught to a beautiful white ferret. "But what mean those bloody marks round his mouth?" "Why, 'that is where 'I fows up his chaps, that he ma'nt bite the rabbits in their berrys.'" "How can you be so barbarous to so tame and so lovely an animal?" "Laud, 'Mister, a' likes it. A' will hold up his chaps to be sewed!"

nor of the miserable Paupers, though their gratitude ought to induce them to reverberate it through the noisome chambers of a mismanaged Workhouse. That the boy Rayner, when examined four days afterwards by the physicians, might be in health, is probable, for his health never was doubted; and that the affection of the leg might then have disappeared is not improbable, without the least impeachment of Neild's veracity, or of the judgment of the Chief Magistrate, as bodily health would conduce sooner to restore local injury.

With respect to any mitigation of the proposed duration of the punishment inflicted on Rayner, it tends no way to lessen the nature of it, or the impropriety of its existing a single day. The boy declared before the Mistress of the house and the Chief Magistrate of Norwich, that he had been in that state of punishment for three weeks, and that it was to continue for six months; and this was not contradicted by any person present; which certainly induced Neild to give credit to this uncontradicted relation. The apology made by W. Firth for this continued severity was the incorrigibility of the youth; but how could reformation be expected by punishment, whilst no proper attention had been previously paid to his morals?

As to the insinuation of vanity of Neild in assuming to emulate Howard*; let it be observed, that, whilst little minds can neither emulate nor justly estimate great characters, were Firth and every other Magistrate in the kingdom infected with such a species of vanity, happy would it be for the Prisoner; and then indeed the reflections of Maf-finger never would be applicable:

* "I do not presume to tread, *passus* *quis*, with the good and great Howard, who has preceded me in the inspection of prisons." Neild's Account of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Debtors, &c. Lond. 1802, p. 296.

"I know there is no music to your ears.
 "So pleasing as the groans of men in prison;
 "And that the tears of widows, and the cries
 "Of famish'd orphans, are the feasts that take you."

Falle Downy, Sp. of Charaloid.
 For, besides his frequent visits to many prisons in and about the Metropolis, my friend, in the compass of this year, has inspected those of Kingston, Guilford, St. Alban's, Hertford, Aylesbury, Newport, Cambridge, Saffron Walden, Ely, Bury St. Edmund's, Thetford, Botesley, Swaffham, Lynn, Walsingham, Aylsham, Norwich, Wymondham, Yarmouth, Beccles, Woodbridge, Oxford, Aldborough, Ipswich, Colchester, Chelmsford, Northampton, Kettering, Leicester, Oakham, Nottingham, Southwell, Lenton, Derby, Ashbourne, Chesterfield, Wickworth, Tideswell, Macclesfield, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Lancaster, Chester, Nantwich, Stafford, Birmingham, Coventry, Halifax, and Bradford; besides many minor Prisons, Infirmaries, Hospitals, and Workhouses. Many of the places above mentioned contained two, others three prisons in them.

Can any considerate being imagine for a single moment that the journeys to comprise these and similar visits, made with such a sacrifice of health and fortune during the space of *thirty-five years*, solely at his own expence—I say, can it be conceived that they were undertaken with any other motives than those of benevolence and humanity?

Truly liberal is the inference which the late Shonstone has recorded, that "the man who imitates a great character merits 'approbation, in proportion to 'the earnestness he approaches or 'emulates that character." If any expression in my Letters infer a similarity of Neild to Howard, it is solely my act. As he is frequently absent in exploring the dangeons of misery, it is rarely that he sees my MSS. previously to their going to press; but, in every instance

stance in which he has had such an opportunity, he has invariably erased every sentence the most distantly intimating such a similarity; even avowing

"Qui gentis humanum ingenio superavit;
et omnes

"Prestinxit stellis exortus uti ætherius
Sol." LUCR. iii. 1056.

To suspect a meanness in another without a cause, infers that the suspicious person is himself prone to the same failing; this may account for the breach of decency and common politeness, in one Magistrate charging another, whom he does not know, "with hiding himself from the presence of Mr. Fellowes, another Magistrate," as if the conduct or character of Neild required a veil! But, when the whole facts are known, his character will not be sullied, however that of his accuser may; for, in the words of Shakspeare,

"Mark, now, how plain a tale will
put you down."

As a decisive refutation of this insinuation may be given, by merely transcribing here the notes taken down by Neild upon the occasion:

"Went early in the morning to visit the gaol (Norwich Castle); the morning was rainy, and I sat down to write in the Keeper's room; by this I came to know that the sewer was under the window; for the smell became so offensive, that I requested he would indulge me with another room; he said it was always so when it rained or portended rain, and that the Magistrates on those occasions could not do business in their own room it was so offensive. Whilst I was transcribing my remarks in the room the Keeper shewed me into, he came and told me, that Mr. Fellowes was coming up the hill, he imagined to the Prison, and asked if I wished to see him; I replied, 'Not without Mr. Fellowes enquired after me, or desired to see me.' I believe Mr. Fellowes did not go into any

part of the prison†, for the gaoler soon after came, and said, he was gone, and had not said any thing about me. When I had nearly done transcribing my notes, I went to the Gaoler's parlour, and read distinctly over to him and his wife what I had written, requesting their particular attention to what I was reading, and to correct me if there was any error. On the Sunday morning I made a little addition to my remarks, after which I attended Divine Service, when all the prisoners were very attentive to a most pathetic and appropriate discourse. The next morning I left Norwich, and proceeded on my journey."

If Firth had been desirous of seeing Neild, he might have found him engaged in Divine Service with the prisoners; he may, perhaps, plead in excuse, that he had yet to learn the way to the Chapel! If Firth‡ had really ever visited the prison, he must have known, what was notorious to every Magistrate, that the Gaoler's parlour was intolerably offensive in wet weather from the sewer§; and if he did know this, his assertion of Neild's hiding himself from any individual has more the appearance of falsehood, than mere insinuation. If he never had visited the prison, and had learnt that Neild had not only done so, but likewise had joined the prisoners in religious exercises; it well explains his HAPPY FEELINGS, on Neild's departure from a place, where the humility and lustre of my friend's conduct threw such a shade on that of the Magistrate of Norwich, who has himself published that he never visited the Workhouse but once!

In respect to the Gaol, he entered his observations in the book appropriated to Visiting Magistrates to enter their remarks.

† It appears since, that this truly respectable Magistrate passed the outer gate, but did not enter the prison.

‡ If I have not applied any complimentary title, here or elsewhere, it is not from any disrespect to this Magistrate.

§ One good effect has already resulted from Neild's visit, for this nauseous sewer has been since completely repaired.

Being

* "His genius quite obscur'd the
brightest ray [beams,
"Of human thought, as Sol's effulgent
"At morn's approach, extinguish all the
Stars," B. WYNN.

- Being himself a Magistrate for two Counties, a City and Liberty; and having for 35 years visited various Prisons abroad, and in the British Empire; and scarcely in that period, and particularly since 1772, passing a week without visiting some Prison or other; he thought he might enter his opinions freely, though they might differ from the worthy Magistrates who preceded him.

- The last charge against Neild seems to involve an act of falsehood in him, or in his accuser, who asserts, that the former knew that a new commodious Workhouse was erected for the poor, at the time he visited and described the old Workhouse. To ascertain the truth of this assertion, I applied to Neild for the perusal of the notes, which I was persuaded he had taken on this as on every similar occasion; and from them I collect the following relation:

"Arrived at Norwich on Wednesday, September 4, 1805. In the afternoon waited upon the Mayor, who accompanied me during the whole of my stay at the workhouse; and very obligingly permitted me to put the Yoke, &c. worn by Rayner, into his carriage, that a drawing might be made of it. The notes made of the Workhouse were transcribed at the Chief Magistrate's house, and communicated to him that evening. The drawing of the Yoke, &c. was made on Thursday; and on this day paid my first visit to the Castle, City Gaol, and Bridewell; Friday morning visited the Castle again, then went to Wymondham, and returned to Norwich on Saturday, and visited on this day the Castle, City Gaol, Bridewell, and the New Workhouse; which I think was the first time it was mentioned to me; approved the building, but imagined that it would not be ready for the admission of paupers for a long time; and that the mismanagement in the Old Workhouse was necessary to be known, to be guarded against in the new."

Even Firth himself has the candour to acknowledge, that after Neild saw the New Workhouse, he "expressed his approbation of

the building, &c." This indeed is the genuine character of Neild, to approve where he can, and to point out faults for the purpose of reformation. But what will avail a New Workhouse, if the same mismanagement is pursued? Because the other was old, is that a sufficient reason for filth, disease, and the neglect of morals and education?

After witnessing the unkind insinuations against the benevolent Neild, I could not expect to escape the displeasure of the Censorist; but he is certainly mistaken in thinking, that the observations respecting the Small Pox were urged "siniſtrouſly, with a view (by a "kind of side wind) of discouraging "Variolous Inoculation." On the contrary, they were designedly and openly avowed, to induce parents, who regard the welfare of their offspring, to adopt Vaccination, as the only security against the Small Pox pestilence, which in London alone has killed during the last two weeks one infant in about every 140 minutes, or 222 in 14 days! verifying the words of Virgil.

"Noctes atque dies patet atri janua
Ditis." *Æn. v. 127.*

I confess that I do not possess that apathy respecting my fellow-creatures, as to witness with cold indifference the annual sacrifice of 50,000 British European subjects; well convinced at the same time, that every individual of them might have been saved by the medium of Vaccination, without risk of life, or pleniſh of constitution.

The charges of "youthful friendship, and youthful fancy," are certainly inapplicable, unless by the first is inferred the "viridisque senectus" of Virgil†, and by the second the "Habeo senec-
"anti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi
sermonis aviditatem auxit," of

"The gates of Death are open night and day."

† Yet in his years ætate,
A manly vigour, and autumnal green.

Tully *; and as to the crime of ardour and enthusiasm of friendship; although I cannot claim a counter-part of the friendships of antiquity, or have ever exchanged shields like Glaucus and Diomedes, I shelter myself under the decision of Frederick the Great :

"O divine Amicitie, felicite, parfaite,
Seul mouvement de l'ame où l'exces
soit permis †!"

I trust that the candid reader will not only peruse with pleasure the complete refutation of the charges exhibited by Firth, but add their suffrages of applause to the character of my injured friend. After devoting 35 years in visiting the most miserable of human beings; after exploring dungeons in the highest degree dangerous to health, and liberating thousands of incarcerated fellow-creatures; after laying down plans of improvement, as they respect the security, health, and morals, of the prisoner; after the most humane exertions to regulate the systems of Bridewells and Workhouses, the sources of a thousand future evils; this Brother Magistrate rejoices in the "*happy departure*" of Neild from Norwich ‡; like Felix, who, when he felt the

force of unexpected truths, exclaimed, "*Go thy way,*" to Paul; and, like Felix, he ought to remain whilst he indulges in the threat of a *criminal prosecution*, under the exploded doctrine that the greater the truth, the greater the libel; but, like Dante in his *Inferno*,

"——— Or vedi
"S'Anime di calor cui vanto Fio
"E anche io §?"

Never will my friend be intimidated, whilst under the guidance of a sublime spirit, nor be deterred from persevering in the god-like pursuits of lessening the miseries, and promoting the comforts, of human existence; and may the accusing Magistrate, in recalling to calm consideration the reflections he has publicly urged against one of the most useful and distinguished characters now existing, pay the most conscientious regard,

"Sempre a quel ver, ch' ha fatto di
"benzogna [puote;
"De' luom ch'inder le lubbra quant' ei
"Pero che senza colpa fa vergogna ¶."

DANTE, *Inf. c. xvi. l. 131.*

Is the hope of J. C. LETTISON.

P. S. The letter signed John Gurhey, p. 1124, will be noticed in the next Letter on Prisons.

* I am much indebted to old age, which has increased my eagerness for conversation.
† "Oh divine friendship, perfection of felicity! Thine are the only emotions of the soul in which excess is good!" King of Prussia's Letters.

‡ How amiable a contrast is afforded by my friend Neild, who in a letter to me, whilst confined in a sick chamber, observes, "Not a single day passed from my entrance into Norwich, on Wednesday, September 4, to my departure on Monday morning the 9th, without visiting some of the Norwich Magistrates; and every evening was likewise spent amongst them, except on the night I slept at Wymondham; and though I mentioned that I had procured a drawing of the iron collar, padlock, chain, and log, for the express purpose of publication, yet no one disapproved of it; on the contrary, it seemed to meet with general approbation; and no doubt was entertained but that it would have a better effect in coming from a stranger. Under these impressions I left Norwich, a city which I shall ever remember with respect and gratitude, for the great attention with which the Magistrates were pleased to honour my remarks, and for the civilities and politeness I personally received from many virtuous and philanthropic characters."

§ "——— Now seek thou

The souls of those whom anger overcame."

¶ "——— Ever to that truth,

Which but the semblance of a falsehood wears,

A man if possible should bar his lip,

Since, without fault, shame on himself he brings. CITY.

•• There is no other objection to the letters of HERACLES than their great length on a subject which, though highly curious, is not very extensively interesting. An OLD CORRESPONDENT says, that *stipite* (p. 1147) means the money paid as composition or ransom for the milk of cows. It is also called *white-money*, and *white of knee*.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No XCII.

THERE is a part of our Antiquities which seems to have escaped general observation; that is, the interiors of great or central towers to churches: this circumstance does not proceed altogether from neglect, but from such interiors being shut out from view, by means of ciellings being thrown over from the four great arches usually supporting such towers. The use of the cielling has no other end than to accommodate a set of bellringers, who, probably from a supposed benefit to their recreation, always chuse to be as far as possible from the upper story containing the bells. This method of hiding the ascending flights of stories within the interior of towers, appears to have been first resorted to temp. Henry VI. and VII. as many fine groined coverings or ciellings were then set up, as at Canterbury, Gloucester, and Wells Cathedrals, &c. &c. These interiors, no doubt, were formerly intended to have the same effect on the unaided eyes, as domes in Roman Architecture, yet with this difference; the former displays served by their upright and vanishing lines, their aerial perspective, to lose the termination of each design in regions of geometrical resplendence; while the latter appearances revealed all their properties at one view, keeping a sort of middle way, and confining, by this continued line of a circle, the eye to familiar forms and readily conceived construction. Take the stories of a tower as they rise; each tier soon becomes from the variety of perpendiculars, a confused and interesting attraction to the mind. In its deepest research, affording at the same time almost incomprehensible speculation to modern professionalists, how, and which way, such majestic elevations were brought to that standard of perfection we now behold them.

The first interior of a tower which I shall notice, is that of St. Mary Overy's Church, Southwark: the height of the tower above the four supporting arches is divided into stories, and decorated with columns and arches. These fine-wrought objects are hid from view by an obtruding cielling (such as mentioned above).—Abbey Church, St. Alban's. The centre tower, fine tiers of columns and arches; hid by an obtruding cielling.—Gloucester Cathe-

dral. Centre tower, fine tiers of arches. &c. hid by an obtruding cielling.—Wells Cathedral. Centre tower, splendid tiers of columns and arches, and hid by an obtruding cielling—It is needless to quote any more of our great churches for proofs of this sort; those edifices of inferior degree, called parish churches, have also their proportion of enrichments of this kind, and are also shut out from observation by obtruding ciellings. Coming to more confined ecclesiastical dimensions, it may be well to particularize the interior of the centre tower of Merton College Chapel, Oxford. Above the usual obtruding cielling, at a certain height, tri-clustered brackets, filled with perforated tracery, project from the four angles of the tower, they supporting four arches, which arches run parallel with the four sides of the tower; and, by way of adding sufficient strength, and at the same time yielding an admirable feature, the centre tri-clustered bracket diverges groin-wise, and by a curious ramification strikes out into a circular cove, uniting the whole work described, so as to give a most uncommon and remarkable effect; the cove then opens into a spacious circular gallery, faced with arched recesses. Among the lines, various carvings of shields and figures of angels are introduced. This ingenious and beautiful performance is executed in oak. The remaining portion of the tower is now occupied by the bell-chamber. Thus such a matchless piece of carpentry and carving should be lost to the publick, is really a mortifying reflection. I have, indeed, but to announce that the work is of the Edwardian era, to stamp on it the character of consummate excellence. Perchance, if this interior was laid open, agreeable to its original intent, the same spirit of envy that have quelled Edward III's glorious chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, might here also, by a baleful influence fatal to our Antiquities, hurry on its destruction also. My apprehension on this particular occasion almost instigates me to suppress this piece of intelligence.—Hope reforms its throne; Architectural Innovation yet may be at rest, ere all our brightest ornaments of ancient art are bristled on by such a direful contagion!

It is rather extraordinary, that among the hidden treasures of this kind I have been disfiguring on, there

is but one example (at least within my knowledge) that has escaped this immoderate state of neglect, and that is, the great centre tower of Durham Cathedral. This part of the general design of the church stands as the diadem of masonic power, not alone as taken in a general sense, but in a particular manner as illustrative of the present subject. Vain would be the task, in endeavouring to give adequate praise to so extraordinary an interior; something, indeed, by way of affording an idea of its construction and decorations may be had, by consulting the plans, elevations, and sections, of Durham Cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries. This expensive and laborious undertaking of the learned body, of presenting to my countrymen at large a series of our Cathedrals, from the long interval between the Durham collection and the promised one of Gloucester, in order to carry on the grand project, seems to prognosticate that the whole business is on the wane. Factions and interested individuals are labouring hard to stay the progress of such an honourable resolution, lest the world should be apprized, and at length taught to believe, our unmodernized Cathedrals shew best in their original dress and arrangements. By means of such engravings, the tremendous and deep-concerted combination now afloat, to alter and dilapidate such our Nation's wonders might then be squandered, and consigned to oblivion. Hence it becomes obvious from these hints, that when the publication of Gloucester Cathedral makes its appearance, come soon, come late, a final close of the series will eventually take place, at least while we who form the eyes and noses in this affair exist.

In winding up my essays for this year, I still perceive the pages of this Miscellany bearing the odious name "Gothic," as a term to distinguish our ancient Architecture. In vain then have I pointed out its invidious tendency; in vain exposed the first propagators of the opprobrious name. I have called again and again on those who apply the word on every occasion, either to defend the propriety of its usage, or to answer by a fellow-conviction with myself, that such a designation is dis-

graceful, beneath the countenance of men of discernment and sound judgment, and ought wholly to be abandoned. However, upon summing up the facts in Reason's judgment-seat, it is pretty evident my pleadings in vindication of the dignity of our Ancient Architecture, with reference to the nick-name "GOTHIC," are on a solid foundation, are incontrovertible, or else how many would have arisen as opposite counsel for the usurping stigma? but conscious inability has pocketed the cause on one part, and my unabated zeal has reserved it on the other, to bring it occasionally into court (this Miscellany) for a new and a new hearing. An hour may yet arrive when some pen, guided by the same genius that bid our magic piles appear, shall vindicate their sullied fame, and open the eyes, hearts, and understandings of Englishmen, to venerate the source from whence such glories sprung, bringing forward also a name descriptive of their merits, and instilling at the same propitious moment into every breast a fervent desire to adopt the grateful appellation.

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

FINDING, in a French periodical publication, a method of filtering water, which seems to be at once easy and effectual; I translate it for the use of your readers.

"Take an empty flower-pot, and prepare a round piece of osier-work, like the bottom of a round wicker basket, of such a size as to go about half way down the pot, and there form a false bottom. Upon this, place a layer of small charcoal, from 4 to 5 inches thick: upon that a layer of clean sand, and at the top a round piece of paper, pierced with small holes, merely to prevent the water from making a hollow in the sand when poured in. When this simple filtre becomes at all charged with impurities so as to render it less effectual, it may easily be renewed. The filtered water may be caught in any convenient vessel.

The French author asserts, that dregs of Beer, both sour and mouldy, have been converted into a pure liquid by this process. But this seems rather a strong assertion. The invention was devised at Douay.

Yours, &c.

R. N.

* See a Dissertation on "GOTHIC," pp. LXXI. p. 112.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE

JOHN MATSON, ESQ.

JOHN Matson, esq. the late respectable Chief Justice of the Island of Dominica, whose death we announced in a former part of our present volume, p. 384, and of whom we expressed a hope of being able to give a more ample account, was born at Wingham in Kent, December 24, 1746, O. S. He was the eldest of three sons of the late Mr. Charles Matson, by his wife Judith*, the eldest of two daughters and coheiresses of Mr. John Nelson, Jurat of Sandwich in the same county; and was educated at the King's School at Canterbury. Being intended for the profession of the Law, he was, at a proper age, placed, with an eminent attorney at Sandwich, who was married to his maternal aunt, and whom he afterwards succeeded in his practice†. He was elected, successively, Town-clerk and Jurat of that corporation; and in 1777 served the office of Mayor. He likewise, for several years, held by patent from the King the appointment of Sheriff of Sandwich; an office which, according to Rymer, had formerly been filled by John Philipott‡, the supposed author of the "*Villare Cantianum*§."

Mr. Matson remained at Sandwich, extensively employed in the line of his profession, till about the year 1783, when he was appointed to be his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands. In consequence of this appointment he sailed for Nassau, in New Providence, in the year 1785, and entered on the duties of his office; but the attacks of an intermittent fever, with which he became affected soon after his arrival, obliged him before many months had elapsed to return to Europe, and he fixed his residence again, for a short time, at Sandwich. Having there recovered his health, he ventured, in 1787, to resume his station at the Bahamas, where he was highly esteemed by the Earl of Dunmore, at that time Governor of those Islands, and by the principal inhabitants of the Colony; but at the end of about a year he again returned to England in a

very impaired state of health. The reputation, however, which he had most deservedly obtained as Chief Justice at the Bahamas, induced his Majesty's ministers to appoint him to a similar office in the Island of Dominica; the climate of which, it was hoped, would be more favourable to his health.

He embarked at Falmouth in February, and arrived at Roseau, in Dominica, in May 1789; and soon after was appointed a member of the Council, and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of that Island.

In 1798 he passed a year in England for the recovery of his health, which had again been much impaired by an intermittent; after which he resumed his station at Roseau with his usual ability and zeal.

In July 1796, on the departure of his Excellency Governor Hamilton, in a very reduced state of health, for Antigua, where he soon after died§, the Government of the Island devolved on Mr. Matson, as President of the Council, the Lieutenant-Governor (General Bruce) being at that time in England.

The speech of Mr. Matson to the Council and House of Assembly, with their addresses to him on this occasion, will be found in vol. LXVII. p. 1118.

He continued at the head of the Government till the arrival of the new Governor, the Hon. Col. Andrew Cochran Johnstone, in September 1797; and by his very able and upright administration of the affairs of the Colony, and particularly by the salutary and very striking reforms he introduced in the public expenditure, Mr. Matson obtained the fullest approbation of his Majesty's Ministers at home, particularly of his Grace the Duke of Portland, as well as the most cordial esteem of all ranks of people in the Colony. In a letter to one of his friends in London at this period, he writes as follows:

"Since the month of July 1796 till the arrival of Governor Johnstone, my time and attention have been very busily occupied. I have not improved in constitution, and am become bilious and very much relaxed; but I have experienced very great satisfaction in ending my administration with the good wishes of the community towards me; and the Legislature of the Colony

* See vol. LVI. p. 366.

† Vol. XXXVI. p. 247; and *Boys's* Sandwich, p. 425.

‡ *Rymeri Foedera*, tom. XX. p. 548.

§ See p. 4, of the preface to the *folio edition of Hasted's Kent*.

has been pleased unanimously to vote me a public acknowledgment of approbation of my services."

In May 1799, during the absence of Colonel Johnstone, Mr. Matson was again called to the government of the Island, and continued in that important post till June of the following year. As an honourable testimony of the satisfaction his conduct again produced in the minds of those who were the best judges of his merits, we shall here insert the following authentic document: "Copy of the Minutes of Council, April 16, 1800.

"Present, the Hon. George Metcalfe, President; the Hon. John Corbet, the Hon. B. Lucas, the Hon. Alexander MacLachlan, and the Hon. Robert Reid.

"The Speaker and House of Assembly, to his Honour the President and Council.

"This House having come to the following resolution, request the concurrence of your honourable Board thereto.

"THOMAS BEACH, Speaker.
"House of Assembly, April 2, 1800."

"RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this house, that the Hon. John Matson, senior Member of his Majesty's Council, of this Island, ought to have been allowed 875*l.* for his services rendered to this Colony, as Commander in Chief thereof, since the absence of his Excellency Governor Johnstone therefrom, to this day, being at the rate of 1000*l.* for a year; and that this House will provide for the payment of that sum to the said Hon. John Matson, if the honourable Board of Council shall concur therein, by and out of the monies to be raised by the first general tax act in this Colony."

"ORDERED, That the following message be sent to the House of Assembly in answer thereto:

"His Honour the President and Council, to Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"The Board concur with your House in allowing to his Honour, John Matson, President of his Majesty's Council, the sum of 875*l.* for his services to this Colony, as Commander in Chief thereof, conformably to the resolution accompanying your message of the second instant. By command,

"G. SALTON, A. C. C.

"Council Chamber, April 16, 1800."

Soon after the return of Governor Johnstone to the Island, Mr. Matson, having obtained leave of absence, sailed from Dominica, in a ship bound to Liverpool, where he arrived in October 1800, after an absence from England of somewhat more than seven years, and with a constitution much impaired by so long a residence in the West Indies.

After his return to England, Mr. Matson, like the generality of invalids whose health has suffered from a warm climate, tried at different times the waters of Cheltenham and Bath. In 1803 he was for some months resident at Exmouth; and the year following he engaged a small house at Denham in Bucks; but his health becoming worse, he was induced in the Autumn of that year to remove to Great Quebec-street, Portman-square. His disorder, which at first appeared to be an affection of the bladder, now assumed all the symptoms of a decline, which he supported with exemplary patience and resignation. He died on Tuesday, January 22, 1805; and on the 28th of the same month, his remains were interred near to those of his eldest daughter*, at Richmond in Surrey.

By his marriage with Mary Roberts Harvey, one of the daughters of the late Richard Harvey, of Barfriston in Kent, esq. he had ten children, seven of whom, (five sons and two daughters) with their mother, survive him. His eldest son, Charles, is a purser of the Navy; two others, Richard and Henry, are Post Captains of the Navy; and a fourth, John, was for some time Government-Secretary in Dominica.

Of the person of Mr. Matson it may be observed, that he was of a slender make, middling stature, and well proportioned; and that his features were pleasing and animated.

Of his very able and honourable conduct in the different stations he filled in the West Indies, we have already had occasion to speak. In private life, his mild and gentlemanly manners, his strict integrity, and his truly liberal and friendly disposition, secured to him the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with him.

THE PROJECTOR. N^o LII.

— "Sunt qui

Cruſtis et pomis viduas venentur avaras,
Excipiantque ſenes, quos in vivaria mit-
tant."

HOR.

"Some with fat bucks on childiſh dotards
fawn;

Some win rich widows by their chine and
brawn."

POPE.

IT was the opinion of Dr. Joſeph Warton, in one of his notes on Pope's Works, that the *heredipetæ*, or legacy-hunters, were a more common character among the ancients than with us. I ought to apologize for differing from that eminent Critic, if the ſubject were not of that kind which depends on times and circumſtances, and on which the experience of different men may vary, and yet each be juſt in his aſſertions. If we look around us in the preſent day, I flatter myſelf that, if we are not of opinion that the race of legacy-hunters is become more numerous, ſo neither can we conclude that the character is become more ſcarce. There are ſome reaſons, indeed, which make it very natural to conclude that theſe watchful ladies and gentlemen muſt have increaſed. Every character will become prominent in proportion to the temptations it has to diſplay itſelf; and ſurely, in an age which preſents ſo many overgrown fortunes and childleſs families (if the expreſſion be pardonable), we may expect that the *captatores* and *heredipetæ* will find it their intereſt to ſtudy their art with more aſſiduity, and praſtiſe it with greater ſkill.

But this claſs of men have, by ſome means or other, been ſubjected to contempt and ridicule. Of this we find many ſpecimens in the ancient poets; while the ſatiriſts of our own nation have not been inattentive to what they conſidered as a very fertile and happy topic. One of our celebrated dramatic poets has written a comedy, the ſole purpoſe of which is to expoſe the arts of legacy-hunters; and many of my predeceſſors have touched either regularly or incidentally on the ſame ſubject. The graver moralists have told us that the legacy-hunter is a man who waſtes his life in expectations which he has no right to form, in ſubmiſſions which detract from a manly ſpirit, and in attentions that can be kind only when they are ſincere; and that when he has attained his object, he bewails his ſucceſs in lamentations

for which none will give him credit. The uſual arguments againſt avarice are alſo brought to play upon him; and it is ſaid that, whatever outward deference riches thus acquired may command, he is unable to ſecure the eſteem which attaches to the rewards of induſtry, bravery, or genius.

It is the great buſineſs of the PROJECTOR to reconcile men to themſelves, and to one another; and, in purſuance of this benevolent plan, I hope I ſhall be excuſed for preſuming to offer an apology for the character and conduct of legacy-hunters, who have been leſs kindly treated than hunters who follow other ſorts of game, although they encounter equal fatigues, while their object is ſomewhat more important; for I preſume no man will be fooliſh enough to deny that the Bank affords better ſport than the moſt extenſive manor in the kingdom, and that a covey of three *per cents*. is better worth finding than one of partridges.

In this attempt to vindicate the characters of legacy-hunters, I hope I ſhall be thought diſinterreſted. It has not fallen to my lot, and I believe it ſeldom falls to the lot of any of the family of PROJECTORS, to be enrolled among the number of thoſe who are delighted with the proſpect of a death-bed or the ſight of a funeral. To what it has been owing that I have not yet regiſtered my name among thoſe ſons of hope, may perhaps appear in the courſe of this paper, or, which will answer the ſame purpoſe, it may be left to conjecture.

I might begin my apology for legacy-hunters by appealing to their antiquity, ſince, in the opinion of ſome, antiquity ſtamps a certain degree of merit and celebrity on all human things; and, as ſome practices afford pleaſure becauſe they are new, there are others which we think juſtifiable becauſe they are old. The antient poets, as already mentioned, take frequent notice of legacy-hunters, by the names of *captatores* and *heredipetæ*, which, it were to be wiſhed, could be adopted in our language, as they are more genteel in ſound than the vile compound uſed by us. The Romans then, it is plain, had a race of legacy-hunters; and, if we were able to trace manners as eaſily as we can conqueſts and dynaſties, we might probably find that ſome of them arrived in this country with its earlieſt conquerors, or came more circuitouſly through

through the ancient nations of the Continent, and lauded with William. Be this as it may, their origin is ancient, and I apprehend that their principles are yet more ancient, although they might not, until later times, be applied exactly in the way we now find them. At first they might be employed to intercept a convoy or to burn a town, and in time, by various refinements and modifications, become useful only in the more gentle employment of nursing imbecility, and practising on idiosyncrasy.

But the origin and history of legacy-hunting is a subordinate consideration, nor would my more sensible readers entertain a worse opinion of it, if it could be proved to have begun with the present century. It is of more importance to contemplate the practices of legacy-hunters, which seem so very amiable as to require less vindication than, perhaps, I may be induced to offer. If we consider how little real friendship there is in the world, and how little real sympathy with pain and disease, we must surely be induced to admire a race who are all friendship and all sympathy, who visit when others desert, and are never so attentive as when the prospects of health and pleasure, and life, are about to close. Such, indeed, is their assiduity on these occasions, that no obstacle prevents them; and, although they are far from being deficient in attendance at other times, they are most particularly so when their friends are most helpless, and in greatest want of assistance. In nursing the sick their skill far exceeds that of persons who make nursing a trade, and whom they are ever ready to rival in all the little cares and attentions necessary in a sick room.

But, in addition to their sympathy, we must commemorate their humility. There are no offices so servile as to be beneath their performance, and no inconveniences which they are not ready to submit to. On such occasions, their assiduity to their inferiors, their desire to please, and their eagerness to obtain a favourable report, banish all notions of pride and superiority. And as such virtues must often be practised for a considerable length of time, and amidst many mortifications, and many privations, surely some degree of respect is due to those who can add their part so well, and that perhaps a part which they have not been accustomed to act,

and which they have been obliged, in the stage phrase, to prepare at a very short notice.

Submission is another virtue highly requisite in legacy-hunters. Their art, indeed, is admirably calculated to root out all the remainders of conceit, and that adherence to favourite opinions which has crumbled our world into factions and sects. The moment they begin the hunt, they renounce all opinion of their own, yield to that of their "dear friend" with implicit deference, and give up to him for a certain time the use not only of their understanding, but of their eyes and ears. They renounce, above all things, that author of all disputes, that bane of all social conversation, the spirit of contradiction; and although, amidst this general surrender, they seem to retain very little of the rational creature, yet they do not entertain a worse opinion of themselves, and are generally more highly esteemed by their friends if ultimately successful. Their eyes are still useful for watching, and their ears for listening, a faculty which, by the way, is so necessary in legacy-hunting, that very few have ever attained much proficiency without it. To be a good listener is indeed a talent of so productive a kind, that very considerable estates have been procured by it. It is particularly necessary in attending on the aged, who are apt to tell very long stories, or in the case of persons whose memories are not very good, and who are apt to tell the same stories whenever they tell any thing at all. In listening, too, it is absolutely necessary to be exceedingly dull and stupid, laughing or applauding only when the signal is given by the speaker. All emotions of ridicule and attempts at wit are to be avoided as poverty itself; for I have known many very eminent legacy-hunters who have missed the game within a few hours, merely by starting aside, or stumbling upon a poor joke or pun.

To these virtues, it is almost needless to say that the exercise of patience is indispensably necessary. This, indeed, is the foundation of the whole; and of what does patience consist but of the suppression of all caprice, ill-temper, hasty and harsh words, and little resentments, which are unbecoming the graces of submission and humility? For this reason, if I might be permitted to give advice to legacy-hunters,

while I attempt to vindicate them, I would suggest that it is an amusement which, if not begun in youth, can rarely be practised with success in age. I know several legacy-hunters who have begun late in life, and have always been unsuccessful from want of patience, and from forgetting that they are to comply with the humours of another at the expence of their own. Youth, when the faculties are supple, is the proper time to begin the art; and hence it is that parents of much experience begin very early to train up their children to that kind of respect for bachelor uncles and maiden aunts, which may ultimately conduct them with advantage to the Probate-office. I cannot, however, recommend a *very* early attempt at this art, as young people are apt to be impatient and careless; yet, with proper instructions on the doctrine of the *main chance*, it is wonderful what proficiency some will attain at an age when others are contentedly drudging in shops and warehouses, and acquiring no more wealth than they can honestly earn.

If my readers will now seriously consider that here are a race of human beings who make it their study, some for months, and some for years, to practise the amiable qualities above-mentioned, I trust they will agree with me that legacy-hunters may be presented in a more favourable light than that in which they have hitherto been placed. It remains, therefore, that I state one or two reasons why I have projected this apology for their character and conduct.

And first, my reason is, because they deserve our compassion; for, even if successful, they who are influenced by such principles are very rarely the persons who have an inclination to profit by their victory. The acquisition of the object of their labours has very rarely tended to promote happiness, or dignify character. But if, upon this account, they merit our compassion, they are yet more to be pitied in their disappointments, which exceed in bitterness almost all that we know of human misery. This will appear evident, if we consider that, perhaps, they have performed the painful and laborious part above described for a series of years, and some for a great portion of their life; and if we consider likewise that some, fancying themselves to be nearly approaching the reward of their la-

bours, have anticipated that reward in a manner which, if disappointment follows, is peculiarly embarrassing. It sometimes happens also that, when the object is gained, and all seems secure, congratulations are flowing in, and new schemes of new life and show are forming, some trifling circumstance is discovered, although so small as a single word, or a cypher, which is represented in Westminster-hall in such a manner as to overthrow the patience and submission of years, and send away the unhappy legacy-hunter, not only impoverished, but disgraced. There is another class of disappointments scarcely inferior to this: for some have had the mortification, after all their pains, to discover, not that they are omitted in the will, but that there was no will at all. Whether it be possible to bear all or any of these evils with resignation must be left to the decision of those who have suffered them. They would form subjects of very unprofitable speculation with the rest of mankind, because they are mixed with certain feelings to which they are happily strangers.

And this leads me to another reason for the apology I have attempted for legacy-hunters, and that is, that nobody pities them. There seems on the contrary a general combination to treat not only without pity, but with contempt, this laborious, attentive, assiduous, and submissive race of men. Yet, surely, even this seems to recommend their characters. If they have the courage to persist against so many difficulties, courage is an attribute of praise. Nor have they courage only, but philosophy also, to submit to so many privations, if successful, and to so many evils and mortifications where they fail. Let us, then, endeavour to represent their character in as favourable a light as it will admit, and only conclude, that one half the perseverance, attention, and obliging temper, which is so frequently thrown away upon a dotard, might have been crowned with success in a shop; and that the wealth which is not the produce of integrity or talents, will rarely contribute to character or happiness.

MR. URBAN.

Dec. 10.

THE inclosed copy of a letter was given me by the late Mr. Forster, of Berwick, in 1788, in consequence of a letter on the Salmon Fishery on

the Tweed, written in 1761, and published in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVIII. p. 127. That letter was in answer to some enquiries on the subject proposed by the late Mr. Pennant, who was so pleased with it, as to introduce much of its contents in the third volume of his learned work of *British Zoology*, where he makes honourable mention of its author. Of the writer of the inclosed I have but small knowledge; I think his name is Bishop, though I am not certain; yet as it contains many judicious remarks on an important branch of commerce, as well as of natural history, and may lead to much improvement, I hope the author will not be offended at my communicating it to the publick through your extensively-circulated *Miscellany*, should it not already be before them. Mr. Forster died in 1798; see your volume of that year, page 811. AN OLD FRIEND.

To MATTHEW FORSTER, Esq.

Sir,

I am very happy to find, by the letter you favoured me with, that the proprietors of your Salmon Fisheries see the necessity of giving them some attention. The queries which Gen. Vaughan obligingly sent to your neighbourhood, with a view to ascertain the causes of the decay of the fisheries, and to enable us more effectually to point out the means of restoring them, are but a part of a more extended inquiry. I omitted the queries which relate to the enemies which salmon have to encounter at sea; as I am endeavouring to gain information relating to those enemies from another quarter; and indeed all information respecting them will be of little use, till we can devise means to make the taking of porpoises, dog-fish, and their other sea enemies, profitable to the takers of them. It may possibly excite attention to the subject, if something like an outline of the objects of my pursuit should be communicated to those who are interested in promoting it; as, without the assistance of men better informed than mere fishermen, I am apprehensive we shall not procure such proofs of the importance of the object, as will awaken the attention of the Legislature to the defects of those laws, which were made for the preservation of the fisheries. I find you have published the queries I sent you; I know not if you have prefaced them with

any thing which would have a tendency to prove their utility. I will set down what occurs to me as proper to that end.

The fry of salmon go down to the sea with the first spring rains, in April or May; and repeated experiments have proved, that they endeavour on their return to regain their native rivers, consequently, the numbers which return, in a great measure, depend on the number which go down.

Salmon spawn in the coldest months, and (when unobstructed in their passage up the streams) near springs and heads of rivers.

Erecting works on rivers, as well for manufactures as grinding corn; suffering the refuse of articles disgusting to the fish to be discharged into the rivers; removing shoals on which salmon spawn; building locks to favour navigation; placing weirs across the streams; stalling rivers with new; taking the fry at mills, in the pounds of locks; and the destruction of old and young, by poaching, have all contributed to the decay of the fisheries. Another circumstance is perhaps more fatal than all those which I have mentioned, I mean the fatal prejudice which prevails, that salmon intentionally *bury their eggs* in the gravel, and that none of the eggs but those so buried hatch. It is generally supposed, that suffering trout and other fish to eat all the eggs which are scattered on the surface, is no more detrimental to salmon fisheries, than suffering a flock of pigeons to pick up all the grain which lays on the surface of a newly-sown corn field, they eating what would otherwise perish.

Salmon make holes or pits in the gravel, and in these pits they deposit their eggs; but if by accident any of them should happen to be buried they never hatch. They putrify if covered with the thinnest coat of mud or other foulness: to oppose therefore the passage of salmon to the higher waters, and to suffer the eggs left on the surface to be devoured, must be very prejudicial to salmon fisheries.

It is true there are several species of fish which eat little in the winter months; but trout and a few other species are equally impatient for food in the winter as they are in the milder seasons.

Those fisheries can never be brought to their utmost degree of productiveness,

ness, unless the salmon are suffered in sufficient numbers to pass to places proper for spawning, (or artificial hatcheries provided) and the salmon suffered in quiet to spawn, and they and their young protected till they reach the sea.

It is said 200,000 large salmon have been taken in a season in a Northern river. Extraordinary as this number may appear, yet the eggs of 20 salmon skilfully placed on the surface of a shoal, not more than 30 or 40 yards long, and five or six wide, (if properly managed) would give birth to twice that number.

The laws in general for the protection of the breed of salmon are defective, and are still more defectively executed. These laws must be materially altered, and severer penalties enacted; but nothing of this kind can be attempted with any hope of success, till the subject shall be better known, and the evils established by the fullest proof.

The subject has scarcely been more neglected as an important branch of oeconomies, than as a part of natural history. There are many species of this genus of fish, but they have never yet been accurately described; none of the writers on the subject can be relied on; accidental variations of colour, size, and shape, (occasioned perhaps by the water or the food) have given rise to new species; while, from the same desultory inattention, distinct species have been mentioned as merely varieties.

To point out the different species which frequent each river, and to mark with precision their specific distinctions, would be an assistance to science peculiarly acceptable.

Fish of the eel kind, if possible, have been more neglected than those of the salmon; they are equally fish of passage, but their habits and passage are in almost every particular the reverse of the salmon.

There are also other migrating fish which spawn in the rivers, which merit attention: on the whole, it is much to be desired, that gentlemen of improved minds and liberal dispositions would employ some of their leisure hours on this neglected subject.

If any gentlemen should choose to pursue the enquiry more scientifically, and to observe the progress of the egg, I would point out how they can impregnate the eggs, place them in

troughs constructed for that purpose, see how they go on till the fish comes out, tail foremost, and would give them the drawings proper for that purpose; but I confess I am more solicitous to raise an attention to the useful part of inquiry, than to gratify idle curiosity. Gen. Vaughan, who laments the state of your fisheries, and seems anxious to have them revived, will inform you I have no interested motive for the part I take, and have no other object in view, than to gain information for the benefit of the publick.

Yours, &c. T. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 19.

THE prolixity and the passion of his antagonists shall neither disturb the temper of *Æacus*, nor induce him to provoke the patience of your readers. In reply to the long and confused Vindication from *Seymour Court* (pp. 714—717), *Æacus* will endeavour to be brief at least; and, in the following statement, he hopes he shall not imitate the example which has been set him, for he intends to be clear.

The two great points of controversy, on which *Æacus* first engaged with the author of the *Anecdotes of the Family of Hollis*, are these.

In equity as well as in law, was Mr. T. Hollis justifiable in leaving the Dorsetshire estate to his friend and fellow traveller, then Mr. Brand? And was Mr. Brand Hollis equally justifiable in bequeathing that estate as he has done? On these two principal questions, *Æacus* is perfectly content to leave the yet unanswered argument of his first and second letters to the calm good sense and silent decision of the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Out of the main discussion, however, two subordinate topics of dispute have sprung, which are these. Did Mr. B. Hollis make a culpable use of the property bequeathed to him by his friend? And was Mr. J. Hollis actuated by motives purely disinterested in writing and publishing the *Anecdotes of the Hollis family*?

On the latter head, Mr. Urban, my remarks shall be short, and I trust they will be final. I repeat it then, but, to avoid offence, which I would not lightly give, I repeat it in the softest terms, that Mr. J. Hollis wrote that paper with the angry feelings of a disappointed expectant. It is vain to deny the

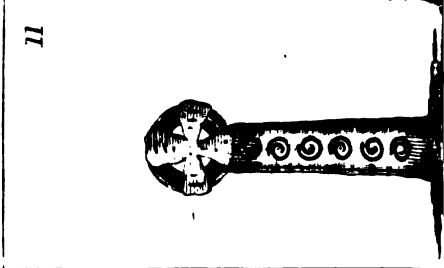
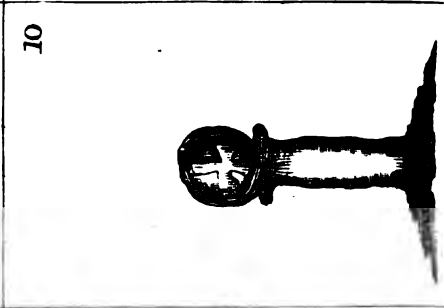
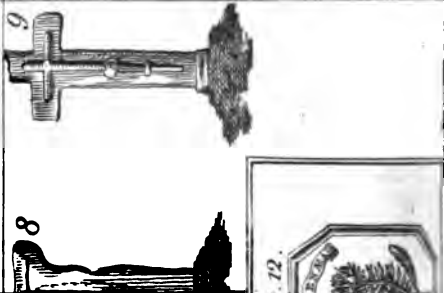
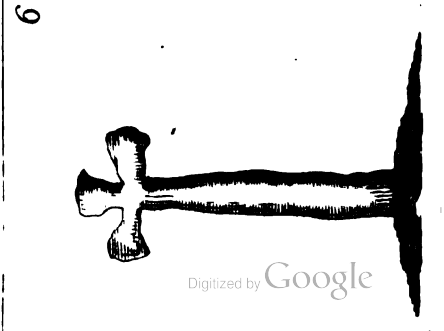
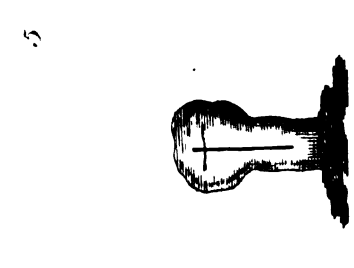
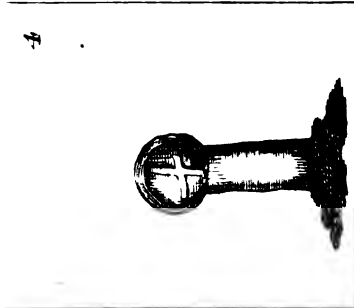
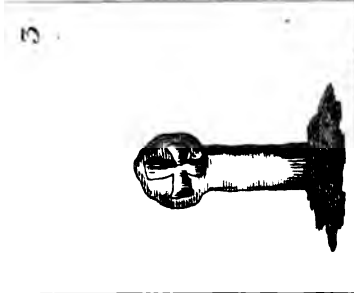
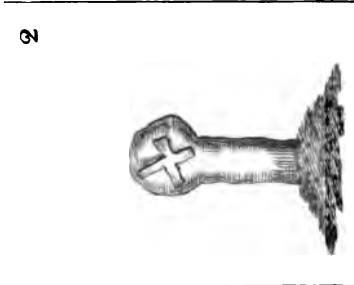
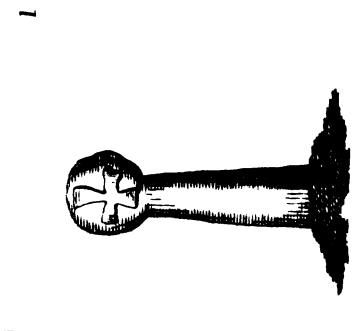
the fact. If those feelings are not written on every line of the Anecdotes, there is no trusting the physiognomy of the pen. I appeal to your readers, Mr. Urban, to disclaim the impression if they can. And if that 'handsome legacy' aforesaid, whether for 'decency's sake,' or 'to avoid censure,' or for *any other reason why*, had only formed the codicil to a certain last will and testament, I call upon any man of common sense to say, whether the pages of your Magazine for December 1804 would ever have been darkened with the Anecdotes of the House of Hollis? The natural inferences are ungracious; and I forbear to pursue them.

The remaining question, from the dust and confusion which has been thrown about it, requires to be somewhat distinctly examined. Did Mr. B. Hollis make a culpable use of the property bequeathed to him by his friend? I ask in my turn, why is Brand Hollis to be summoned before this *posthumous* inquisition? why was he not himself attacked, *recentibus delictis*, thirty years ago? Is it more noble to insult the memory of the dead, than to brave the person of the living? or is it only a more discreet, without being a more generous, proof of valour? But I waive even this plea, which carries, however, a weight *ad hominem* that, without pressing it farther, will be sufficiently felt. To come to the main point at once, what was there, let me be told, in the manner of Mr. T. Hollis's bequest of his fortune, which should subject Mr. B. H. to a severer responsibility in his application of it, than if the inheritance had fallen into his hands by natural descent? On this head, I know nothing beyond the information which the words of Mr. T. Hollis's will convey, and which may be read below*.

* "I give my manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all my real estate whatsoever and wheresoever, and all the rest and residue of my personal estate, to my dear friend and fellow traveller Thomas Brand, esq. of the Hide, in Essex, from whom a severe plan in life has kept me much more separate for some years past than otherwise I wished to have been, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to and for his and their sole use and benefit; and I appoint the said Thomas Brand executor of this my last will and testament." Dated Nov. 7, 1767. T. Hollis died Jan. 1, 1774.

And if my antagonists, and the enemies of the late Brand Hollis, can produce no document on their side to the contrary, I have a right to conclude, that Mr. T. Hollis, in selecting Mr. Brand for his heir, was influenced by no other motives than those which appear on the record, by similitude of taste and pursuit, by congeniality of leading principles, and still more strongly by early habits of personal affection and attachment contracted during their travels abroad. Mr. B. Hollis therefore, I contend, was free to use the bequest in any manner not unbecoming the character of an English gentleman. Yet I readily concede that, in the heir of T. Hollis, it would have been singularly indecorous at least to have employed the wealth so acquired on any purpose injurious to the general liberties of mankind, or the rights of Englishmen in particular. Now, Mr. Urban, after all the 'vapouring' of his posthumous persecutors, what is the only fact urged against him? To obtain a seat in parliament for the express purpose of opposing a ministry then engaged in the nefarious attempt of enslaving America, he descended to bribe the venal burgesses of Hindon. Do I mean to maintain the odious doctrine that the end sanctifies the means? God forbid. But I feel no scruple in asserting that the cause in which he erred, taken along with his subsequent conduct, might have gained at this distance of time some softer hues, and more excusable colour for his crime, in any eyes but those of private resentment and political malignity. For his subsequent conduct, indeed, as an active and zealous associate during life in every design which he believed to be patriotic, the very idea of *apology* is rejected with disdain. It is a source of pride and pleasure, I doubt not, to those who personally knew him living, and who honour his name when he is dead. I will not violate the dignity of the subject by entering now into minute altercation with J. J. on inferior topics; but I will tell him that *Æacus* neither wrote the parallel he decaunts on, nor to this moment knows where it is to be read; and, if J. J. does not, or will not, comprehend the difference betwixt a specific charge of interested motive in one particular act, and the imputation of a general attachment to sordid interest, I beg him to read a certain paragraph betwixt pages 294, 295, of the first volume





volume of the "Diversions of Purley," ed. 4to. I will not stay to expose the ignorance of J. J. if he imagines the political creed of Thomas Hollis is to be looked for, except negatively, in the later writings of Edmund Burke. But I will tell him that the contrast of *new* and *old* Whigs comes too late in the day to afford any entertainment from a common pen, and hangs too loose of the real argument, to be allowed any consideration in the controversy between us. Besides, 'it is high matter, and ought not to be mixed with any thing of so little moment as what may belong' to John Hollis of High Wycombe or, Mr. Urban, your humble servant,
Æacus.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 14.

THE annexed Plate contains figures of several antient crosses now in Cornwall.

Fig. 1. Stands by Bodmin Gaol, is in height from the ground about five feet, six inches.

Fig. 2. About one mile from Bodmin, on the road side, between that place and Launceston; height three feet.

Fig. 3. Called *Ite-Perry Cross*, stands by the road side between Lanhedroc and Lanhivet; height 3 feet, 11 inches.

Fig. 4. Called *Water-lake Cross*, is near Resprin (otherwise called Le Priu) Bridge; height, four feet, 10 inches.

Fig. 5. Is near Trevorgy, in the lane leading from that place to Tredinnic, in the parish of St. Cleare; height, one foot, six inches.

Fig. 6. In *Lanhedroc* church-yard; is in height, eight feet, five inches.

Fig. 7. Is on *Gurzon* (otherwise called *St. Neol's Down*) by the antient earthwork called *Crow's-pound*; height, three feet, 11 inches.

Fig. 8. Called *Kill-boy Cross*, is on *Bridge-down*; near the church. This Cross is now broken down; height, (before the accident) four feet, six inches.

Fig. 9. Stands near *St. Cleare's-well*, in the parish of St. Cleare, near the Borough of Liskeard; height 41 feet.

Fig. 10. On *Carraton-down*, near the pile of stones called the *Wing Cross*; height, nine feet.

This remarkable pile has been represented by *Bartholomew's* *Antiquities of Cornwall*, and by *Britton* in the *Beauties of England*, as a much greater antiquity than it really is; being about 16 feet high, by measurement made last summer.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1805.

Fig. 11. Stands in *Lanhivet* church-yard; height, 10 feet, 10 inches.

Besides those above described there are many other crosses of the same kind both in Cornwall and Devonshire; among the principal of which are, *Four-hole Cross* on *Temple-moor*, mentioned in the maps; *Bosent-Cross* near *St. Pinnoo*; *Lanhivy-Cross*; and *Alphington-Cross*, near *Exeter*. When and for what purpose these (apparently antient) monuments were erected, is a matter of doubt; very little has been said of them by Antiquaries: *Borlase* and *Camden* take but slight notice of them. They are made of a kind of granite or moor-stone, which is found in great abundance in many parts of Cornwall.

Some crosses are said to have been taken away to make gates and posts of. This practice, it is hoped, will be prevented in future by the Lords of the Manors, and other holders of land: and should any of them happen to fall down, it is wished they would cause them to be re-erected as near their former place as possible.

Any information relating to them, or any other Cornish Antiquities, will oblige yours, &c.

VIATOR CORNUBIENSIS.


Fig. 12. Is the *Pullencia*; see p. 1218.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 29.

IF the habits of certain preachers may be learnt from the pamphlet reviewed p. 544, what must be thought of the practices and fatal deceptions of a class of men (call them *Methodists*, or by what name soever), who can encourage the grossest *serret* sins under the disguise of singing a certain number of *Psalms*; as the *Papist* (however the Roman Catholic may resent that name as opprobrious) and the honest *Mahometan*, conceal his sins under his head-roll? In hope that, by the general circulation of your *Miscellany*, the fact here alluded to may strike the consciences of the parties concerned, your readers shall not be shocked with *aphorisms* talen from *Isaiah*, however, but repeatedly that a religious lady, and wife of a religious minister, as one phrase belief that persons cannot be wicked.

† In this same church-yard is another cross of the same sort, very much worn away by age; it appears to have been much damaged.

wicked

the introducing of the mutile, in the usual form of modillions, over the denticule, is all the addition intended; and yet the intire entablature to be in the exact symmetries of the Ionic, through the scale must be diminished a trittle, to make room for the additional member, and still not exceed the total height of two diameters. To effect this, let the height of the epistyle (which is Vitruvius' scale for the entablature) be 35 minutes, instead of the Ionic 38; then the first fascia will be $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, the middle fascia 10 minutes, the upper $12\frac{1}{2}$, the cymatium 5; the plane of the freeze $37\frac{1}{2}$, its cymatium 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; the denticule without cymatium 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, its cymatium added $1\frac{1}{2}$; together 10 minutes = middle fascia of epistyle, and the cymatium just one-sixth, as ordered by Vitruvius: the modillion without cyma $7\frac{1}{2}$, its cyma added $1\frac{1}{2}$, together 9 minutes: the corona 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, its cyma $1\frac{1}{2}$; the sima 12 minutes; total 120 minutes = two diameters. Thus the epistyle, freeze, denticule, corona and sima, are in the exact symmetries ordained by Vitruvius, and the modillion is conformable to modillions seen in the most approved works of the Roman antique. All projections in the above entablature are to be as Vitruvius orders equal to their height: the modillions excepted, on account of their peculiar form which is nearly like an S laid on its face thus , its soffit decorated with the same sort of leaf as that in the capital; the carver is to shew his taste in the execution of this beautiful ornament, much superior to any idea that can be given of it by a verbal description; yet he is to be governed by the rules of its symmetry; its height under the cymatium is $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, the contour of the sweep exhibits the serowl in front much less in height, leaving room for the turning of the leaf under it; its breadth should be 10 minutes: one modillion over the centre of each column; the intermediate, with the spaces between them, must be regulated by the intercolumniates. The projection of the modillion must depend on the other projections, for the intire cornice is to project equal to its height: thus if the projection of the freeze is 25 minutes, its cymatium is to be $31\frac{1}{2}$; face of the denticule $39\frac{1}{2}$; its cymatium $41\frac{1}{2}$; front of modillion $55\frac{1}{2}$, its cymatium $56\frac{1}{2}$; face of corona $58\frac{1}{2}$, its cymatium $60\frac{1}{2}$; sima $72\frac{1}{2}$. Thus will the

modillion be just twice its height in length, and nearly two minutes left in the soffit of the corona for a drip to be cut: and the total of the cornice including the cymatium of the freeze just $41\frac{1}{2}$ high, which added 25, to the central line, give $72\frac{1}{2}$, just equal to the projection of the sima. The breadth of a denticule may be $5\frac{1}{2}$ and the space 8, which will be as near as practicable to Vitruvius' symmetry. From these particulars the practitioner will easily draw this entablature; and will find no reason to be displeased with its aspect; especially when contrasted with many of those in the Roman antique, where we find some profiles as injudicious, extravagant, and preposterous, as any the vilest productions of the uninformed moderns: and all those monstrous convolutions of unmeaning mouldings heaped one on another, all luxuriously carved, owe their deformity to the unskilful architects, who neglected or disdained the Grecian symmetry taught by Vitruvius.

There is a difference of opinion concerning the transferring of mutiles and denticules into the raking cornice in pediments; Vitruvius says the antient Greeks were against this practice, because there can be neither spars, nor ends of principals, on the raking of pediments; but this argument, in sound logic, must be rejected; for it proves too much; since for the same cause mutiles and denticules must be excluded in the straight cornice, in front and posticum of temples, for no such ends of spars and principals have place there. However, though there are no such forms in pediments, the purlins may be imagined to offer their ends, and as we are obliged to fancy the ends of principals, in straight cornices, over intercolumnas, where none exist, so may we with as much propriety multiply ends of purlins, by imagination, on the raking of the tympanum. Prescription, therefore, obtains not against the assumption of mutiles and modillions in pediments; and the denticule also may be there permitted to take place, when there is no alt-relief sculpture on the tympanum, and its effect will be better than to see so great a breadth of soffit, as the corona, with only the modillion, will exhibit; and certainly the cymatium of the freeze should be transferred to form a frame and proper finish of the tympanum, which appears as a continuation of the freeze beneath.

Some

Some moderns affect much the practice of cutting the denticles and mutiles oblique to the raking, and perpendicular with those in the straight cornice. This practice is very prevalent; but there is no authority for its support equal to the convincing reasons against it; for, to pass by the violation of the principle, on which mutiles and denticles rest their infirmity, the sides of these, being cut perpendicular, and at right angles with the straight cornice, undoubtedly the stalks and reflexes of the trefoil or cingfoil in the *cyma recta* over the cymatium of the corona, ought to be carved in the same direction, and every mitre of all the cymatia, that project and return about mutiles and modillions, must be cut oblique also to the raking corona, than which there cannot be a more disgusting appearance, perplexing in its production, unnatural in its effect; for the eye no more expects to see such members oblique to the corona they belong to, than to see the masts of a ship upright when the deck is heeling; or to see a face upright when the body bends down: in one word this unnatural document should be exploded.

We learn from Vitruvius that, although the Corinthian entablature had no appropriate ornaments distinct from those of the Ionic, yet the antients by introducing the Doric mutile under the corona, and the Doric guttae under the cymatium of the epistyle, contrived a third kind of entablature for columns with Corinthian capitals: the freeze enriched with sculpture, as in the Ionic. The practice of swelling the Ionic freeze is founded in a gross misconception of the document, to form, not the freeze, but the sides of the Ionic capital, in resemblance of a pillow belted in the middle, hence called *capitulum pulvinatum* by Vitruvius.

Having followed Vitruvius through his descriptions of the Ionic and the Corinthian styles; we come now to examine what he teaches on the Doric, which has been more or less misconceived by all his commentators.

Yours, &c. PHILOTECHNOM.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 22.

IN a late excursion into Wilts I was induced, by the venerable appearance of a large old mansion near the road, to inquire to whom it belonged. Finding that it had been the residence of the respectable family of Howes, and

that our glorious deliverer King William III. had lodged here in his march from Torbay to London, my curiosity was roused to take a nearer survey of the house and the adjoining church, in the hope of meeting with some memorial of the former possessors of this demesne. The house is situated in a secluded valley about a mile from the town of Hindon, in the parish of Berwick St. Leonard. The external appearance of the building is handsome and uniform; and I should suppose, from the windows and parapet walls, that it was erected about the age of James. or Charles I. No alteration seems to have been made in the arrangements of the rooms and furniture for many years. It is said, and I believe with truth, that they remain the same as when King William was entertained here in the year 1688. Some of the pictures, I am told, were removed by the late Mr. Lee Warner to his house at Walsingham. But there are still some tolerable pictures of the Howe family; a good whole length of Sir Harbottle Grimstone; another of his lady; and some small landscapes. The state bed has been religiously preserved in the same state as when it had the honour to receive King William.

By the death of Sir James Howe, the last baronet, the male line of this family became extinct, and this house and a fine estate in the neighbourhood devolved to his nephew, Mr. Lee Warner, of Walsingham; by whose son it has been lately left to Daniel Henry Woodward, esq. of Bath, who has since taken the name of Lee Warner. This gentleman is the son of a Mrs. Woodward, of Bristol, who was a daughter of a Mr. Humbley, of Boxwell, in the county of Gloucester, and, I believe, either a niece or great-niece of Sir James Howe. There, therefore, appears to me to be an error in your Obituary, where Mr. Woodward is called, I think erroneously, the nephew of the late Mr. Lee Warner. (See Gent. Mag. Aug. 1804. p. 785.) In Berwick church, which is a very small ancient building very near the mansion, is a monument to the memory of the father of the first baronet of the Howe family.

"Neere this place lyeth interred the body of George Howe, of Berwick St. Leonard, in the county of Wilts, esq. who married Dorothy the daughter of Humphry Clark, of Bradgate, in the county of Kent, esq.

by whom he had issue two sonnes, viz. George Grobham Howe, who married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimstone, of Bradfield, hall, in the county of Essex, bart. and John Howe; and one daughter, Margaret Grobham Howe, who married John Still, of Shatsbury, in the county of Dorset, Esq. The abovesaid George Howe having lived religiously to the age of 58 years, put on immortality the seventeenth of December Anno D'ni 1637."

Arms above the Inscription.

O. a fess between three wolves heads, S. a crescent for difference, impaling G. 3 swords erect Arg. hilted Or.

Upon a hatchment, Howe as above, with arms of Ulster, impaling Arg. on a fess S. 3 mullets Or, in dexter chief, one Ermine spot.

On another hatchment, the same arms in a lozenge.

Upon another hatchment, for Sir Gen. G. Howe and Lady, quarterly: 1. Howe, as above, with arms of Ulster; 2. G. a lion passant Ermine; 3. G. 3 swords erect Arg. hilted Or; 4. Arg. on a fess S. 3 mullets Or; in dexter chief, 1 Ermine spot, an inescutcheon Barry of 8 Arg. and Az. over all a lion rampant; impaling in chief, per fess Az. and Erm. a pale countercharged, and 3 pheons Or, in base, Barry of 8 Arg. and Az. over all a lion rampant G. Crest, a dexter hand armed proper, holding a sword erect, on the blade a wolf's head of the field.

The church contains nothing else worth notice. Mr. Howe is mentioned by our historians as one of the first gentlemen in the West of England who joined the standard of the Prince of Orange at Exeter. Was this gentleman of the Berwick family? and what reward did he afterwards receive for his zeal in the support of the Religion and Liberties of his Country? Z.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 14.
FINDING, by the Philosophical Magazine of this month, that Mr. Parkes's "*Chemical Catechism*" is announced to appear very shortly, and being acquainted with the plan and design of that work, I send you the following particulars; conceiving that, as it is the work of a *manufacturing* Chemist, an account of its plan and of the objects which it embraces, may be an interesting article to some of your readers.

It is well known that the Government of France takes great merit to itself on account of the number of Schools which have been established

at Paris and in the interior for the instruction of young people in the science of chemistry, and that *they expect* by these means to be able to surpass the English Manufacturers in all their productions. On this account, Mr. Parkes has been desirous of furnishing the youth of our *own* country with an elementary chemical work, drawn up with sufficient plainness to be made use of in schools, and at the same time calculated for the instruction of all persons who have not made themselves acquainted with the rudiments of the science.

I understand that the catechetical form has been chosen for the convenience of the pupils in exercising each other in the lessons, and that the whole might be level with every capacity; and that, in order to remove the difficulties which might arise in introducing a new science into the list of those usually attended to in our public schools, a very copious collection of notes has been added for the assistance of the preceptor in exemplifying the facts taught in the catechism, and in order to shew the uses which are made of the several substances of nature in the manufactures of the country.

Subjoined will be a vocabulary of chemical terms; several useful tables; a chapter of amusing experiments; and references to the most valuable treatises of the most approved chemical writers. While the catechetical part is particularly adapted to the use of young people, the notes and appendices will render the whole interesting to all classes of readers, especially as I understand that these notes are interspersed with short reflections on the wisdom of the Deity in the modification of those laws of matter which are developed by chemical science, and which have been varied in a thousand ways for our accommodation and comfort.

Prefixed to the work will be an "Address to Parents" on the importance of an early cultivation of the understanding, and on the advantages of giving youth a taste for chemical enquiries; in which the value of chemistry in the conduct of each particular manufacturer of the kingdom, will be pointed out at some length.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Horncastle*, Dec. 30.
THE following epitaphs, on two men once eminent in Church and

and State, deserve to be recorded, and will therefore no doubt be acceptable to your readers. JOHN BENOLSON.

In Horncastle Church, Lincolnshire.

Over the vestry door, painted on the wall, is the following inscription.

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Tho. Gibbon, M. A. forty-four years Vicar of this Parish. He lived in such times when truth to the Church and loyalty to the King met with punishment due only to the worst of crimes. He was, by the rebellious powers, carried away prisoner four times from his congregation; once exchanged into the garrison of Newark, for a Dissenting Teacher; afterwards sequestered, and his family driven out, by the then Earl of Manchester. He survived the Restoration; and was brought back at the head of several hundreds of his friends, and made a prebendary in the cathedral church of Lincoln. As his enemies never forgave his zeal to the Church and Crown: to nothing but the height of Christian charity could forgive the insults he met with from them. He died April the 22d, 1678."

Near the altar, on an escutcheon ornamented with military trophies, is the following:

"Here lieth the worthy and memorable Knight Sir Ingram Hopton, who paid his debt to Nature, and duty to his King and Country, in the attempt of seizing the Arch-rebel in the bloody skirmish near Winceby, October the 6, A. D. 1648.

—Nec tumultum

Nec mori per vim metuit, tenente

Cæsare terras.

Paulam sepulchra distat incertæ

Celata virtus.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

*Mors primo FALLAX, sub fidio haud admoto,
mor VERA fit.*

THE following instance of Suspended Animation is perhaps one of the most remarkable in the Annals of the Humane Society.

Mr. W. H. Crowfoot, surgeon, of Beccles, was called professionally to Keston on Tuesday, the 27th ult. and met accidentally a cart, containing, as he was told, the body of a Soldier. The history of the supposed deceased man was briefly this, that on the preceding day, about 11 o'clock, (after suffering shipwreck with a part of the 28th regiment of Foot) he sunk in a state of insensibility upon the deck of the ship, where he remained during the night, and was said to have perished through the inclemency of the weather. He was brought ashore between 10 and 11 the next day, and was

left upon the beach for more than an hour, under a conviction that he was, as represented by the by-standers, a lifeless corpse. Mr. C. desired to examine the body, and perceived, he thought, some remaining warmth about the heart, he resolved to use his endeavours to restore the man. To the astonishment of those present he very fortunately succeeded, after three hours unwearied application in the means usually employed by the London Humane Society. The person saved is Serjeant Bubh.

From the recital of the above, the reflection naturally arises, that too many are consigned to an untimely and premature interment, and that the Serjeant would have added to the number, but for the active skill of Mr. W. H. Crowfoot.—May the promulgation of this fact serve, as it is intended, the cause of humanity, and incite others to follow the example! The Managers of the Royal Humane Society, at their monthly meeting, unanimously voted the Honorary Medalion to Mr. Crowfoot, as a permanent memorial of his professional ability and abundant humanity: *Exegit monumentum ære perennius*. His beneficent exertions have been attested by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, of Normansione, and Captain Reed, a Member of the Trinity Corporation. The Medal will be presented by the noble Chairman on the day of the Anniversary Festival; the ingenious practitioner having promised his attendance on so interesting an occasion.

Yours, &c.

W. HAWES.

. Dr. HAWES has repeatedly published in our Magazine on the uncertainty of the signs of death, and the certainty of the return of life in many instances, provided the faculty were early consulted, and death-bed perquisites abolished. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, Exbridge, Dec. 4.

MR. J. P. Malcolm's notice about Small Pox, p. 993, and the dreadful consequences to society from the dispute about the best mode of evading the violence of that disease, concerns us all in the highest degree.

His appeal does credit to his own character for kindness and general benevolence: let him not, however, expect any compromise, for physicians are only to be convinced (silenced, I should say) by time.

The late Dr. Geo. Fordyce replied wisely to an enquirer into his opinion of

f Vaccination: ask me 20 years hence.

My mind has long been satisfied about the Cow-Pock being a salutary thing; yet that many have been disappointed in some way or other cannot be denied. Had this practice been brought forward 10 or 12 years sooner, I should have tried the Cow-Pock upon all my children, and in three or four months afterwards have proved its efficacy by inoculating them in the Suttonian way. Thus would the father's doubt prevail over the physician's presumption.

When Vaccinators, confident in their mode, insist haughtily upon parents acquiescing, and call aloud for interposition of the Legislature to interdict other inoculation, I see tyranny doing its *ridiculous* utmost to scandalize the practitioner's art. Could we divest a parent of care for children in one matter, much would be done towards rendering the last orphans indeed.

Alter the engagement—let the Vaccinator subject every patient to a trial of Suttonian Inoculation in proper time after the Cow-Pock, and very few people would make any objection. The business then might be paid for as done, but not sooner.

As to extermination of Small-Pox by any means, Mr. Urban, that will, I believe, remain a flattering subject for declamation and large promises to the end of the world.

In this district every persuasive has been used by the magistrates to make the parishes secure the children of the poor from Small-Pox, and every counter art and mode (short of absolute refusal) have been practised by overseers and domineering vestries. At this moment, in a workhouse of the adjoining parish, a boy lies dead, and there are yet ten children likely to suffer more or less from the circumstance of concealed disobedience in the overseers, and persisted in although an accidental pauper was carried into the House with the Natural Small-Pox. It is expected an indictment will be the consequence: nothing short of some such exposure will work a desirable change for the poor in this neighbourhood.

A Prussian gentleman asserted in conversation, lately, that, by management of Sieyes and his party, the Courts on the Continent had agreed to the Duc D'Angoulême being made King of France, and that Buonaparte was sent for from Egypt to be General.

When he came, and every thing was ripe for issuing a proclamation, drawn up by Sieyes, to declare the young King, Buonaparte agreed on the fitness of the paper, desiring Sieyes to sign it, which he himself would do immediately upon his return. The next morning Sieyes waited upon Buonaparte, who pocketed the proclamation, and said coldly, "the people were averse at that time to a King, and that Consuls were determined upon."

When Sieyes heard that arrangement, and himself excluded, he began to talk big. Buonaparte silenced him by a threat of the guillotine, which the signature of Sieyes to the proclamation made inevitable, and ordered him from Paris to a quiet life.

This seems to account for Buonaparte's quitting Egypt: it accounts too for Sieyes having been much attended to in Berlin about that time, although on a former visit no notice at all was taken of him. I should add that this Prussian said, "Our cruisers were ordered to let Buonaparte's vessels pass." This, a true piece of secret history, may perhaps be more elucidated by other pens.

Allow me to observe, that if Moreau's staunch Republican spirit overthrew this plan in behalf of the Consular form, we can be at no loss for that after-hatred of the Corsican, when the diadem danced to his eye. W. P.

ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.
The following authentic and satisfactory Report of the Medical Council will, it is hoped, very effectually quiet the Minds of Millions.

IT appears by a Report made Dec. 4, by the Board of Directors and Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society, that 1580 persons have received the protecting benefit of Vaccine Inoculation, at the central house and other stations of the Society, within the three last months. The total number inoculated from 1803 to the present time is, 18,706. The demand for Vaccine Virus has also been very great, 5128 charges having been transmitted from the central house alone, to various parts of the British empire and foreign places. The supply from the other stations has also been considerable. These facts induce the Directors and Council to believe, that the deserved estimation which the discovery of Dr. Jenner has attained in the public mind has not been impaired, notwithstanding the

the many unfavourable reports so industriously circulated to its prejudice. These reports having been investigated with great diligence and attention, by a *large Committee of Enquiry*, appointed by the Medical Council of this Society, have been found (with a very few exceptions) to be the gross MISREPRESENTATIONS of a few opponents of the Vaccine practice, with the intention of misleading the public opinion, and exciting distrust in this inestimable discovery. The examination which has taken place has tended to confirm the high opinion of its efficacy, by ascertaining that, considering the immense number who have been vaccinated, the occurrences of failure are very rare indeed, and that Inoculation, for the Small-Pox is equally liable to similar exceptions. It is with pain the Directors state that the deaths by Small-Pox have greatly increased since their last Report, it appearing from the Bills of Mortality that 950 persons have been destroyed by this disease in the last three months. A very afflicting consideration! and it is believed that this great destruction of human life, which falls chiefly on the rising generation, who might have filled useful stations in society, may be justly attributed to the contagion of Small-Pox, disseminated by means of the renewed and greatly increased practice of Inoculation for this dreadful disease. This important subject, which has already engaged the serious attention of the Board of Directors and Medical Council, will, it is hoped, give rise to efficient measures towards checking the ravages of so fatal a pestilence.

“THE Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society, having been informed that various cases had occurred, which excited prejudices against Vaccine Inoculation, and tended to check the progress of that important discovery in this kingdom, appointed a Committee of twenty-five of their members to inquire, not only into the nature and truth of such cases, but also into the evidence respecting instances of Small-Pox, alleged to have occurred twice in the same person. In consequence of this reference, the Committee made diligent inquiry into the history of a number of cases, in which it was supposed that Vaccination had failed to prevent the Small-Pox, and also of such cases of Small-Pox, as were stated to have happened subsequently to the na-

tural or inoculated Small-Pox. In the course of their examination the Committee learned, that opinions and assertions had been advanced and circulated, which charged the Cow-Pox with rendering patients liable to particular diseases, frightful in their appearance and hitherto unknown, and judging such opinions to be connected with the question as to the efficacy of the practice, they thought it incumbent upon them to examine also into the validity of these injurious statements respecting Vaccination.

After a very minute investigation of these subjects, the result of their inquiries has been submitted to the Medical Council; and, from the report of the Committee it appears, That most of the cases, which have been urged in proof of the inefficacy of Vaccination, and which have been the subjects of public attention and conversation, are either wholly unfounded or grossly misrepresented.—That other cases, brought forward as instances of the failure of Vaccination to prevent the Small-Pox, are now allowed, by the very persons who first related them, to have been erroneously stated.—That the statements of the greater part of those cases have been already carefully investigated, ably discussed, and fully refuted, by different writers on the subject.—That, notwithstanding the most incontestable proofs of such misrepresentations, a few medical men have persisted in repeatedly bringing the same unfounded and refuted reports, and misrepresentations, before the public, thus perversely and disingenuously labouring to excite prejudices against Vaccination.—That, in some printed accounts adverse to Vaccination, in which the writers had no authenticated facts to support the opinions they advanced, nor any reasonable arguments to maintain them, the subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity, as if the good or evil of society were fit objects for sarcasm and ridicule.—That, when the practice of Vaccination was first introduced and recommended by Dr. Jenner, many persons, who had never seen the effects of the vaccine fluid on the human system, who were almost wholly unacquainted with the history of Vaccination, the characteristic marks of the genuine vesicle, and the cautions necessary to be observed in the management of it, and were therefore incompetent

Potent to decide whether patients were properly vaccinated or not, nevertheless ventured to inoculate for the Cow-Pox.

—That many persons have been declared duly vaccinated, when the operation was performed in a very negligent and unskilful manner, and when the inoculator did not afterwards see the patients, and therefore could not ascertain whether infection had taken place or not; and that to this cause are certainly to be attributed many of the cases adduced in proof of the inefficacy of Cow-Pox.—That some cases have been brought before the Committee, on which they could form no decisive opinion, from the want of necessary information as to the regularity of the preceding Vaccination, or the reality of the subsequent appearance of the Small-Pox.—That it is admitted by the Committee, that a few cases have been brought before them, of persons having the Small-Pox, who had apparently passed through the Cow-Pox in a regular way.—That cases, supported by evidence equally strong, have been also brought before them, of persons who, after having once regularly passed through the Small-Pox, either by inoculation or natural infection, have had that disease a second time.—That in many cases, in which the Small-Pox has occurred a second time, after inoculation or the natural disease, such recurrence has been particularly severe, and often fatal; whereas, when it has appeared after Vaccination, the disease has generally been so mild, as to lose some of its characteristic marks, and in many instances, to render its existence doubtful.—That it is a fact well ascertained, that, in some particular states of certain constitutions, whether vaccine or variolous matter be employed, a local disease only will be excited by inoculation, the constitution remaining unaffected: yet that matter taken from such local Vaccine or Variolous pustule is capable of producing a general and perfect disease.—That if a person, bearing the strongest and most indubitable marks of having had the Small-Pox, be repeatedly inoculated for that disease, a pustule may be produced, the matter of which will communicate the disease to those who have not been previously infected.—That, although it is difficult to determine precisely the number of exceptions to the practice, the Medical Council are fully convinced, that the failure of Vaccination, as a preventive of the Small-Pox, is a very rare oc-

currence.—That of the immense number who have been vaccinated in the army and navy, in different parts of the United Kingdom, and in every quarter of the globe, scarcely any instances of such failure have been reported to the Committee, but those which are said to have occurred in the Metropolis, or its vicinity.—That the Medical Council are fully assured, that in very many places, in which the Small-Pox raged with great violence, the disease has been speedily and effectually arrested in its progress, and in some popular cities almost wholly exterminated, by the practice of Vaccination.—That the practice of inoculation for the Small-Pox, on its first introduction into this country, was opposed, and very much retarded, in consequence of misrepresentations and arguments drawn from assumed facts, and of miscarriages arising from the want of correct information, similar to those now brought forward against Vaccination, so that nearly fifty years elapsed before Small-Pox inoculation was fully established.—That, by a reference to the bills of mortality, it will appear that, to the unfortunate neglect of Vaccination, and to the prejudices raised against it; we may, in a great measure, attribute the loss of nearly 8000 lives by the Small-Pox, in this metropolis alone, within the present year.—That the few instances of failure, either in the inoculation of the Cow-Pox, or of the Small-Pox, ought not to be considered as objections to either practice, but merely as deviations from the ordinary course of nature.—That, from all the facts which they have been able to collect, it appears to the Medical Council, that the Cow-Pox is generally mild and harmless in its effects; and no instance has come to their knowledge, in which there was reason to admit, that Vaccine inoculation had, of itself, produced any new or dangerous disease, as has been ignorantly and unwarrantably asserted; but that the few cases, which have been alleged against this opinion, may be fairly attributed to other causes.—That if a comparison be made between the effects of Vaccination, and those of inoculation for the Small-Pox, it would be necessary to take into account the greater number of persons who have been vaccinated within a given time, it being probable, that within the last 7 years, nearly as many persons have been inoculated for the Cow-Pox, as

were ever inoculated for the Small-Pox since the practice was introduced into this kingdom.—That many well-known cutaneous diseases, and some scrophulous complaints, have been represented as the effects of Vaccine Inoculation, when in fact they originated from other causes, and in many instances occurred long after Vaccination, but that such diseases are infinitely less frequent after Vaccination, than after either the Natural or Inoculated Small-Pox.

Having stated these facts, and made these observations, the Medical Council cannot conclude their Report upon a subject so highly important and interesting to all classes of the community, without making this solemn declaration: That, in their opinion, founded on their own individual experience, and the information which they have been able to collect from that of others, mankind have already derived great and incalculable benefit from the discovery of Vaccination: and that it is their full belief, that the sanguine expectations of advantage and security, which have been formed from the inoculation of the Cow-Pox, will be ultimately and completely fulfilled.

Edw. Jenner, M. D. President. J. C. Lettsum, M. D. V. P. John Ring, V. P. Joseph Adams, M. D. John Addington. C. R. Aikin. Wm. Bawington, M. D. M. Baillie, M. D. W. Blair. Gil. Blanc, M. D. Isaac Huxton, M. D. Wm. Chamberlaine. John Clarke, M. D. Asley Cooper. Wm. Daniel Cordeils. Richard Croft, M. D. Tho. Denham, M. D. John Dimpsdale. Henry Field. Edward Ford. Joseph Fox. Will. M. Fraser. M. D. William Gaitskell. William Hamilton, M. D. John Hingston. Everard Home. Robert Hooper, M. D. Joseph Hurlock. John Jones. Tho. Key. Francis Knight. E. Leese. L. Leese. William Lewis, William Lister, M. D. Alex. Marcel, M. D. Joseph Hart Myers, M. D. James Parkinson. Tho. Paytherus. John Pearson. George Rers, M. D. John Gibbs Ridout. J. Squire, M. D. James Upton. J. Christian Wachsell. Thomas Walsham, M. D. Robert Willan, M. D. Allen Williams. James Wilson. J. Yelloly, M. D. John Walker, Secretary to the Council.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 31,

SEEING in p. 1181, an account in the Obituary of a Mrs. Payne, who had received a present of a new-invented tube to assist her hearing, from a gentleman who had contrived it for his own accommodation, which acted so

powerfully as to enable her to hear² whisper, who before could hear no sound; I should request through the vehicle of your Magazine to know what sort of instrument it was, or where such a one could be procured; as I also labour under the misfortune of being deaf, and never yet derived advantage from any thing. Your insertion of this request in your next publication, if it procure the desired information, would no doubt benefit many others, as well as myself. It will not be the first time I have reaped advantage from the same source, and I truly subscribe myself

AN OBLIGED READER.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

IF a Country Rector appropriates part of the burying-ground belonging to his Church, to the use of a kitchen-garden, by adding it to his own: does not such a transaction render him amenable to the Spiritual Court, and liable to a penalty for invading the parish rights? And can the Churchwardens countenance such an act, without a legal process in law for that purpose? GOFALUS.

. With respect to the Query of Gofalus, we can only reply, that as to the former part, there is no answering for the taste of Men; and as a Country Rector generally is aware of the old Adage, "*De Mortuis nil nisi bonum*," it would be cruel of Gofalus to deprecate vengeance on a simple priest for duly appreciating the essence of Mortality; but with regard to the latter, he need not be told that when the rights of the meanest individual, (not to say a word of Parochial Franchises) are infringed; the Law is open to every man, and we wish not to trespass on that Department which so ably defends, and so nicely poises, the happiness, substantiality, and pride of British Independence.

EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

THE instructive editor of the "Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, by Miller," refers, under the rich article *Quercus*, to a note in his possession, as "probably in some periodical publication of the time," for an account of the memorable fall of the celebrated Oak, "which stood by the gate of the water-walk at Magdalen College, in Oxford." This "periodical publication" is undoubtedly your volume for 1799; in which, ample mention is made of it, in pp. 668-4; 778-9; 988. Farther notice is also taken of it in p. 103 of that for the year following. D. T. was the signature of the Rev. Richard Pagn. M. A.; according to your Obituary of December 9, 1794. ACADÉMICUS

>5.] Meteorological Diary for September, 1805, kept at Baldock. 1211

Meteorological Diary for September, 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5° W.
At 8 A.M. At 2 P.M.

Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N. E. S. W.	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N. E. S. W.	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the Nautical Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.	
29.42	St	62	61		No.	29.46	R	67	68	1	3 L.	3 L.	3 L.
.71	R	60	56	2 2	No.	.72	St	62	63	2	2 V.L.	2 V.L.	2 V.L.
.62	S	60	59		V.L.	.61	St	63	65	2	2 V.L.	2 V.L.	2 V.L.
.51	St	60	60	2 2	V.L.	.51	St	66	68	2	2 No.	2 No.	2 No.
.42	S	62	62		L.	.41	R	69	70	2	2 R.B.	2 R.B.	2 R.B.
.35	S	61	59	2 2	L.	.36	St	68	68	2	2 B.	2 B.	2 B.
.21	St	60	60	2 2	L.	.11	S	63	63	4	4 B.	4 B.	4 B.
.31	R	59	58		1 3 L.	.41	R	65	64	4	4 L.	4 L.	4 L.
.71	St	57	54	1 3	No.	.31	R	62	64	4	4 V.L.	4 V.L.	4 V.L.
.91	R	57	54	2 2	V.L.	.91	S	68	68	1 3	3 V.L.	3 V.L.	3 V.L.
.82	S	64	64	3 1	V.L.	.91	St	67	70	2	2 V.L.	2 V.L.	2 V.L.
.80	St	64	64	2 2	V.L.	.92	R	65	64	1	3 No.	3 No.	3 No.
.88	R	59	56	2 2	V.L.	.94	St	65	65	2	2 L.	2 L.	2 L.
.91	R	60	59	2 2	V.L.	.93	R	66	69	4	4 V.L.	4 V.L.	4 V.L.
30.00	St	60	57		No.	.92	S	68	68	3	1 V.L.	1 V.L.	1 V.L.
29.81	S	60	55	2 2	No.	.73	S	72	71	3	1 V.L.	1 V.L.	1 V.L.
.72	St	61	59	3 1	L.	.71	S	69	68	2	2 R.B.	2 R.B.	2 R.B.
.76	R	62	59	3 1	V.L.	.76	St	70	71	3	1 V.L.	1 V.L.	1 V.L.
.61	S	65	64	1 3	L.	.64	St	68	69	4	4 L.	4 L.	4 L.
.75	R	62	56		R.B.	.91	R	65	62	1 3	3 V.L.	3 V.L.	3 V.L.
.66	S	59	56	2 2	L.	.56	S	65	62	4	4 L.	4 L.	4 L.
.67	R	57	55		R.B.	.76	R	66	58	4	4 R.B.	4 R.B.	4 R.B.
.85	R	55	51	1	No.	.35	St	58	59	4	4 V.L.	4 V.L.	4 V.L.
.91	R	53	49		3 V.L.	.91	St	58	55	1 3	3 R.B.	3 R.B.	3 R.B.
.92	R	48	40		4 V.L.	.92	St	58	57	4	4 V.L.	4 V.L.	4 V.L.
.92	St	55	53	1 3	V.L.	.92	St	59	61	2	2 V.L.	2 V.L.	2 V.L.
30.01	R	52	45	2 2	V.L.	30.01	R	59	60	4	4 V.L.	4 V.L.	4 V.L.
.11	R	55	50		No.	.18	R	59	60	3	1 V.L.	1 V.L.	1 V.L.
.35	R	53	46	2 2	V.L.	.35	St	59	58	3 1	1 L.	1 L.	1 L.
.31	St	40	42	2 3	No.	.35	S	55	56	3 1	1 L.	1 L.	1 L.
58.70	55.43	11.13	42.54			29.75	63.92	64.13	27.31	40.50			

Mr. URBAN, Louth, Dec. 28.
FROM the Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Robert South, p. 4, edit. 1717, and from the Life of that celebrated Divine in Biographia Britannica, vol. VI. p. 3702, we learn that he was descended from the Souths, of Kelferne, in Lincolnshire, and that "Sir Francis South was at the head of the family." Kelferne is six miles from Louth; and the South family owned the Manor till about the beginning of the last century, when it came into the possession of the Hildyards, by whom it was sold to William Dennison, Esq. and John Dennison, Esq. M.P. is now Lord of the Manor.
In the chancel of Kelferne church are two monuments with the following inscriptions:
"Here lyeth dame Elizabeth South, eldest daughter to Sir John Meres, of Auborne, Knight, by Barbara his first wife, daughter to William Dalyson, Esq. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and late wife to Sir Francis South,

of Kelferne, Knight, to whom she bore four daughters, Joane, Elizabeth, departed, Barbara and Frances, surviving; who dyed the 7th day of June, anno dñi 1691."
"Here lyeth buried in the vaulte the bodie of dame Anne South, seconde wife of Sir Francis South, of Kelferne, in the Countie of Lincoln, knight, and seconde daughter to Anthony Irbye, of Whapload, in Holland; in the sayde countie, esquire, and Alice his wife. She had issue, by her saide husband, Thomas, John, Francis, Anthony, Thomas, Charles, and Henrie, and five daughters, viz. Alice, Elizabeth, Anne, Jane, and Elizabeth. She dyed virtuously, and dyed in fourthe tenth and in the feare of God, the 19 dave of May, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1690."
Arms; Argent, two bars Gules; in chief, a mullet Sable; a crescent for difference; impaling Argent, a fret of eight pieces Sable; on a caution Gules, a chaplet Or.
Yours, &c. R. UVEDALE

MR. URBAN, Dec. 23.

IN pursuance of the "Hints to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge" in p. 467 of your LXXVth volume, permit me to point out an error of the press in another excellent Tract distributed by the members of it, occurring in the eighth edition of Merrick's "Manual of Prayers," 1797: where at p. 7, l. 16, the word "in" is omitted before "the Day."

Having in your last November Magazine communicated a variety of strictures on your LXXIIIrd volume, I shall now resume those begun in p. 206 of that for 1804, to which volume the following are confined:

P. 121. The Game of *Pentalitha* was noticed in p. 1071, col. 2, of your volume for 1788.

P. 143. The learned *Costard* has thrown out some hints relative to the subject of Rhime, here treated of by Mr. Turner, in p. 836, col. 2, of your volume for 1783.

P. 146, col. 1. In "Archæologia," vii. 69, is "an impresson of the official seal of Richard duke of Gloucester (afterwards king Richard the Third) as *ord admiral of England*."

P. 183, col. 2, l. 6. Bishop Butler died in 1802, as appears from p. 1170 of your volume for that year.

P. 230. Bp. Lavington's celebrated Sermon on "The Influence of Church Music," preached at Worcester in 1725, may be recommended to the perusal of the inquirer after arguments for the use of instrumental music in public worship; who may also be referred to Bp. Horne's Sermon preached, while Dean of Canterbury, at the Cathedral there in 1784, on "the Antiquity, Use, and Excellence, of Church Music," at the opening of a new organ, See also your succeeding pages, 317, 18, 19.

P. 206, col. 1, l. 25. After "Protestants" add "from the Cevennois;" and in l. 36, read "Marion;" and in l. 59, and in col. 2, l. 1, "Lecturers." The Magiarism, so fully displayed in p. 229, had not escaped previous animadversion in your Index Indicarius for 1800, p. 976.

P. 313, col. 1, l. 38. Read "P. 206" and "Waff's." But what is to be made of line 40? In l. 54 "P. 20" seems to refer to nothing.

P. 348. The Greek Epigram, here exhibited, occurs in Mr. P. Smith's "Selection of Greek Epigrams, &c."

Oxford, 1791; with "a Translation in English Verse with Notes: for the use of Winchester School." His translation of it is much more concise than "the beautiful version" procured by you.

Relph, the Cumberland Poet, noticed in p. 593, col. 1, is duly celebrated in your volume for 1790, p. 1166. His death is accurately stated in p. 520, col. 1, of your subsequent vol.

What was the name of the "Bishop of St. Asaph" alluded to in p. 692, col. 2, l. 12; 13? In the last line of that column there is some mistake; the daughter there mentioned being still living, though represented in the next page, l. 2, as having died an infant.

Your philanthropic correspondent in p. 799 may not, perhaps, know that the two following Tracts are to be found among the books dispersed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge: 1, "A plain and serious Exhortation to Prisoners, both Debtors, and Criminals;" price 2d. 2. "A Form of Prayer for the Visitation of Prisoners;" price 2d.

Another worthy correspondent, in p. 822, may be referred to your volume for 1774, pp. 557, 8.

P. 832. note. The fifth Letter in White's *Antiquities* of Selborn, contains some curious particulars of a vast Yew Tree in the church-yard there.

The two excellent Ladies, vindicated from misrepresentation in pp. 899, 900, are noticed in p. 272, col. 1, of your volume for 1785.

P. 983, col. 2, l. 37. The Sermon, here mentioned, was printed in 1781. Mr. Briggs also printed "Two Visitation Sermons on the Nature of Religious Zeal," on Jude 3, 1774; and a "Sermon at the Consecration of Bishop Porteus on 1 Tim. iii. 14, 15, 16:" 1777.

P. 470, col. 1, l. 3, for "Cathedral" read "College."

P. 594, col. 1, l. 61, read "Ayleford."

P. 686, col. 1, l. 11, read "Person." as in p. 694, col. 1, l. 25.

P. 747, col. 1, l. 43, read "Lees." — col. 145, read "Howley."

P. 756, col. 2, l. 52, read "Bere." P. 1027, col. 2, l. penult. read "Beenhajm." Some correspondent is very particularly requested to furnish the Epitaph there mentioned.

Yours, &c. SCRIBATOR.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO WEYMOUTH, 1805.

AFTER the ample detail which we have on former occasions given of the visits of our beloved Sovereign to his favourite retreat at Weymouth; though we cannot close our Volume without noticing the repetition of the Royal Progress, yet such is the uniform tenour of our Monarch's blameless life, and such the regular uniformity of his habits, that, to avoid repetition, we shall be very brief.

Their Majesties and the Princesses left Windsor on the 18th of July; dined at Demeze's, Hartford-bridge; supped at the Star-inn, Andover, at 9; passed through Salisbury to Woodyate's inn, where at 1 they took tea; went on through Blandford and Dorchester, and arrived at Weymouth at 3, and after a short sleep rose at 9. After breakfast, his Majesty came out of the Lodge, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, in excellent health and spirits, and not the worse for the fatigues of his journey; in a short time mounted his horse; reviewed the camps; then rode to the Pier-head, and viewed the improvements that have lately been made upon the estate of the late Sir W. Pulteney. His Majesty was upwards of three hours inspecting the camp, and did not return to the Lodge till after 8 in the evening. The Queen, with three of the Princesses, went in a coach drawn by six of the cream-coloured horses; the other two Princesses in another drawn by four.

14. Early this morning his Majesty walked to the Pier-head, the Stables, and the Esplanade. The Royal Family attended Divine service at the Church, where the Bishop of Bristol preached. In the evening they honoured the Rooms with their presence for a short time.

15. Early this morning his Majesty rode on horseback, and met the German Legion going to a field-day near Maiden Castle. About 9 returned to the Lodge to breakfast. Soon after 11, the Royal Family walked to the water-side, and went on-board an elegant barge, steered by Sir H. B. Neale; and were rowed in it on-board the Royal Sovereign Yacht. They returned about 6, and, after partaking of some refreshment, went to the Theatre at 7, to see The Clandestine Marriage and Fortune's Frolick.

16. At 7, his Majesty rode to the Camp; and, about half-past 10, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, went on-board the Royal Yacht. The Queen and Princess Elizabeth viewed a diving-bell for the purpose of trying experiments, and appeared highly amused. The King returned from his cruise about 7.

17. The King was on horseback by 7, rode through Weymouth and Melcomb

Regis, and returned to the Lodge to breakfast. The Family were all prepared to go to sea, but a fresh breeze coming on prevented them. His Majesty rode to the Camps. Her Majesty, with Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, took an airing in open carriages.

18. Between 6 and 7 his Majesty rode out, and returned about 9. It being a strong N. E. wind, deprived the Royal Family of their cruise. They remained on the Esplanade till near 7, when they retired to the Theatre. His Majesty took a short ride to the Cavalry camp. After breakfast, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta, Sophia, and Amelia, he took an airing on horseback over the hills facing Portland. Her Majesty, with the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, went in a sociable to meet them. His Majesty, the Princesses, and Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, walked on the Esplanade in the evening.

20. This morning, about half-past 8, his Majesty rode to the Camp, to see several new movements practised by the Artillery. Before 9, his Majesty returned to the Lodge, and inspected the dispatches from London. At half-past 10, the King, Queen, and Princesses, set sail with a charming breeze. Owing to the incessant rain, there was no company on the Esplanade.

21. The Royal Family went to Church in their carriages.

22. The Royal Family had a select party at the Lodge. The Princesses Elizabeth and Mary walked on the Sands for a considerable time.

23. A heavy fall of rain continuing till morning, an intended Grand Review was put off. About 9, the weather clearing, his Majesty determined on taking a sail. The Royal Family set sail with a most charming breeze. The shore was lined with spectators. Her Majesty, with the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, took an airing in their carriages, and returned to the Lodge to dinner. About 6 they landed, with a strong breeze from the Westward. When in the Portland Roads, they took to their barges and boats. At 8, their Majesties had a numerous party to a concert. The company were refreshed with tea and posset; and there were several card-tables.

24. After breakfast, their Majesties, with the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, attended by Ladies Ilchester and Bulkley, took an airing in their carriages on the Dorchester road, and honoured Mr. Denner with a morning visit. The Princesses Augusta, Sophia, and Amelia, took an airing on horseback. At night the Royal Family saw the comedy of The Rivals, with Lock and Key.

21. The

25. The Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland rode to the Camps, where the troops were brigaded. Soon after breakfast his Majesty conversed with the Earl of Coventry and Lord Rolle; after which, their Majesties and the Princesses went on-board the Royal Yacht. A little before 6, they landed, went in their carriages to the Lodge, and, after partaking of some refreshment, went to see *She Stoops to Conquer*, and *The Agreeable Surprise*.

26. The Mail from London being later than in general, his Majesty ordered Mr. Mares, the messenger, who came by it with dispatches, to attend him on-board the Royal Yacht; and, after he had given answers to the dispatches, Mr. M. went ashore in a boat, time enough to return to London by the Mail. The whole of the Royal Family, except the Duke of Cumberland, were on-board. They landed about 6, and then went to the Lodge. The Princess Mary walked on the Esplanade, and took the charge of Lord Chesterfield's two infant daughters. The Duke of Cambridge joined her on the Esplanade. Their Majesties had a select party.

27. Soon after 7, his Majesty walked to the Stables, and examined his stud; afterwards walked through the market; on his way back to the Lodge, met Capt. Sir Samuel Hood, conversed with him for a considerable time, and did him the honour to invite him to accompany them on-board, which of course he accepted. They came on-shore about 6; at 7, saw *The Soldier's Daughter*, and *No Song no Supper*.

28. This morning, about 10, the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge went to the Camps to attend Divine Service, which was performed at the drum-head of each regiment. Their Majesties and Princesses went to Church about 11. The Sunday Promenade was attended by upwards of 200 of the Nobility and Gentry.

29. This morning his Majesty mounted his horse as the clock struck 7, and returned from his ride about 9; and, at half-past 10, Mr. Phipp's attended his Majesty, and reported his eyes to be better. The Queen, with Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, attended by the Countesses of Leicester and Bulkley, took an airing to Upway and Ridgway. At night saw *The West Indian*, and *All the World's a Stage*.

30. His Majesty occasionally wears his green shade; this morning, he was so well, that he had no necessity for it. At half-past 10, his Majesty, the Princesses Augusta, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, with several attendants, went on-board the Yacht, for a few hours cruise. The Queen and the Princess Elizabeth walked through the town, and visited several shops. The ball at the Royal Hotel was well attended. Their Majesties had a select party, at the Lodge.

31. At half-past 10, his Majesty and the Princesses went on-board the Royal Yacht, attended by a most numerous company. Three boats belonging to the frigates, full of company, attended. About half-past 6, they landed, in high spirits; and in a short time went to see *The Honey Moon*, and *Rosina*.

Aug. 1. Early this morning, his Majesty rode to the Barracks, crossing the fields to Melcomb Regis, and returned over the bridge to the Lodge. After breakfast, the King took his favourite amusement of an excursion to sea. A messenger arrived with dispatches from Ministers, just as his Majesty was going on-board, and attended him to sea. Soon after 11, as the Queen and Princess Mary were preparing to take an airing, the Duke of York arrived from London, and conversed some time with his Royal Mother and Sister; and was then conducted by the Duke of Cumberland to his house. The Princess Mary, attended by Miss Planta, walked on the Esplanade.

2. His Majesty was on horseback a quarter before 7, accompanied by the Duke of York, and rode to the Camp; when the 15th regiment of Light Dragoons and the German Legion had a grand field-day. The latter regiment practised our discipline with the Dragoons with great satisfaction to his Majesty and the Duke of York, who returned to the Lodge to breakfast. The King, with Princesses Augusta and Sophia, took a ride on horseback. The Duke of York went with his brothers to the Camp. Her Majesty, with Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia, took an airing on the Dorchester road. Between 5 and 6, the Royal Family went in grand cavalcade, in five coaches, to drink tea with the Duke of Cumberland, in his marquee, on Rodey Pool hill; and returned between 8 and 9.

3. Early this morning, his Majesty rode on the Dorchester road. On his return to the Lodge, he conversed with Admiral Berkeley for a considerable time, and after breakfast went on-board the Yacht, accompanied by Princesses Augusta and Sophia, &c. The Royal Family saw *The Young Quaker* and *Animal Magnetism*.

4. At 11, the Royal Family heard a sermon by the Bp. of Bristol. After church they went to the Earl of Chesterfield's, whose son was christened George, in honour of his Majesty, who stood sponsor, as did also her Majesty and the Duke of York. At night was a grand Esplanade. Besides the Royal Family, the Marquis of Hertford, Earl Chesterfield, Lord Dundas, Generals Mead, Cartwright, &c. &c. were present. His Majesty conversed some time with Mr. Newbolt. The Room at the Royal Hotel was crowded.

(To be continued in January.)

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

By MR. BELON.

Wretch, who on the rugged shore
Ne'er hopes to see his country more,
More than Ocean's billows toss'd,
Try sense of joy is lost.

Plenier, near the green sea rove,
Led by Friendship and by Love;
Upon the billowy foam,
Mile, though distant far from home.

Wand'ring on the waters' brink,
Sole joys I pause to think:
Cause have I for tear or sigh,
That my lov'd Julia is nigh?

Not to the stormy wind,
Nor, and Anna see behind;
Every passing hour I prove
Sweet of Friendship and of Love.

Pair! whose praise, whose worth
To sing,
Gives a Muse with stronger wing;
Her ye wander on the shore,
And tempests rage, or billows roar;

More serenely with me tread
Silent grove, or flowery mead:
That Peace shall leave the angel throng,
Guide our steps through life along,
Harmony from Heaven shall bend,
To cheer the Lover and the Friend.

PROLOGUE TO THE PHORMIO.

*Spoken hastily from the Latin, spoken
the Westminster Play, for the Inspect-
a only of a few indulgent Friends.*

GETA. PHORMIO.

1. **S**TILL in this city, Phormio?
How do you do? [are you?
2. I know you not,—pray, fellow, who
A. Heyday! not Geta know, your
ancient friend?

3. Geta—forgive me, I did not attend.
as a stranger, I suppose, don't know
better fortune that attends me now.
not what I was, a man of nought,
umble parasite—not worth a groat.
ve in nobler sphere, a titled man—
effor dubb'd, upon a novel plan.—

A. How's this? from whence did this
great change arise! [eyes?

you yourself—may I believe may
3. 'Tis true—I swear—to make the
fact appear,

I came by this title, prythee, hear!
A. Say on.

3. Attend! the great-ones here of
late [create—
Sophs and Artists would a school
e city spars, and nobles from the
ourt [fort.—

hit with advantage to themselves re-
an insipid hour—and friends relieve,
o count their timely absence a reprieve.
hing is wanting here—useful—or
sweet— [and great—

at profits—or what pleases, small

The library, and the museum grand,
The sabrick, all that money can com-
mand: [are,

And of Professors, a whole train there
Who in their turn the Lecturer's duties
share; [turn.—

Of these I'm one—and lecture in my
GETA. 'Tis a grand work, worthy the
great's concern. [know,

But, if not rude, I own, I fain would
With your good leave, to what success you
owe

Your present fortune? for, if I judge
right,

You were not erst esteem'd so erudite—
Then tell me! whence does all your
knowledge flow? [grow,

That you to a philosopher should
And on a sudden such vast learning shew?

PHOR. Psha! Psha! you're blind—you
do not yet perceive, [too, receive,

These schools—both men and women
To please the men—the learned are em-
ploy'd, [pride—

To please the ladies—is my greatest
For here all females—be they maid or
wife,

Embark as Sophs in philosophic life.
Physics, and Rhetoric, and Logic's art,
Ethics and Chemistry—their joys im-
part, [heart!

And win by turns the gentle female's
For ev'ry science suits the ingenious fair,
Sublimest subjects are the ladies care;
And those least understood their choicest
fare.

There are, from Terence, who some
pleasures glean,

Pleas'd to be present at this attic scene—
Scenes for the learned form'd—but, Geta,
oh! [know,

Could you the flocks of beauteous girls but
Who ev'ry lecture that I give attend—

GETA. Better for them their hours at home
to spend,

And at their needle, under mother's care,
Some little time for useful bus'ness spare.

PHOR. Oh! there's of learning not the
smallest need, [dence succeed,
Smooth words—soft voice—and impu-
'Tis only wanting, in this school, to
shine, [call mine.

To steal from others, and their works
To interlard with jokes and some stale
jest—

For 'tis on such—our moral lectures rest.
My voice, my speech, my repartee, my
wit,

The fancies of my female hearers hit—
Oh! what a learned man, they say, how
keen!

I vow another such was never seen—
Thence goes my lady to her doating lord,
And tells her dear what pleasures I afford—

“Oh! what a wit!” says she, “pray let
him come, [home,

I die! if you'll not ask him to your
New

Now do, my dearest, let him dine—
pray—

“To-morrow, sweet”—“ah, no!—this very
day”— [them wait,

The fair prevails—I'm ask'd—and on
And next her ladyship I take my seat—
I laugh—I joke—I eat—and drink, my
boy!

Now is not this the height of human joy?
GRTA. I envy not—but am surpriz'd to
find

A work like this to ridicule configur'd;
And by abuse (absurd and truly vain)

Cease its more glorious objects to sustain.
PUON. By Jove! I'm angry—take care
what you say, [way]

Though no philosopher (that's not my
Yet well you know—a bruiser I'm in
grain, [pain]

Your love—or hate, gives me nor joy nor
But Phormio will be proud, if in this
cause [applause]

He meets, as is his wish, with your

ON THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

WHILE the rough surge of Life's
tempestuous wave

To desolation speeds its course,
And with a wild o'erwhelming force
Consigns progressive ages to the grave,

Unalterably true the Solar ray [bring,
Darts from the East th' important day to
While heavenly powers resume th' exalted

lay,
And with divine harmonious concord sing

The wondrous high descent of their in-
carnate king.

O memorable day! what joys divine
The cours of highest Heaven pervade,
Where to th' extatic view display'd,

In bright array the heirs of glory shine!
While there, to celebrate thy blest return,

Immortal beauty beams upon the sight;
And martyrs, whom salvation's robes adorn,

Refect the purity of spotless white, [Light.
That issues from the source of Everlasting
Awake, O man! the natal morn invites;

To heavenly themes attune the soul;
Yield to that sacred sweet controul,

That brings pure mental permanent de-
Let earthly cares obediently retire, [light.
And to the soul's eternal worth give place:

Kindle the fervour of sublime desire,
The wonders of the Saviour's love to trace,

The glories of his reign, the riches of his
grace.

Swift fly the hours with more than eagle's
Like rolling years beyond the flood, [haste,

When the great Author of all good
Gave beauty, life, and light, an empire vast.

Yet e'en this transient sublunary state
Will to the mind celestial good afford;

The Christian soars above the reach of
Fate,

Feasts on the faithful promise of his Lord,
And drinks the pure delights of his most
holy word.

Great name of whom the saints and angels
Him the most antient seraphs knew, [beast!
And while his realms they strove to view,
Their powers though great were in his
empire lost!

O infinite eternal King of kings,
Compar'd with thee, immensity is small!

The most stupendous of created things,
Weigh'd in thy balances, to nothing fall.

For thou through endless space art God of
All in All.

Unbounded space its choicest incense
But most apparent to the mind, [yields;

The omnipresent God we find,
Ador'd throughout Creation's ample fields.

The starry orbs from human eye remote,
In their bright courses praise thy Lord
above;

They in the blue expanse of ether float,
And for his glory regularly rove [love.

In yonder vast domain of his almighty

If this diurnal sphere from pole to pole
We trace, to seek our heavenly fire,

Or for his attributes enquire,
A lasting train of wonders feast the soul!

These their incessant grateful taste fulfill,
Speak the Creator's all-transcendent fame,

And minister to his unerring will:
These in full concert raise th' exalted
theme, [his name.

To join the general shout of praises to

But O what glories from Salvation's plan;
The mind's perceptive powers entrance,

As heralds with the news advance, [man!
That God through Christ is reconcil'd to
Safe on her golden anchor stay'd, sweet Hope

Gives to the wind the terrors of the tomb,
And Faith, surveying yonder starry cope,

Explores those mansions in the world to
come, [note:

The soul's perpetual rest and everlasting

Here rivers of delight, that know no pause,
Their essences profusely pour

On minds that ne'er could reach the flow
Of philosophic fruits in Nature's laws:

Here from a pure transfused ambience
Rream [soothe,

Comforts divine their sorrowing bosoms
Through all its avenues th' immortal
frame [Truth,

Drinks from the fountain of eternal
That gives the blooming health of unde-
caying youth.

Since the first coming of the Prince of
Excites the joy of Heaven and Earth, [Peace

To hail the wonders of his birth, [cease?
To praise thy name, Jehovah, shall I

Rather the primordial spring of heat
May in life's crimson current cease to glide;

Ah! rather may I pass Death's sable gate,
Than e'er from thee my humble offerings

hide; [still abide,

For with thee endless life and honour
JOHN STOVES, Lieut. R. Navy.

Gosport, Oct. 6, 1865.

328. *A general View of the Writings of Linnæus.* By Richard Pulteney, M.D. F.R.S. The Second Edition, with Corrections, considerable Additions, and Memoirs of the Author, by William-George Maron, M.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and a Vice-President of the Linnæan Society of London. To which is added, the *Diary of Linnæus*, written by himself, and now translated from the Swedish MS. in the Possession of the Editor.

THE principal novelty in this republication or new edition of Dr. Pulteney's *View of the Writings of Linnæus* are memoirs of the former, and a new life of the latter, compiled by himself. Several new works of Linnæus, and new editions of others, have appeared since Dr. P. wrote. The "*Life of Linnæus*," published by Dr. Storer, of Altona, and translated from the German by Joseph Trapp, 1794, 8vo, contains many interesting facts, but is not without a considerable number of errors, and is therefore very sparingly quoted. The "*Diary*" was sent by Linnæus to the Archbishop of Upsala, 1762, though the prelate did not receive it till 1770, and his father translated it, in part, into Latin.

The Memoirs of Dr. Pulteney, "whose well-merited eminence, both as an author and as a physician, seemed likely to render them not unacceptable to the publick. The editor felt an additional motive to pay this tribute to his memory in the grateful remembrance of a friendship which influenced his pursuits at a very youthful period, and to which he owes many of the most instructive and agreeable hours of his life." He was born at Loughborough, Feb. 17, 1730, of Anabaptist parents, and, after the education of a common elementary school, apprenticed to Mr. Harris, apothecary, of that town; whence, at the determination of his apprenticeship, he was induced to commence practice at Leicester, under all the disadvantages of religious prejudice against him as a Calvinist, and with the strictest regard to economy, which prevented him from purchasing books in his favourite science of botany, which he had pursued with eagerness from a boy. He commenced writer in this science in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "a work at that time in high repute, and a medium of communication among men

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1805.

of the first literary distinction," but rarely putting his initials. His communications from the year 1750 are inserted, somewhat differently arranged from the list of them in Mr. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, art. *Loughborough*. In the *Philosophical Transactions* are inserted his observations on the sleep of plants, the rare plants of Leicestershire, history of the deadly nightshade, historical memoir of lichens, and the case of a man whose heart was found enlarged to a very uncommon size. After taking his doctor's degree at Edinburgh he came up to London, where the patronage of the Earl of Bath, to whom he was related, might be productive of the most beneficial consequences to his interests. He was graduated in 1764, with Dr. Garthshore, notwithstanding the opposition of the senior students to the practice of conferring degrees on applicants who had not resided and attended lectures. The subject of his inaugural dissertation was *Cinchona officinalis*, which was inserted in the *University's Thesaurus Medicus*. After being introduced to the Earl of Bath by the celebrated Mrs. Montagu, acknowledged as a relation from the family pedigree, and appointed physician to his person, with a handsome salary, he lost his patron, with whom he was just about to travel to the Continent within a year after. A medical vacancy happening at Blandford, by the removal of Dr. England to Bristol, and Dr. Cuming being far advanced in years, Dr. P. quitted the metropolis, as unfavourable both to his paternal income and his constitutional humidity; and, under the recommendation of Sir George Baker and Sir William Watson, began his career at Blandford, without intermeddling in the common convivialities and gossipings of the place, or the cabals of his medical brethren, and was not long in establishing that degree of reputation which necessarily brings with it pecuniary affluence. In 1779 he married Miss Elizabeth Galton, of Blandford, a lady whose disposition and attainments comprehended every requisite to give durability of happiness to his domestic life; and, though this union never placed him in the situation of a parent, he experienced, in an amiable relation of Mrs. P. (during the latter part of his life), the affectionate attentions of a daughter. He made himself

himself completely master of the writings of Linnæus; his "General View" of which was out of print in four years, and which was translated into French by M. Millin de Grandmaison, with additional notes. The Royal Academy of Stockholm presented him with two medals struck in honour of Linnæus, one by the command of the King of Sweden, the other at the expense of Count Tessin, both engraved in this Life of Linnæus by Mr. Basire, in his best manner. His next publication was "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, from its Origin to the Introduction of the Linnæan System," 2 vols. 8vo, 1790, intended to be prefatory to a descriptive Catalogue of English Plants, or rather to an *abbreviated Flora*, as the original MS. is intitled, which would have recorded the first discoveries of every plant. He furnished botanical materials to Dr. Aikin's *England Delineated*, Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*, and the new edition of Mr. Hutchins's *Dorsetshire*; and his arrangement was agreeable to the alterations of the Linnæan system, introduced by Thunberg and Hedwig. In Dorset the conservatories of the late Henry Portman, Esq. of Bryanston, and the nursery-garden of the late Mr. Kingston, of Blandford, at that time very rich in exoticks, were a never-failing source of amusement to him; as were also the cabinets of natural curiosities formed by the late Henry Seymer, Esq. of Hanford, Mr. Knight, of Anderton, and the Rev. Thomas Rackett, of Spetisbury. There were no botanists of any repute in his own county who did not consult him on the subject of his labours. In the "Botany of New Holland" Dr. Smith paid him the compliment of naming a genus of plants *Pultenea**, in the 12th plate of that work, and in Curtis's *Mag.* 475. He devoted his attention to the *Teslæa*; and some of the most distinguished collectors of shells, particularly the Dukes of Portland and Mr. Seymer, consulted him on the subject, and made him handsome presents. Nor did he fail to distinguish himself by publications of a medical nature in the *Philosophical and Medical Transactions*. On the subject of the *Cow-pox*

he was, like many of the most distinguished among his brethren, at first sceptical, but at length was induced to range himself among the *believers*, and communicated the most important of the facts, which occurred to him in his diligent enquiry, to Dr. Pearson. Of the Royal Society he was elected a fellow 1762; honorary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh 1787; of the Chirurgical and Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh; and of the Medical Society of London; and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His circuit comprehended not only the whole of his own county, but also the contiguous parts of Wilts, Hants, and Somerset; and he was sent for, occasionally, as far as Bath. Under the exhaustion occasioned by long journeys and sleepless nights, his greatest comfort was the quiet converse of men whose minds were congenial with his own, which alone would have tempted him to London; but the want of it was made up by correspondence. There was one gentleman, well known in the botanical world, whose zeal and enthusiasm for science, and whose readiness to make known to him every new occurrence connected with their common pursuits, rendered his correspondence a source of peculiar enjoyment, which he used to acknowledge very emphatically, by calling his letters the *angels of pleasure*. Those who have witnessed the warm interest which he felt in the literary labours of his friends cannot but lament that he did not live to see this favourite correspondent's *Description of the genus Pinus*, one of the most superb offerings at the altar of Flora ever made by a private individual. Dr. P. had suffered from a pulmonary complaint at the early period of his life; a return of this was what he always prognosticated would be fatal to him. On Oct. 7, 1801, he was attacked with symptoms of inflammation on the lungs, and there was reason to apprehend his liver was similarly affected. When he found the ordinary remedies, under his own direction, did not succeed, he was the first to announce to those about him the approach of dissolution, and died Oct. 13. The bulk of his affluent fortune he bequeathed to Mrs. P.; but he left many handsome legacies, and manifested his regard for some of the associates of his younger days in so affectionate a manner that even their repre-

* The *Pultenea stipularis*, which first flowered in England in April, 1794, is engraved in our present Supplement, p. 1201, fig. 12. EDIT.

scantatives were to inherit its tokens. Most of the learned bodies of which he was a member received testimonies of his remembrance; and he made liberal benefactions to the poor of Blandford, and to several charitable institutions. He bequeathed his valuable museum to the Linnaean Society, upon condition that it should be kept separate from other collections in the possession of that Corporation, or should be sold, and the interest of the sum produced by it expended in the purchase of a medal to be presented annually to the author of the best botanical paper read to the Society in the course of the year. The Society preferred keeping the museum, which is rich, chiefly in dried specimens of British plants, and in shells, and a considerable collection of foreign plants, and a good number of minerals. His library was sold by Leigh and Sotheby in the Spring following: those books which related to natural history were particularly coveted, for the very useful references and additions inserted in them in his own hand. He was buried at Langton, a mile from Blandford, attended by Dr. Reid, one of his executors, and the Rev. T. Rackett, for whom Dr. P. had always shewn a particular regard, and than whom few persons more justly estimated his worth, or more sincerely lamented the loss of his deceased friend. Mrs. P. placed an elegant tablet to the memory of her husband in Blandford church: he had expressly forbidden any eulogy to be inscribed on his monument, which, therefore, only records, in unlaboured language, his widow's affection, and, by the simple but very appropriate ornament of a *Pultenea*, delicately indicates the pursuits by which he was distinguished.

"The leading traits in the Doctor's character were, "the strictest integrity, and the most scrupulous sense of honour. His manners were remarkable for their simplicity, amiable playfulness, and unreservedness of unsophisticated youth, among those whom he loved. With an uniform, unequivocal respect for religion, he united none of the prejudices of the sectarist; nor did his notions of it ever appear to clash with the speculations of rational philosophy. With regard to his person, he was of rather less than the ordinary stature, and slender; but his frame was well adapted to that habitual activity

for which he was remarkable to a late period of his life. His countenance, especially when his attention was awakened, or when he was conversing on a subject that interested him, had a sort of classic and a peculiarly pleasing cast: there was something in it that excited involuntary deference and respect; and no one could help remarking an expression indicative of extraordinary intelligence and superiority of mind. His features were regular, and retained, even in advanced age, an uncommon agreeableness. In his dress there was some singularity, for he never relinquished the professional *costume* that was general when he was a young man. Yet this was not from any sort of affectation, nor from any absurd attachment to antiquated formality, but partly from the effect of habit, and partly, perhaps, from conceiving that exterior appearance ought to correspond with seriousness and importance of character. The portrait prefixed to these memoirs is accurately engraved by P. Roberts, from an original painting, by T. Beach, in the possession of Mrs. P. which has been universally considered as a striking likeness." A shorter life of the Doctor, by Mr. Nichols, is to be found in his History of Leicestershire, under the place of his nativity, vol. III. part II. p. 248, with another portrait of him by the same painter, engraved by Basire.

Next follows the improved edition of the "General View of the Writings of Linnæus," including occasional memoirs of his life, with notes, by Dr. M. who has interspersed a number of circumstances in which he most probably would have been anticipated by Dr. P. himself, had the latter possessed such an authentic source of information as Linnæus's own diary. It was originally the editor's intention to subjoin all the new matter in the form of notes; but finding, as he proceeded, that many corrections and alterations of arrangement in the text became necessary, he at length resolved to remodel some part of the substance of the work in preference to perplexing the reader with a multitude of annotations. "As to the differences, of a verbal nature, between this edition and the first, they extend no farther than it was conceived the author himself would have carried them had he prepared the work for the publick at the present period. The arrangement has

been

been rendered strictly chronological. Abstracts from the other parts of the *Systema Naturæ*, account of the new editions of his works, and much additional matter has been introduced, so as to render the volume as complete a view of the existing state of Linnæan literature as the editor's opportunities of information would permit." Editor's preface, pp. v. vi. vii.

"Linnæus having been brought to the point of death by the gout, in 1750, but cured by eating wood strawberries, he ate, every season, as much of this fruit as he could, and as his stomach would bear; by which means he not only escaped the gout entirely, but also, from so doing, derived more benefit than others by drinking mineral waters, and got rid of the scurvy, which every year rendered him heavy." (p. 563.)

329. *Mr. Hoole's Sermon*, Jan. 15, 1804, on the Opening of the Chapel at Poplar. Continued from p. 110, by another Hand.

THE East India Company, in 1642, granted the inhabitants of Poplar and Blackwall a piece of ground behind their alms-houses, and 60 loads of stones, for the foundation of a chapel; and, in 1652, £200l.; and, next year, the adventurers in the second general voyage contributed 50l. The chapel was finished in 1654, at the expence of above 2000l.; and the chaplain appointed by the Vicar of Stepney. In 1776 it was nearly rebuilt. In 1721 the Company, on condition of keeping the chapel in repair, acquired the right of appointing their own chaplain, and Dr. Gloster Ridley was the first, and succeeded by Dr. John Wheler; on whose resignation, in 1803, they nominated Mr. John Hoole, whose father, the celebrated amiable poet and translator, had been in their service, and died that year (LXXIII. 789, 981).—We follow the preacher with pleasure through his exposition of the purposes for which a building of this kind is erected, which may be comprised in the Apostle's words: "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." The text, Ezek. v. part of verse 11, points out the tranquillity and firmness with which the children of the captivity rebuilt their temple after their return from captivity.

330. *The Exemplar of Divine Worship, as*

exhibited to St. John in the *Apocalypse*, fitted in a Discourse on Rev. iv. 1. By the Rev. R. B. Nickolls, LL. B. Rector of Stoney Staunton, Leicestershire, and Dean of Middleham, in Yorkshire.

AFTER deducing the doctrine of the Trinity from Scripture, the author, whom we have before met with among the advocates for Christianity, illustrates the divinity of the second Person, and his claim to divine worship, from his character and symbols in the Apocalypse. To this plain but comprehensive discourse are subjoined copious notes in illustration.

331. *The Origin of Sovereign Power, and the Lawfulness of Defensive War; a Sermon, preached in the Church of All Saints, Wainfleet, in the County of Lincoln, on Tuesday, June the 4th, 1803, to the Wainfleet Corps of Volunteer Infantry. By the Rev. Peter Balmer, B.A. Vicar of Thorpe, Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster, and to the Wainfleet Corps of Volunteer Infantry.*

A PREFIXED address to the Wainfleet Volunteers reflects great credit on the corps, and well deserves to be noticed by us. It appears, "that in no place whatever have the duties of loyalty and patriotism been more eminently fulfilled than in this remote and unfrequented part of the United Kingdom, where the population is comparatively small, and the influence of a resident gentry is wanting;" and also, that their original number has not, since the date of their enrollment in 1803, undergone any even the smallest diminution. "In this corps is comprised nearly an eighth of the whole population of the parishes of Wainfleet, Frithney, Thorpe, and Croft. And if this proportion were maintained throughout the county (the population of which, in the year 1801, is represented to amount to 208,557 persons), the Volunteer force for *Lincolnshire* would consist of not less than *twenty-six thousand* men. Had it, in like manner, obtained throughout Great Britain (the population of which has been estimated at *ten millions*), the number of its Voluntary Defenders would then have been *one million two hundred and fifty thousand*." We shall gratify the author by observing that the number would have been still larger; it appearing, from "Observations on the Results of the Population, Act 41, Geo. III." p. 3, that the total number of

ions in Great Britain was then *only ten millions and a half*, not including army, militia, navy, marines, men in registered shipping, and vicars.

The principal topick of this sound & vigorous discourse on Ezek. xxxiii. 3, 4, 5, is the inconsistency and error of *Quakers*, in regard to defensive war; in order to prevent "an undue pressure on the minds of the neighbouring inhabitants, by the propagation of opinions which, if generally posited, would, in the present state of society, be productive of the most disastrous consequences." This topick discussed with becoming seriousness. *Brit. Crit.*

32. *Parochial Discourses, for the Information of the Common People, upon the Advent of Christ, and other Events relative to his Mission and Character. To which are added, Two Aftize Sermons, preached at the Lent and Summer Aftizes holden at Chelmsford, 1796. By W. H. Reynal, M.A. Minister of Hornchurch, Essex, and Author of the Manual to the Psalms.*

THE Discourses are well adapted to the capacity of the inferior and uneducated classes, who, if they seriously attend to the arguments here inculcated, will be enabled to give an answer to every man that asketh them of the hope that is in them. *Brit. Crit.*

33. *The Universe, a Poem. By Henry Baker, F.R.S. P.S.A. A new Edition, with Notes. To which is added, the Life of the Author.*

THE mild and gentle Henry Baker still lives in the memory of his friends, and in the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, from which this life is extracted, as is this the best of his poems from a collection of them printed in octavo, in two parts, 1725, 1726. The preface may perhaps be the work of F. B. Wright, printer and bookseller at Wisbech; the additional notes are signed E. perhaps some of his friends.

34. *The Spirit of Discovery; or, The Conquest of Ocean. A Poem, in Five Books. With Notes, historical and illustrative. By the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

THIS publication forms, in fact, the

third volume of Mr. Bowles's poetical works, the two former having long received the most cordial approbation of the British publick, which we doubt not this will share in its full proportion. Mr. Bowles was first known to the publick as a writer of sonnets, and was undoubtedly among the few who were most successful in that line of composition. But though this humble beginning seems to have created in some minds an invincible prejudice against him, and certainly did not originally engage our admiration on his side, he has long shewn himself to be equal to much higher strains of poetry.

The present subject of Naval Discovery was first taken up by the author in the lyric strain, and commenced with great spirit and vigour: but he afterwards judged, and we think rightly, that it was better suited to the didactic style.

Mr. Bowles, in his second poem, has completely avoided the traces of the first. He has formed a plan sufficiently methodical for poetical use, and sufficiently clear to preserve the unity of the poem.

The first book deduces the origin of navigation from the ark; and to Noah is shewn, in vision, the remote effects of navigation, some evil and some good; but particularly the latter, in the spreading of the knowledge of God and Christ throughout the globe. This vision of Noah has certainly some resemblance to the vision of Adam in Milton, but does not by any means degenerate into servile imitation.

Book the second opens with a poetical wish for such a retrospective vision as might shew us the ancient commercial cities in their glory. Thebes is built, Ophir discovered, the voyage of Solomon described; the glory and downfall of Tyre. A digression in this part introduces the maritime glory of England, and her late triumph at the Siege of Acre.

Book the third, opening with a warm and patriotic wish for the permanence of British glory, continues the general narrative with the history of Babylon, of Cyrus, and of Alexander the Great, whose commercial plans, begun by the enterprise of Nearchus, form a splendid conclusion to the book.

Book the fourth proceeds to the discoveries of the Portuguese, the voyages of De Gama, Columbus, and Drake.

The

The fifth and last book brings us to the discoveries of our countryman Cook, and the advantages thence derived, with a lamentation for his fate. The poem concludes with a recapitulation of the subject, and an animated view of the prophesied diffusion of revealed religion, before the final close of things.

Anidit a vast abundance of poetical publications, we are not surely so overcharged at the present day with good poetry that critics should endeavour to depreciate any thing which bears the genuine stamp of genius. That such is the character of this poem, we have felt in every step of the perusal; and therefore shall indulge ourselves in producing specimens of its beauties, instead of searching for defects, which malice may find or fancy in every human composition.

In the beginning of the poem, the description of the world, immediately after the Deluge, is full of fine poetry. But we hasten to the vision of Noah, produced by the angry demon of destruction, whose appearance to the Patriarch in his sleep is thus sublimely managed:

"When hark, a strange and mingled wail,
and cries:

As of ten thousand thousand perishing!
A Phantom, mid the shadows of the dead,
Before the holy Patriarch, as he slept,
Stood terrible:—*Dark as a storm* it stood
Of thunder and of winds, like hollow seas
Remote, meantime a voice was heard:—
Behold!

Noah, the foe of thy weak race; my name
Destruction, whom thy sons in yonder plains
Shall worship, and all grim, with mooned
horns [earth

Paint fabling: When the flood from off the
Before it swept the living multitudes,
I rode amid the hurricane; I heard
The universal shriek of all that liv'd.
In vain they climb'd the rocky heights:—
I struck

The adamantine mountains, and like dust
They crumb'd in the billowy foam. My
Deep in the centres of the seas, receiv'd [hall,
The victims as they sunk! Then, with dark
I sat amid ten thousand carcases, [joy
That welter'd at my feet! But thou and
thine [mains
Have brav'd my utmost fury: What re-
But Vengeance, Vengeance on thy hated
race;— [ment!

'And be that sheltering shrine the instru-
Thence, taught to brave the wild sea when
it roars, [roar'd

In after-times to lands remote, where
The naked man and his poor progeny,

They, more instructed in the fatal use
Of arts and arms, shall ply their way; and
thou [ice
Wouldst bid the great deep cover thee to
The sorrows of thy miserable sons:
But turn, and view in part the truths I
speak.

He said, and vanish'd with a dismal sound
Of lamentation from his grisly troop." (p. 10.)

Noah wakes, after this tremendous dream, and is consoled by an angel, who shews him, in a waking vision, the better hopes of his posterity, which are crowned by the promise of the Redeemer.

"But mutual intercourse shall stir at first
The sunk and groveling spirit, and from
sleep

The fallen energies of man rouse up,
As of a slumb'ring giant. He shall walk
Sublime amid the works of God: The earth
Shall own his wide dominion: the great sea
Shall toss in vain its roaring waves; his eye
Shall scan the bright orbs as they roll above
Glorious, and his expanding heart shall
As wide and wider in magnificence burn,
The vast scene opens; in the winds and
clouds,

The seas, and circling planets, he shall see
The shadow of a dread Almighty move.
Then shall the Day-spring rise, before
whose beam [hark!

The darkness of the world is past:—For,
Seraphs and Angel-choirs with symphonies
Acclaiming of ten thousand golden harps,
Amid the bursting clouds of heav'n reveal'd,
At once in glory jubilant—they sing
God the Redeemer liveth! He who took
Man's nature on him, and in human blood
Veil'd his immortal glory! He is ris'n—
God the Redeemer liveth! and behold
The gates of life and immortality
Open'd to all that breathe!" (p. 18.)

If there are some things in this book imitated from Milton, there is also much novelty mixed with the imitation. It is such a copy as only a true poet could make. The opening of the second book is finely imagined:

"Oh for a view, as from that cloudless
height [world,

Where the great Patriarch saw the shadow'd
His offspring's future feat,—back on the vale
Of years departed! We might then behold
Thebes, from her sleep of ages, awful rise,
Like an imperial shadow, from the Nile,
To airy harpings; and with lifted torch
Scatter the darkness from the labyrinths
Of death, where rest her kings, without a
name,

And light the winding caves and pyramids
In the long night of years! We might
behold

Edom,

Edom, majestic in her towery strength,
Shadow the Eritrean, from the plains
Where Migdol frown'd, and Baal-zephon
stood; [host
Before whose naval shrine the Memphian
And Pharaoh's pomp was shatter'd!—As
her fleets

From Ezion went seaward, to the sound
Of shouts and brazen trumpets, we might
say, [thou,
"How glorious, Edom, in thy ships art
And mighty as the rushing winds!"

(p. 47.)

The introduction of the third book
is a passage which will be repeated by
a thousand tongues, as long as the
love of poetry and the love of Britain
shall be united in any bosoms:

"My heart has sigh'd in secret, when I
thought [close,
That the dark tide of time might one day
England, o'er thee, as long since it has clos'd
On Egypt and on Tyre: that, ages hence,
From the Pacifick's billowy loneliness,
Whose track thy daring search reveal'd,
some isle

Might rise in green-haired beauty eminent,
And like a goddess, glittering from the
deep,

Hereafter sway the sceptre of domain
From pole to pole; and such as now thou
art, [say

Perhaps New-Holland be. For who shall
What the Omnipotent Eternal One,
That made the world, hath purpos'd?

Thoughts like these, [move
Though visionary, rise; and sometimes
A moment's sadness, when I think of thee,
My country, of thy greatness, and thy
name,

Among the nations; and thy character
(Though some few spots be on thy flowing
robe),

Of loveliest beauty: I have never pass'd
Through thy green hamlets on a Sum-
mer's morn, [youths
Or heard thy sweet bells ring, or saw the
And smiling maidens of the villagery
Gay in their Sunday tire, but I have said,
With passing tenderness, 'Live, happy land,
Where the poor peasant feels, his shed
though small,

An independence and a pride that fill
His honest heart with joy—joy such as they
Who crowd the mart of men may never feel.
Such, England, is thy boast: When I have
heard

The roar of ocean bursting round thy rocks,
Or seen a thousand thronging masts aspire,
Far as the eye could reach, from every port
Of every nation, streaming with their flags
O'er the still mirror of the conscious Thames.
Yes, I have felt a proud emotion swell
That I was British-born; that I had liv'd
A witness of thy glory, my most lov'd

And honour'd country; and a silent pray'r
Would rise to Heav'n, that fame and peace,
and love

And liberty, would walk thy vales, and sing
Their holy hymns; whilst thy brave arms
repell'd

Hostility, e'en as thy guardian rocks
Repel the dash of ocean; which now calls
Me, ling'ring fondly on the river's side,
On to my destin'd voyage; by the shores
Of Asia, and the wreck of cities old,
Ere yet we burst into the wilder deep
With Gama; or the huge Atlantic waste
With bold Columbus stem; or view the
bounds [pole,

Of field-ice, stretching to the Southern
With thee, benevolent, but hapless Cook!"

(p. 111.)

From the fourth book we might
quote the very fine description of the
first ship passing through the tremen-
dous shade, which was then supposed
always to overhang the *Cape of Storms*,
since called the *Cape of Good Hope*.—
The episode of Robert a Machin, in-
troduced into this book, is exquisitely
told; and it is most pleasingly illus-
trated by an imaginary view of the island
of Madeira, from the pencil of an in-
genious and beautiful lady.

We would appeal to any reader of
feeling to decide whether a poem which
comprises such beauties demands not
the favour and protection of the critic
who has any regard for the poetical
fame of his country? *Brit. Crit.*

335. *The Case of John Horsley, Esq. late
a Captain in the Royal Regiment of
Horse Guards Blue.*

BY inadvertently resenting an affront
offered to the corps, who have now
united to prosecute the libeller, the
Captain engaged himself too far to be
supported by the laws of Honour; and,
after having quitted the corps at the
recommendation of high authority, he
expresses his mortification in terms too
strong for his own comfort.

According to the statement here given,
Mr. Edward Goulbourn was obliged to
quit the Regiment of the Blues. Cap-
tain Horsley afterwards met and in-
sulted him; on which Mr. Goulbourn
challenged Capt. Horsley. Capt. Hors-
ley, conceiving that Mr. Goulbourn's
character did not entitle him to be met
as a gentleman, refused his challenge.
Mr. Goulbourn proceeded to post Capt.
Horsley; and Capt. Horsley, though
he appears to have had the sanction of
many of his brother-officers for re-
meeting Mr. Goulbourn, was, rever-
thelst,

theless, obliged to leave his regiment. Such is the narrative, and such, in the eyes of Common Sense, are the strange inconsistencies of military etiquette. The pamphlet is remarkably well written, and with every appearance of candour; and there can be no doubt, from Mr. Horsley's assertion, that several of his brother-officers commended him for not meeting Mr. Goolbourn. How they can reconcile this to their subsequent signing of a paper which obliged the complainant to quit his regiment, is beyond our sagacity or comprehension to explain.

336. *A Description of the Island of St. Helena; containing Observations on its singular Structure and Formation; and an Account of its Climate, Natural History, and Inhabitants.*

AS there is no separate account of this extraordinary island, so important and so interesting to navigators to and from the East, this will to many be a very acceptable manual. It appears to be drawn up with care and accuracy, and is well calculated to answer the purpose for which it was doubtless intended—to supersede the necessity of large and more extensive publications. A view of the town and harbour is prefixed, which, though of no great merit, will serve to give a good general idea of the situation of the place, than which nothing more picturesque can easily be imagined.

337. *Mental Recreations; by the Author of a Tour in Zealand; with an historical Sketch of the Battle of Copenhagen.*

"MENTAL Recreations" consist of four tales, written with great veracity and interest; the last more particularly so, which records the famous battle of Copenhagen. He who fought and conquered in that battle is, alas! no more! but his memory shall live for ever in the hearts of his countrymen; and delighted are we to take this opportunity of testifying our admiration of our gallant hero, and our deep and heartfelt sorrow for his loss, our reverence for his fame, and our determination to avail ourselves of all the means in our power to pay our tributes of love, gratitude, and attachment to his memory.

338. *Obsolete Ideas; in Six Letters, addressed to Maria. By a Friend.*

THIS is a very meritorious and excellent little work, the object and ex-

cution of which are equally entitled to our warm approbation. The subjects of these letters are, 1. the reciprocal duties of parents and children; 2. to Charles, an expostulation with a young man, on his indiscretions, follies, and intemperance; 3. an excellent essay on the reverence due to age; 4. on chaste women, and women of character, and the vast difference between them; 5. on treatment of the poor, particularly of beggars; 6. on single ladies, vulgarly called Old Maids, recommending such to be treated with respect, and not with ridicule. The conclusion consists of general maxims for the regulation of female conduct, consisting of the observance of the sabbath, frugality, charity, and simplicity. We recommend this little volume to the serious attention of young persons of both sexes; and think the author deserves the encouragement and the gratitude of all parents and guardians of youth. The style is simple yet impressive; the arguments familiar, but not trite; and the subjects successfully discussed and happily chosen.

339. *The Churchman's Vade Mecum; designed to promote a more enlivened Spirit of Devotion in the Use of the Liturgy. By a Presbyter of the Church of England.*

BY some passages at the close of this tract, and the advertisement of "Plain Truths," at the end, we conceive that this tract is intended as an aid to the Calvinistical party. We see, however, nothing in it to which every true son of the Church of England will not give full assent, however free he may be from all taint of what we esteem Calvinistical errors. At least we have detected no such passages. We object, in p. 36, to the introduction of the unauthorized expression "the Triune of God," instead of the solemn invocation of the three persons of the Trinity, which belongs to the passage.

340. *Remarks, critical, conjectural, and explanatory, upon the Plays of Shakspeare; resulting from a Collation of the early Copies with that of Johnson and Steevens, edited by Isaac Reed, Esq. Together with some valuable Extracts from the MSS. of the late Right Hon. John Lord Chedworth. Dedicated to R. B. Sheridan, Esq. By E. H. Seymour.*

THE admirers of our immortal Bard will find in these two handsome volumes many lucky hits of the Editor and his noble Conductor.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

July 4.

Mr. *Whitbread* reported from the Committee of Impeachment, that they had drawn up the Articles against Lord Melville; that the charge with respect to Mr. Jellicoe was omitted, and the remaining charges were divided under eight separate Articles; but there was no new matter, excepting one, which related to the sum of 5,000 l. had by Lord Melville, and proved to have been given to him shortly after his appointment to the Treasurership of the Navy; and another sum of 10,000 l. acknowledged by him on the floor of the House of Commons, to have been received and disposed of by him; but the manner of applying which he refused to reveal. The other charges consisted of a sum of 22,000 l. advanced to him without interest, and a farther sum of 20,000 l. advanced to him with interest; various sums advanced to him, from time to time, amounting together to from 10 to 20,000 l. and stated to come from a mixed fund, but never regularly accounted for; but the 10,000 l. acknowledged by the Noble Lord in that House, was above all the other sums charged upon the evidence of Mr. Trotter.

Mr. *Johnstone* brought forward his annual resolutions on the financial state of the Nation, viz.—“That the Debt of the Nation, on the 1st of February last, was 567,538,000 l. and the sum paid off by the Commissioners for Redeeming the National Debt, was 5,329,000 l.” The Debate on these resolutions was deferred.

The House considered the amendments made by the Lords in the Stipendiary Curates' Bill; and it being noticed by the Speaker, that one of those amendments trenching upon the established privileges of the House of Commons with respect to raising money, the Bill was rejected.

The Attorney General gave notice, that early in the next Session he should move leave to introduce a new Bill on the subject.

July 5.

Sir *W. Elford* brought up his clause in Trotter's Indemnity Bill, and moved various amendments, the purport of which was, that all persons who may have had any employment in the Navy Office under Lord Melville, be indemnified, in respect of all acts done, or money used or applied by them, from any criminal prosecution or civil suit in respect thereof. The Bill was passed.

GENY. MAG. Supplement, 1805.

An Address was ordered to his Majesty, praying him to reward the faithful services of Edward Coleman, esq. the late Serjeant at Arms.

H. OF LORDS.

July 8.

On the second reading of the Duke of Athol's Annuity Bill, Lord *Westmoreland* urged many arguments in its support, founded on a comparison of the rights and honours enjoyed by the Athol family, as Sovereigns of Man, with the compensation made for their surrender. The latter he considered as in every point of view inadequate; and contended, that it was such as nothing but the fear of their being violently deprived of their rights, by the measures in agitation in 1764, could have induced them to consent to.

Lord *Ellenborough* said, that if the House wished to redeem this measure from the character of a job, they must afford more time for the perusal of the documents on the Table; and he at present had no hesitation to characterise it as the grossest job that ever stained the annals of Parliament. The Bill set out with the assertion of a complete falsehood, by stating, that the Isle of Man had been granted in sovereignty to the progenitors of the Duke of Athol. The sovereignty of that island still remained in the Crown of England. It were better for the publick, than agree to this Bill, to dissolve the contract entered into with the late Duke; and then the balance between this country and him would stand thus:—we had received in the course of 40 years a profit of 32,000 l. while he had received for his bargain upwards of 200,000 l. He implored the House to think of the consequences to which this transaction would lead; and concluded with entering his solemn protest against the Bill.

In the farther progress of the debate, it was supported by Lords *Carlisle*, *Mulgrave*, and *Hawkebury*; and opposed by the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Lord Chancellor, and Lords *Sidmouth* and *Suffolk*.

Carried by 35 to 11.

In the Commons, the same Day, Sir *W. Barrowes* postponed till next Session his resolutions in vindication of Sir *Home Popham*. The object of his resolutions was, first, that the charges against Sir *H.* were wholly unfounded, and not warranted by any evidence; and secondly, that in the Red Sea, while commander of the *Romney* and *La Senfible*, he did his duty with exemplary zeal and fidelity.

M. OF LORDS.

July 9.

Mr. *Whitbread*, accompanied by several Members of the House of Commons, presented the Articles of Impeachment against Lord Melville.

The Articles being read over by the Clerk, it was ordered, on the motion of Lord *Hawkebury*, that a copy of them should, within one month, be delivered to Lord M. and that he should be directed to give in an answer in writing to the said Articles on the 2d day of next Session.

A long conversation took place on the 2d reading of Trotter's Indemnity Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* moved for leave to bring in a Bill continuing the sitting and powers of the Committee appointed to frame the Articles of Impeachment against Lord M. notwithstanding a prorogation of Parliament.

After a short conversation between Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Whitbread*, the motion was withdrawn, and one to the following effect agreed to:—"That leave be given to bring in a Bill, providing that the proceedings now depending in the House of Commons against Lord Melville, shall not be discontinued by any prorogation or dissolution of Parliament."

Mr. *Windham* addressed the House on the subject of the imprisonment of Capt. Wright, in France.

M. OF LORDS.

July 10.

A long conversation took place on the order for the 2d reading of Trotter's Indemnity Bill, when several amendments were suggested by the Lord Chancellor, and the Bill was passed.

On the 2d reading of the Duke of Athol's Bill, the Marquis of Buckingham opposed it in a speech of considerable length, in which he insisted that there was no such thing as sovereignty belonging to the Lords of Man.

The Lord Chancellor also opposed the measure, and the Duke of Norfolk, after urging many objections to it, moved that the Bill be re-committed, which was rejected by a majority of 25 to 5, and afterwards passed.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill for indemnifying, both criminally and civilly, all such persons as might have acted under Lord Melville, and should be produced in evidence against him.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Whitbread's* Bill to prevent the discontinuance of the Impeachment Committee, on account of the prorogation of Parliament, was brought up, and passed.

The Speaker afterwards attended in the

Upper House, where the Royal Assent was given to upwards of 50 Public and Private Bills.

July 11.

The Lords' Amendments in the Indemnity Bill, being considered as an infringement on the privileges of the House, the Bill was rejected; and Mr. *Whitbread* immediately brought in another, conformably to their Lordships' wishes.

Mr. *Windham*, after passing many eulogia on Capt. Wright, and making some spirited remarks on the conduct of Buonaparte, who had persecuted him because he recollected his exertions with Sir Sidney Smith at Acre, moved for copies of the Correspondence on the subject of his imprisonment.

Sir *Sidney Smith* seconded the motion, and observed, that it would afford Capt. Wright consolation to know that he was not disavowed by his country; and that the assertions of the enemy were disproved. He then stated, that Capt. W. was regularly employed by Government, and read a letter from one of the Officers, giving an account of the capture, and bestowing the highest eulogia on Capt. Wright. During the perusal of the letter he seemed much affected.

Sir *A. Hamond* moved for leave to present a Memorial of the Navy Board, in answer to the Third Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry.

Mr. *Kinnaird* thought it strange that he should, on the last day but one of the Session, move for producing such a Memorial, after two years had elapsed since the Report to which it referred had been given in. He thought the most manly and candid proceeding for the Navy Board would be, to move for the several Reports being taken into consideration, in place of giving in written answers to the several charges.

Sir *A. Hamond* replied, that no sooner did the Second and Third Reports appear, than he lost no opportunity to state to the First Lord of the Admiralty, the wish of the Navy Board to vindicate their conduct. This request was refused, and now it was unjust to accuse the Board of being tardy in giving in their answers.

Sir *C. Pole* objected to the Memorial, and expressed his doubt, that the Commissioners could not proceed under the impediments they had to encounter.

He was sharply answered by the Secretary at War, and the motion was agreed to.

M. OF LORDS.

July 12.

After a number of Bills had received the Royal Assent, the Lord Chancellor addressed both Houses in the following speech:

“My Lords and Gentlemen, We have it in command from his Majesty to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the proofs you have given, in the course of the present Session, of your constant regard for the honour of his Crown, and the interests of his dominions; and particularly the measures you have adopted for strengthening his Majesty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the disposable military force of the kingdom.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His Majesty has directed us particularly to thank you in his Majesty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which the necessity of the public service has required.

“My Lords and Gentlemen, His Ma-

jefty has not yet been able to communicate to you the result of the negotiations in which he is engaged with Powers on the Continent; but you may rest assured that no step will be omitted on his Majesty's part, for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French Government, which threaten every day, more and more, the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe.”

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said, that the Parliament stood prorogued till 22d of August.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 14. Inclosure transmitted by Admiral Cornwallis.

L'Egyptienne, at Sea, Nov. 20.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured, after a chase of nine hours, the Spanish letter of marque *La Paulina*, of 13 guns, eight of which she threw over-board in the chase.

This vessel had sailed from Passages, in Spain, and had stood to the Northward to avoid the British cruisers off that coast. I believe she was bound to the West Indies, where she could not have failed to have done great damage to our trade, as the sails remarkably fast. C. FLEMING.

Inclosure from Adm. Cochrane, Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands.

Japon, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, Oct. 13.

SIR, On the 13th inst. at half-past three A. M. in lat. 14 deg. 5 min. N. long. 55 deg. 48 min. W. I made all sail in pursuit of a strange brig, which, after a chase of nine hours, close hauled, at the distance of five miles of each other, and after a partial firing of 15 minutes, I succeeded in capturing, and have brought in. She proves to be the French national corvette *Naiad*, commanded by Mons. Hamon, lieutenant de vaisseau, pierced for 22 guns, mounting 16 long 12-pounders, with four brass two-pound swivels, and had on-board 170 men, one of whom was killed in the action (the only loss.) She was on a two month's cruise from Martinique; of which time only 13 days had expired, without her making a capture. She came from Europe in March last, with the Toulon squadron; and is one of the largest brigs in the French service; extremely well fitted, sails very fast, having escaped from many of our

cruisers,) and appears particularly calculated for his Majesty's service.

I am, &c. P. W. CHAMPAIN.

Letter from Capt. Lobb, of the *Pomone*, to Mr. Marsden, dated Lisbon, Dec. 8.

SIR, The boats of his Majesty's ship under my command boarded, Nov. 5, close in with *Guardia*, the Goloudrina Spanish lugger privateer, of four guns and 29 men, belonging to Corunna. She had been out six weeks, and not made any captures; the enemy had two men wounded, and the vessel I set fire to.

I am, &c. W. G. LOPES.

Curieux, Lisbon, Dec. 9.

SIR, His Majesty's sloop under my command, captured on the 25th ult. 13 leagues West of Cape Sellaire, the *Brilliano*, a Spanish lugger privateer, with five carriage guns, and 35 men, commanded by Don Joseph Adviz. She had been out five days from Port Carrel; and two days before we fell in with her she had taken the English brig *Mary*, from Lynn, with coals, bound to Lisbon, and the Nymph brig, from Newfoundland, with fish for Viana. J. JOHNSTONE.

To Capt. Lobb.

Letter from Lieut. Phillips Cosby Handfield to Admiral Cornwallis.

Egyptienne, off Ushant, Dec. 28.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture of the French frigate *La Libre*, on the afternoon of the 24th inst. off Rochefort, by his Majesty's ship *La Loire*, Capt. F. L. Maitland, and *Egyptienne*, at present under my command, both coming at the same time, and joining in the attack. *La Libre*, commanded by Mons. Desforches, capitaine de frigate, mounts 24 12-pounder guns on the main-deck, six 36-pounder cannonades, and

e; and the countenance of every one cent bespoke the satisfaction with which contemplated this very useful and endous work. From the Aqueduct, Committee and their friends proceeded he Inn at Ellesmere, where upwards fifty gentlemen, with a number of most respectable tenants, who had invited, sat down to a sumptuous mer, with the Earl of Bridgewater as irman; and, after much loyalty and rivality, on his Lordship's retiring, health was immediately given, not as Chairman of the Committee and ting, but as Lord of the extensive and manor which gives the name to this al; as a worthy successor to the Father British Canals, and as an active promoter of the improvements in the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of at Britain. That every person might apprized of the dimensions and magnitudes of this work, a card was distributed, rious to the first passing the Aqueduct, taining as follows:

scription upon the South side of the Pier next to the South side of the River.

The Nobility and Gentry of the adjacent Counties, having united their efforts with great commercial interests of this Country, in creating an intercourse and union between

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES, a navigable communication of the three Rivers

SEVERN, DEE, AND MERSY, the mutual benefit of Agriculture and Trade, caused the first Stone of this

Aqueduct of

PONTCYSYLTE,

be laid on the 25th day of July, 1795, en Rich. Myddelton, of Chirk, Esq. M.P. one of the original patrons of the

ELLESMERE CANAL,

Was Lord of this Manor, and in the reign of our Sovereign

GEORGE THE THIRD,

when the equity of the laws, and the security of property, promoted the general welfare of the Nation; while the Arts and Sciences flourished by his patronage, and he conduct of civil life was improved by his example.

The Navigation over this Aqueduct was opened 26th November, 1805.

DIMENSIONS. Ft. In.

Length of the Iron Work 1007 0
Height from the surface of the Rock on the South side of the River, to the top of the Tide-plates 126 6
readth of the Water-way within the Iron Work 11 10
umber of Stone Pillars, besides

abutments, 18.

Distance of ditto from each other at the top 43 9
Depth of the Iron Plates for Canal part 5 3
Length of the earthen Embankment, South side the River 1503 0
Height of ditto at the South abutment 75 9

Thomas Telford was the Engineer. Mat. Davidson superintended the Work. John Simpson executed the Masonry. Wm. Hazledine executed the Iron-work. Wm. Davies executed the Earthen Embankment.

At Pontcysfyllte, during the procession, a couple of sheep were roasting near the Aqueduct, on which, with an ample addition of beef and ale, the numerous workmen were to dine in the adjacent Foundry where the Iron-work was cast. The Artillery Company and band of music were plentifully regaled both at Pontcysfyllte and Ellesmere.

Dec. 5. The new church at Dodington, co. Gloucester, built at the sole expence of C. Codrington, esq. M. P. (whose magnificent seat it adjoins) was consecrated by the Bp. of Bath and Wells, proxy for the Bp. of Gloucester; an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Jones, the rector. The church is a most elegant structure, in the Grecian Order. It consists of a dome and four aisles; the walls represent rich palfry, verd antique marbles, with rich mouldings in bronze, &c. in the four angles under the dome are as many immense fluted columns, of entire blocks. The pavement under the dome is formed of marble, granite, brags, &c. divided into compartments. After the consecration there was a grand christening of the only son and heir of Dodington. The doors of the mansion were then thrown open, and upwards of 500 persons, gentry, tenants, &c. partook of every thing that English hospitality could afford. At dinner, the fine silver fountain and nymph made their appearance, full of rich nectar. 'Long life to the heir of Dodington,' was given with three times three: 'Peace to the ashes of brave Nelson,' and 'Capt. Codrington,' who commanded a man of war in the battle of Trafalgar, was given with three cheers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

Dec. 12. Sir C. Morgan laid before his Majesty the proceedings of the Court Martial on Col. Sir John Eamer, of the East London Militia. Sir John is honourably acquitted of all the charges; and his Majesty has ordered the following Officers to be displaced from the regiment: Lieut. col. Jennings, Major Wilson, Capt. Ayres, (the prosecutor,) Adj. Walker, and Surgeon Tupper.

Oct.

DRURY-LANE.

1. The Merry Wives of Windsor—The Spoil'd Child. [morrow.
 3. The Soldier's Daughter—Of Age To—She Stoops to Conquer—A House to be
 7. Romeo and Juliet—Devil to Pay. [Sold.
 8. The Belle's Stratagem—Soldier's Return.
 9. The Constant Couple—Wedding-Day.
 10. The Jealous Wife—Matrimony.
 11. Othello—The Irishman in London.
 12. Beaux Stratagem—Fortune's Frolick.
 14. The Busy Body—Two Strings to your Bow
 15. Constant Couple—Youth, Love, and Folly
 16. As You Like It—The Doctor and the Apo-
 17. Macbeth—Bon Ton. [theatrical.
 18. The Rivals—Youth, Love, and Folly.
 19. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
 21. Macbeth—The Citizen.
 22. The Constant Couple—The Sultan.
 23. All in the Wrong—Soldier's Return.
 24. Honey-Moon—High Life Below Stairs.
 25. School for Scandal—House to be Sold.
 26. The Wheel of Fortune—Devil to Pay.
 28. Romeo and Juliet—The Soldier's Return
 29. A Prior Claim—The Humourist.
 30. Ditto—The Deserter.
 31. Ditto—The Anatomist.
- Nov. 1. Ditto—The Virgin Unmask'd.
2. The Siege of Belgrade—The Pannel.
 4. A Prior Claim—The Lying Valet.
 5. Ditto—The Mock Doctor. [your Bow.
 6. The Siege of Belgrade—Two Strings to
 7. A Prior Claim—The Apprentice.
 8. Ditto—The Citizen.
 9. The Siege of Belgrade—The Anatomist.
 11. A Prior Claim—The Victory and Death of Lord Viscount Nelson—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
 12. The Cabinet—Ditto—The Irishman in London. [Humourist.
 13. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto—The
 14. The Cabinet—Ditto—The Liar. [Supper
 15. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—No Song No
 16. The Cabinet—Ditto—The Mock Doctor
 18. Wheel of Fortune—Ditto—The Wea-
 19. Siege of Belgrade—D^r—D^r. [theatrical.
 20. The West Indian—The Weathercock.
 21. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
 22. The Country Girl—Ditto.
 23. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
 25. The Wonder—Ditto.
 26. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
 27. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
 28. The Soldier's Daughter—Lying Valet.
 29. The West Indian—The Soldier's Return.
 30. The Cabinet—Bon Ton. [theatrical.
- Dec. 2. The Provok'd Husband—The Wea-
3. The Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.
 4. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
 5. The Mountaineers—Victory and Death of Lord Viscount Nelson—Ditto.
 6. Beaux Stratagem—The Sleeping Beauty.
 7. All in the Wrong—No Song No Supper.
 9. School for Scandal—Sleeping Beauty.
 10. The School for Friends—Two Strings to
 11. Ditto—The Sleeping Beauty. [your Bow.

12, 13. Ditto—Ditto.

14. Ditto—The Weathercock.

16. Douglas—Bon Ton.

[cock.

17. The School for Friends—The Weather-

18. Ditto—The Sleeping Beauty.

19. Douglas—Ditto.

20. The School for Friends—Ditto.

21. Lovers' Vow—The Weathercock.

23. School for Friends—Sleeping Beauty.

26. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.

27. The School for Friends—Ditto.

28, 30. Ditto—Ditto.

31. Hamlet—The Soldier's Return.

Oct. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The Provok'd Husband—The Turnpike-

4. Ditto—Lock and Key.

[Gate.

7. The Revenge—Out of Place.

8. King Richard the Third—Ditto.

9. Isabella—Ditto.

10. The Poor Gentleman—Love à la Mode.

11. The Gaiety—Hartford Bridge.

12. Othello—The Poor Soldier.

14. The Revenge—The Will for the Deed.

15. The Chaper of Accidents—The Tur-

16. Jane Shore—The Quaker. [pike-Gate.

17. Othello—The Farmer.

19. The Man of the World—Rugantino ; or, The Bravo of Venice.

10. The Stranger—Ditto.

21. John Bull—Ditto.

22. The Fair Penitent—Ditto.

23. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.

24. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.

25. As You Like It—Ditto.

26. Jane Shore—Ditto.

28. Speed the Plough—Ditto.

29. Macbeth—Ditto.

30. The Cabinet—Ditto.

31. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto.

Nov. 1. John Bull—Ditto.

2. Pizarro—Ditto.

4. The English Fleet in 1342—Ditto.

5. Macbeth—Ditto.

6. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.

7. Venice Preserv'd—Nelson's Glory—The

8. Wild Oats—Ditto—Rugantino [Quaker

9. Pizarro—Ditto—Rafina.

11. Macbeth—Ditto—The Midnight Hour.

12. Venice Preserv'd—Ditto—The Sultan.

13. Isabella—Ditto—The Turnpike-Gate.

14. The Delinquent ; or, Seeing Company—

15. Ditto—Rugantino. [The Quaker

16. Ditto—Out of Place.

18. Ditto—Rugantino.

19. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.

20. Ditto—Rugantino.

21. Ditto—The Prisoner at Large.

22. Ditto—Rugantino.

23. The Country Girl—The Miser.

25. The Delinquent—Paul and Virginia.

26. The Man of the World—Lock and Key.

27. Hamlet—Two Strings to your Bow.

28. K. Richard the Third—All the World's

29. Mountaineers—Rugantino. [Isaac

30. Every Man in his Humour—Rugantino.

Dec. 2. The Revenge—Rugantino. [Wind

ohn Bull—All the World's a Stage.
Henry the Fourth, Part I.—Fortune's
Alfonso—Nelson's Glory. [Frolick.
The Wheel of Fortune—Follies of a Day.
The Merchant of Venice—The Review.
Hamlet—Rugantino. [Mode.
The English Fleet in 1342—Love à-la-
King Henry IV. Part II.—Peeping Tom.
Lovers' Vows—Love Laughs at Lock-
Othello—Spanish Dollars. [Smiths.
Merchant of Venice—Tale of Mystery.
King Richard the Third—Out of Place.
John Bull—The Farmer.
Pizarro—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
The Cabinet—Katharine and Petruchio.
Venice Preserv'd—Spanish Dollars.
Speed the Plough—Nelson's Glory.
Barbarossa—The Poor Soldier.
Alfonso—Nelson's Glory.
Romeo and Juliet—Spanish Dollars.
Gustavus Vasa—All the World's a Stage.
The Man of the World—*Harlequin's
Magnet*; or, *The Scandinavian Sorcerer*.
The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Sept. 7. FIELD-MARSHAL His
Royal Highness Frederick
Duke of York, K.G., appointed colonel of
the 1st Regiment of Foot-guards, *vice* the
Duke of Gloucester, dec.—Lieut.-general
His Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick
Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be colonel
the Coldstream Regiment of Foot-guards,
vice the Duke of York.—General his Royal
Highness Edward Duke of Kent, K.G., to
be field-marshal of the Forces.

Whitehall, Sept. 14. His Royal Highness
Frederick Duke of York, appointed keeper
his Majesty's forest and warren of Wind-
sor, and lieutenant of the said forest; also,
warden and keeper of the New Forest, co.
Southampton, and of the manor and park
of Lindhurst, and the hundred of Rude-
burgh; all *vice* the Duke of Gloucester, dec.

Whitehall, Sept. 17. George Watson, esq.
appointed a commissioner for managing his
Majesty's Revenue of Excise, *vice* Fisher,
dec.—James Hume, and John Williams,
esqs. appointed commissioners for man-
aging his Majesty's Customs, *vice* Boone,
effgnd, and Stiles, dec.

Whitehall, Oct. 5. Sir Francis John
Hartwell, of Dale-hall, co. Essex, knt.,
lieut.-gen. John Doyle, colonel of his
Majesty's 97th Regiment of Foot, and
lieutenant-governor of the island of Guern-
sey; Robert Wigram, of Walthamstow-
house, co. Essex, esq.; lieutenant-colonel-
commandant of the 6th Regiment of
Loyal London Volunteers; Claude Cham-
pion de Crespigny, of Champion-lodge, in
Camberwell, co. Surrey, and LL.D.; Ma-
nuel Lopes, of Maristow-house, co. Devon;
esq. with remainder to his nephew, Ralph
French, esq.; John-Geers Cotterell, of Gar-

nons, co. Hereford, esq.; William Hilbery,
of Danbury-place, co. Essex, and of Hig-
house, co. York, esq.; and Alexander Blair
Mackenzie, of Delvine, co. Perth, esq.;
created baronets of the United Kingdom.

Dublin castle, Oct. 5. Rt. Hon. Charles
Long, sworn of his Majesty's most honour-
able Privy Council of Ireland.

Downing-street, Oct. 22. Lieut.-general
Henry Bowyer, appointed general and
commander of his Majesty's Forces ser-
ving in the Windward and Leeward Cha-
ribbee Island Station, *vice* Myers, dec.

Whitehall, Nov. 2. William Robertson,
esq. appointed one of the lords of Session
in Scotland, *vice* David Ross, esq. of An-
kerville, dec.

War-office, Nov. 2. His Majesty has
been pleased to appoint

MAJOR-GENERALS Andrew Cowell,
James Ferrier, Joseph Duffaux, Colin
Mackenzie, Archibald Robertson, John
Dickson, Miles Staveland, John Money,
Thomas Murray, James Edward Ur-
quhart, George Churchill, Eyre Power
Trench, George Beckwith, Thomas Ro-
berts, Hon. Sir G. J. Ludlow, K.B.; Sir
John Moore, K.B. Richard Earl of Ca-
van, Sir David Baird, knt. Hon. Henry
Akeley Bennett, Hon. Frederick St. John,
Sir Charles Ross, bart. John Whitelocke,
Hay McDowall, Lord Charles Henry So-
merfet, John Despard, William Anne
Villettes, William Wemyss, to be LIEU-
TENANT-GENERALS in the Army.

COLONELS Stapleton Cotton, of the
16th Light Dragoons; Samuel Dalrym-
ple, of the 3d Foot-guards; William
Johnstone, of ditto; Rowland Hill, of the
90th Foot; Hon. W. Stapleton, on half-
pay of the late 31st Light Dragoons;
Denzil Onslow, on half-pay of the late
97th Foot; John Murray, of the 84th
Foot; William Twiss, of the Royal Engi-
neers; Hon. Charles Hope, of the 7th
Dragoon Guards; Richard Mark Dickens,
of the 34th Foot; Sir George Pigot, bart.
on half-pay of the 130th Foot; Frederick
Maitland, of the 20th Foot; John Leveson
Gower, on half-pay of the late 10th
Garrison Battalion; Martin Hunter, of
the New Brunswick Fencibles; John Lord
Elphinstone, of the 26th Foot; Richard
Earl of Donoughmore, on half-pay of the
112th Foot; John Abercrombie, of the
53d Foot; Sir George Charles Braithwaite
Boughton, bart. on half-pay of the late
113th Foot; to be MAJOR-GENERALS in
the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Thomas Ma-
hon, of the 9th Light Dragoons; John
Shaw Maxwell, on half-pay of the late
23d Light Dragoons; William Thomas
Dilkes, of the 3d Foot-guards; Henry
Rudyard, of the Royal Invalid Engineers;
John Oswald, of the 35th Foot; John
Gaspard

Gaspard Le Marchant; James Madden, of the Royal Artillery; James Catlin Craufurd, of the 91st Foot; William Doyle, of the 52d Foot; John Hatton, of the 66th Foot; Pinfon Bonham, of the 69th Foot; John Burnet, of the 17th Foot; William Anson, of the 1st Foot-guards; John Bouchier, of the late Royal Artillery in Ireland; Isaac Brock, of the 49th Foot; Lord Evelyn Stuart, of the 52d Foot; Robert Nicholson, of the Royals; George William Ramsay, of the 60th Foot; Robert Craufurd, on half-pay of the 60th Foot; to be COLONELS in the Army.

Whitehall, Nov. 9. His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Rev. William Nelson, D.D. now Lord Nelson, brother and heir to the late Lord Viscount Nelson, who, after a series of transcendent and heroic services, fell gloriously, on the 21st of October last, in the moment of brilliant and decisive victory, the dignity of a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Merton and Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar, and of Merton, in the county of Surrey; the same to descend to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, and, in default thereof, to the heirs-male, successively, of Susanna, wife of Thomas Bolton, esq. and Catherine, wife of George Matcham, esq. sisters of the late Lord Viscount Nelson.—His Majesty has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Cuthbert Collingwood, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpools, in the county of Northumberland.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 9. His Majesty having been pleased to order the rank of Admirals of the Red to be restored in his Majesty's Navy, the following Flag-officers were this day promoted in pursuance of the King's pleasure, viz. Admirals of the White, to be Admirals of the Red, from Robert Roddam, esq. to the Hon. William Cornwallis.—Admirals of the Blue, to be Admirals of the White, from Charles Buckner, esq. to Sir Henry Harvey, K. B.—Vice-admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue, from Isaac Prescott, esq. to Sir Charles Morice Pole.—Vice-admirals of the White, to be Vice-admirals of the Red, from John Brown, esq. to John Holloway, esq.—Vice-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the Red, from George Wilson, esq. to Cuthbert Collingwood, esq.—Vice-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the White, from James Hawkins Whitshed, esq. to Sir Robert Calder, bart.—

Rear-admirals of the Red, to be Vice-admirals of the White, from James Richard Dacres, esq. to Sir Richard Bickerton, K. B.—Rear-admirals of the Red, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue, from George Bowen, esq. to Robert M'Douall, esq.—Rear-admirals of the White, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue, from Billy Douglas, esq. to Edward Thornborough, esq.—Rear-admirals of the White, to be Rear-admirals of the Red, from James Kempthorne, esq. to Sir Isaac Coffin, bart.—Rear-admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-admirals of the Red, from John Aylmer, esq. to Richard Roger, esq.—Rear-admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-admirals of the White, from Jonathan Faulknor, esq. to Sir Thomas Louis.—The under-mentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-officers of his Majesty's Fleet, viz. from John M'Dougall, esq. to Philip D'Auvergne, Prince of Bouillon, to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.—Richard Goodwin Keats, esq. Edward Buller, esq. and the Hon. Robert Stopford, to be Colonels of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, viz. George Martin, esq. Sir Richard John Strachan, bart. and Sir William Sydney Smith, knt. appointed Flag-officers.

Carlton-house, Nov. 15. John Clerk, esq. advocate, appointed, by the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness's solicitor-general for Scotland, vice William Robertson, esq. now Lord Robertson.

Whitehall, Nov. 19. The Most Hon. Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P. permitted to receive and wear the insignia and order of the Crescent, which the Grand Signior has transmitted to him.

St. James's, Nov. 21. Right Hon. Edward Earl of Powis, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and declared lieutenant-general and general-governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, vice Earl Hardwicke.

Windsor, Nov. 23. General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, invested with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle, his Lordship having previously received the honour of knighthood from his Majesty.

Whitehall, Nov. 25. His Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, appointed keeper and paler of the house and park of Hampton Court, and mowder of the brakes there, and of the herbage and pannage of the said park, with the wood called browings, windfall wood, and dead wood, happening in the said park; and of all the barns, stables, outhouses, gardens, and curtilages, belonging to the great lodge in the said park, together with the said lodge itself, &c. during his Majesty's pleasure.

Whitehall, Nov. 26. James Willis, esq. appointed a commissioner for managing his Majesty's Customs, vice Agar, dec.

Whitehall, Nov. 30. Sir Charles Green, *knt.* major-general of his Majesty's Forces, colonel of the Regiment of York Light Infantry Volunteers, and governor of Surinam; and George Prevost, *esq.* major-general of his Majesty's Forces, governor of the island of Dominica, and lieutenant-colonel of the 60th (or Royal American) Regiment of Foot; created baronets.

Whitehall, Dec. 7. Rev. Thomas Rennell, D.D. appointed dean of Winchester, *vice* Dr. Robert Holmes, *dec.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Ward, M.A. rector of Stoke Ash, *Occold* R. Suffolk.

Rev. F. Palmer, *Compyne* R. Devon.

Rev. William Aldrich, *clested* to St. Mary Elms perpetual curacy, Ipswich, *vice* Edge, *dec.*

Rev. B. W. Salmon, rector of Caistor, next Great Yarmouth, *Thrigby* R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Llewellyn, M.A. *Tolcsbury* living, near Colchester, *Essex*.

Rev. J. Banks Jenkinson, B.A. *Hawkesbury* V: *co.* Gloucester.

Rev. T. Frere, M.A. *Finningham* R. *co.* Suffolk.

Rev. T. Tordiffe, *Holcombe* R. *Oxon.*

Rev. Edward Bogges, M.A. *Hasketon* R. *co.* Suffolk.

Rev. Michael-Thomas Becher, M.A. master of the grammar-school in Bury, *Wotton-Wawen* V. *co.* Warwick, *vice* Gaches, *dec.*

Rev. Richard Williams, M.A. rector of Great Houghton, *co.* Northampton, of Markfield, *co.* Leicester, and vicar of Puddington, *co.* Bedford, to the prebend of Longford-Manor, in Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. Thomas-Theophilus Humphries, M.A. *Baldock* R. *Herts.*

Rev. Richard Lloyd, St. Dunstan in the West V. London, *vice* Williamson, resigned.

Rev. Robert Hales, M.A. *Hemthby* V. *co.* Norfolk.

Rev. Dickins Haslewood, M.A. *Aycliffe* V. *co.* Durham.

Rev. John Forster, of Newcastle, *Ryther* R. *co.* York.

Rev. John-Francis Stuart, M.A. *Market-Weston* R. *co.* Suffolk.

Rev. T. Williams, M.A. *Weybread* V. *co.* Oxford.

Rev. John Edge, B.A. *Naughton* R. *co.* Suffolk.

Rev. J. Carr, M.A. of Leeds, rector of Great Oakley, *Essex*, to a prebendal stall in Hereford cathedral.

Rev. John Knipe, M.A. *Charlton-upon-Ormoor* R. *co.* Oxford, *vice* Fothergill, *dec.*

Rev. Wm. Wood, M.A. of Woodthorpe, to be minister of St. John's, Wakefield.

Rev. Charles Wedge, B.A. *Borough-green* R. *co.* Cambridge.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1805.

P. 91. By the death of John Clarke, *esq.* of Welton-place, a very extensive circle, or, it may rather and justly be said, the community at large, have sustained a loss which will be long and deeply felt. In the early part of life this gentleman had mixed among the gayer scenes of the Metropolis, and had been distinguished in its politest circles; but for the last 30 years seldom visited it, residing wholly on his estate in Northamptonshire, where he lived, not for himself alone, but for others, an example worthy of imitation, employing his fortune, his time, and the powers of his very enlightened and capacious mind for the benefit of all around him. As a magistrate, his conduct, guided by the most consummate knowledge of the laws, and dictated by unbiassed integrity, and a spirit of true philanthropy, drew upon him the admiration and blessings of all ranks, and would alone have placed him high in the general estimation; but it is not in this character alone we must contemplate him. As a deputy-lieutenant, as the commander of a volunteer corps, and in each one of the numerous public offices he held, the superior ability and unremitting zeal with which he discharged its duties may have been equaled, but never yet excelled. Firm, indefatigable, and intrepid, as the times became more momentous, and the aspect of public affairs more serious and alarming, a true lover of his Country, he devoted himself wholly to her, renouncing every other pursuit, even the relaxation necessary for health; much is it to be feared, that, in the meridian of his days, his valuable life became a sacrifice to too close application to public business. Good in his private character, as great in his public one, no man could be more respected or beloved. An affectionate husband to the best and most amiable of wives; the best of fathers; an indulgent master; a kind and liberal landlord; an able adviser, and sincere friend. His latter moments well accorded with all the preceding ones. Calm, composed, with strength of mind unabated at that awful period, he made every necessary regulation and arrangement; rapid and sudden was the approach of death; but a life like his, dignified with every virtue, had prepared and enabled him to meet it with the utmost Christian resignation and fortitude.

P. 1073. The late Rev. Mr. Evanfon was born of respectable parents, at Warrington, *co.* Lancaster, April 21, 1731; but very soon after this, the family left the town and county. At seven years of age he was taken under the immediate care and protection of his father's eldest brother, then, and for more than 40 years afterwards,

terwards, vicar of Mitcham, in Surrey. From him he received his whole school education, and made such rapid progress in his classical learning as induced his uncle to enter him at Emanuel college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Hubbard, at the early age of 14. Here he prosecuted his studies with so much vigour and success that he attained distinguished honours when he took the degree of B.A. Soon after he had taken his degree he returned to Mitcham, and became his uncle's assistant in the education of pupils. In connexion with this new employment he took every opportunity of prosecuting his own studies, and at the usual period he returned to Cambridge, and took his second degree of M.A. At a proper age he was ordained, and served the church at Mitcham as curate to his uncle. Here he remained several years, as assistant in the church and in the school, which he did from a principle of duty and gratitude for his uncle's attention to his own education, although he had, during that period, some offers of preferment by which his situation would have been materially benefited. In 1768 he obtained the vicarage of South Mims, near Barnet, and resided in the vicarage-house about two years, when, through the interest of John Dodd, esq. M.P. for Reading, with Lord Camden, then lord chancellor, he was presented to the rectory of Tewkesbury. In conjunction with this Mr. E. held the vicarage of Longdon, a village in Worcestershire, about five miles distant from Tewkesbury, for which he exchanged that of South Mims. Mr. E. was not contented with investigating the principles of truth for his own satisfaction; he was, through a long life, eager to disseminate them, and to conform, in all respects, his own practice to the undeviating rule of rectitude. When, therefore, he perceived the language of the Liturgy inconsistent with that of his Bible, he took the liberty of changing some phrases, and omitting others, in the Church service, which he could not himself conscientiously use. For this, and on account of certain truths uttered by him in his discourses from the pulpit, and which were unwelcome to some part of the congregation, a long prosecution was instituted against him. Mr. Evanson having accidentally chosen the doctrine of the resurrection, as taught in the first Epistle to the Corinthians, for the subject of his Easter sermon, in 1771, he, according to his usual custom, paid a particular attention to the chapter from which his text was to be selected, and was very much astonished with observing, that, instead of teaching that mankind are to rise to a future life with the same

bodies in which they die, the false and obvious scope of St. Paul's argument was to prove that we shall rise with very different bodies, and to convince us of the necessity of that difference. From that time he exchanged the word "body" for "soul" in the Apostles' Creed. The sermon which he preached on this occasion gave considerable offence to a part of the congregation, who had not been accustomed to hear that their "Lord and Master Jesus Christ was truly and literally a man of the same nature, and having the same kind of soul and body, with which the first Adam was created." More than ten years after the sermon had been delivered from the pulpit, a prosecution was commenced against the author, which was carried on for a long time, at a considerable expence to the prosecutors as well as Mr. E. For the latter, however, a subscription was instantly set on foot by some of the principal inhabitants of the town, who assembled a numerous meeting on the occasion, and passed resolutions declaratory of their unanimous abhorrence of the prosecution, and determination of supporting Mr. E. under it. To this Mr. E. referred in a letter to the Bishop of Worcester, published in 1777, in which he says, "The prosecution, after a vast profusion of expence, was quashed on account of some very irregular proceedings on the part of the prosecutors, and ended in what, at common law, is called a nonsuit." In 1778 Mr. E. published the sermon which had given offence, with an epistle dedicatory, containing remarks upon "A Narrative of the Progress of the Prosecution," which had been published by the Town-clerk. To the sermon was prefixed a solemn affidavit that it contained the whole of what had been preached by him on Easter-day, 1771. As soon as almost, as Mr. E. began to entertain serious doubts upon the doctrine of the Trinity, he wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating the rise of his scruples, with the grounds of them, requesting of his Grace to favour him by means of his secretary, with any satisfactory information in his power, as might assist in removing those doubts, and enable him to remain conscientiously in his office as a minister of the Gospel, which he was not only, at that time, very much attached by inclination, but he had many other urgent motives for so doing, and particularly from the well-founded expectations of powerful interest for his promotion in the church. To that letter no answer was ever returned; nor indeed could it have been expected to ever find it. Till the year 1773 Mr. E. continued, in conjunction with a curate, to perform the Church service alternately at Tewkesbury

and Longdon. He then left his curate to supply at Tewkesbury, and went to reside at Longdon, where he continued to perform divine service till 1778. The partiality of the congregation at Longdon for their minister was so great, and their esteem for his virtues so strong, that they would willingly have kept him among them, permitting him to make, as he had been accustomed, any alterations in the Church service that his own views of the subject might have dictated. He, however, resigned both his livings, and returned again to Mitcham, where he undertook the education of a few pupils. In 1778 Mr. E. published, without his name, a tract intitled "The Doctrines of a Trinity, and the Incarnation of God, examined upon the Principles of Reason and Common Sense; with a prefatory Address to the King, as first of the Three Legislative Estates of this Kingdom." During Mr. E's residence at Mitcham, the education of several young men of very respectable families was entrusted to his care; among these was the grandson of Ld. Bute. This amiable youth, who died at an early period, was so much attached to his tutor, and felt so strongly the obligations which he was under for the affectionate care taken in forming his mind to the principles of virtue and sound learning, that, on his dying-bed, he requested his father to testify his sense of the kindness shewn to him by some substantial mark of his regards. With this Col. Evelyn-James Stuart willingly complied, and, when he found that he could be of no service to Mr. E. in advancing him to any preferment under Government, he readily granted him an annuity for his life, which was regularly paid to his death. In 1777 Mr. E. published "A Letter to Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, wherein the Importance of the Prophecies of the New Testament, and the Nature of the Grand Apostacy predicted in them, are particularly and impartially considered." The object of this pamphlet was, to prove that every Established Church in Christendom, from the fourth century to our own times, has been built upon one and the same orthodox foundation, and hath adopted the very same primary essential articles of religious doctrine and belief; and that, either they have all apostatized from the true Christian faith, according to the tenor of the prophecies, or no such apostacy has happened. In other words, either the Christian revelation is not true, or the religion of every Orthodox Church in Europe is fabulous and false. In July 1786, Mr. E. married Dorothy the second daughter of the late Mr. Robert Alchorne, many years one of the most respectable inhabitants of the Old Jewry. The next subject which

Mr. E. undertook to discuss in the way of controversy was the Sabbatical observance of Sunday, by a cessation from all labour. In several papers in the "Theological Repository," vol. V. he attempted to prove, not only that no passages of the Holy Scripture can be produced which recommend to Christians the keeping of the first day of the week sacred; but that there are others which expressly teach us that the Gospel does not require of its disciples any such observance; that it was ordained solely by the interposition of the Civil Power in the reign of Constantine; and that it naturally leads the labouring orders of the people into dissipation and intemperance. The arguments of Mr. E. excited considerable opposition from Dr. Priestley and others; but Mr. E. felt himself so strong on the ground that he had taken, that he collected, in 1792, the whole controversy, and published it in a separate tract, with an additional letter on the subject to Dr. Priestley. The opinions advanced by Mr. E. made him many enemies. Because he contended that the modern Sabbath was not of divine origin, the generality of readers, and some of his own neighbours, concluded that he was a man devoid of all religion, and rejected the worship of the Deity as of no account; whereas, at Mitcham, in Surrey, and in other places of his residence, he was accustomed to have worship in his family on the Sunday, making use of Dr. Clarke's reformed Liturgy, with some alterations of his own; and, whenever he had any visitors, he administered the Lord's Supper, which he considered as the sole Christian rite, and always to be administered when a number of the professors of the religion of Jesus met for social worship. Mr. E. in the same year, 1792, published a small octavo volume, intitled, "The Dissonance of the Four generally-received Evangelists, and the Evidence of their Authenticity examined." In this work the author undertakes to shew that a considerable part of the New Testament is a forgery, and has no claims whatever to the title of inspired writing. Of this kind, he maintains, are the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John; the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Colossians, and the Hebrews; the Epistles of James, Peter, John, and Jude; and in the Book of Revelation, the Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia. Mr. E. is satisfied with one Gospel, and part of the Epistles; and he maintains that St. Luke's history implies that neither Matthew nor any other apostle could have published any history previously to his own. In this Gospel, however, as well as in the Acts, our author is persuaded that there are manifest

manifest interpolations *. Within a few years after the publication of the "Diffonance," a pamphlet was put into his hand, written by a Diffenting-minister, who endeavoured to prove that a person disbelieving the Christian miracles might, nevertheless, consistently be, and continue, a teacher of Christianity. To this Mr. E. replied, "As Mr. ——— professes his disbelief of the miracles of Christianity, the greatest and most important of which is the resurrection of Christ, a very full though concise answer to his letter might be given by the Society of professed Christians at ———, in the words of a public instructor of Christian societies of old times, who professed himself to speak only 'the words of truth and soberness,' and who recommended the free use of reason and the understanding as strongly as Mr. M———. Answer, 'If Christ is not risen, then is your preaching vain; and our faith is vain.' 1 Cor. xv. 14. 'We as Christians must not be unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what communion hath light with darkness? and what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?' 2 Cor. vi. 14, &c." In 1809 Mr. E. published a tract, intitled "Reflections upon the State of Religion in Christendom, &c. at the Commencement of the XIXth Century of the Christian Era." This work, which is, in fact, an attempt to explain and illustrate the prophecies of the Book of Revelation, was esteemed by the author as the most important of all his publications. In his own explanation of the prophecies Mr. E. felt very confident; and from this he anticipated that the most important events will take place in the Christian world in little more than half a century. Mr. E. completed, previously to his death, "Second Thoughts on the Trinity," in a letter addressed to the Bishop of Gloucester. This publication was avowedly an answer to his Lordship's Defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity; and it contains not only a reply to the learned Prelate's arguments, but a justification of many of his own opinions and theories, advanced in his former works. He tells his friend that he is on the road to Bristol, on account of a serious complaint which demanded the aid of the best medical and surgical advice. Within a fortnight of this period he writes, that the state of his health, instead of being generally amended, is become much worse, and he is resolved to

quit Clifton. In consequence, however, of some slight benefit which he felt from his medicines, he submitted to a surgical operation April 28th. About the end of the month of June he had the satisfaction of sending to his friends copies of his answer to the Bishop of Gloucester; but the short note that accompanied one of them there were evident marks of its having been written with a feeble hand; and in three weeks after, by the post Mrs. Evanston, he announces to his friend the melancholy information of a paralytic seizure. This, which at first was but slight, gradually increased, till it terminated his valuable life, Sept. 25, 1809. At the age of 74, even on the day before his death, he was able to take a short ride in his carriage, to which he walked by leaning on an arm; in the evening of the same day he appeared in excellent spirits and departed about five o'clock in the morning, in the apparent calm composure of common sleep.

P. 1175. The death of John Olden esq. banker, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill, aged 60, was the peaceful termination of an arduous struggle with almost fatal disease for many of his last years, and the close of a life of uncommon wisdom and virtue. His character, though shaded by his habits of retirement, and in no way marked by those qualities which are to general fame and distinction, was pre-eminent, in the circle of his connexions, for every thing which renders man estimable in his family and in society. In the one, he was the centre of domestic order, affection, and happiness; in the other, his memory will be cherished with high respect and pleasure by a few who enjoyed his acquaintance, and with grateful recollection by the many who partook of his extensive beneficence. He possessed considerable powers of conversation, and excelled in the art of giving to it a profitable direction, without exciting the feelings, or awakening the prejudices, of those who were not prepared to such a bias. He was the son of the late Rev. John Olden, of Deptford, and was born in the city of Gloucester, on the 1st of November (O.S.) 1745. His early education, both at school and in business, received under the late well-known Mr. Fuller, once a schoolmaster, and afterwards a banker in Lombard-street; at his office he was introduced when a young man; and afterwards, in the year 1771, went into that of the late Mr. Welch, upon his separating from Mr. Fuller, and establishing the bank at Cornhill, into which Mr. O. was soon time after received as a partner, and continued to till his death. His remains were interred in the family burying-place, at

* To the arguments contained in the "Diffonance" Dr. Priestley replied, in a work intitled "Letters to a Young Man," &c. which called forth an able answer from Mr. Evanston, intitled "A Letter to Dr. Priestley's Young Man," &c. &c.

der the Dissenters meeting-house in Butt-lane, Deptford; on which occasion an appropriate funeral service was given, with much affection, by his long-esteemed friend the Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney. He was three times married, and has left a widow; also four surviving children by his second wife. Whilst they cherish their father's memory with filial reverence and affection, may they copy his example, and enjoy an equal portion of the esteem in which he was held by the wife and good of every denomination!

P. 1176. Correct thus: "Nov. 26. At Grantham, co. Lincoln, very suddenly, and deeply regretted by all her acquaintance, Mrs. Herbert, wife of Samuel Herbert, D. D. rector of Folkson, Yorkshire; and vicar of Croxton-Kyriel, Leicestershire. She was the eldest daughter of the late William Manners, of Grantham, esq. by his wife Frances, only sister of Sir Thomas Whichcote, of Aswarby, Lincolnshire, bart."

P. 1176. The much-lamented death of Mrs. Duff was certainly occasioned by the bite of a favourite dog; and, as a warning, we deem it necessary to state the particulars of this afflicting circumstance. In fondling with the dog, he very slightly bit her nose, and the appearance was so slight that it was not thought an object that required any attention. The animal, however, not long after, bit a boy who was playing with him, and discovered some symptoms which excited alarm, and he was therefore secured. Excision and the actual cautery were applied to the boy, who was, by these means, happily saved from danger. The dog afterwards exhibited every symptom of madness, and was destroyed. Unfortunately, the melancholy fact was not discovered till too late to rescue a beautiful and amiable lady, who sunk into the grave in the bloom of life, and in possession of every thing to make life pleasant and endearing. Her remains were brought from Edinburgh to be deposited in Helmingham church, Suffolk, till the magnificent mausoleum at Duff-house, the seat of the Earl of Fife, in Scotland, is finished, where the final interment is to take place.—An accident, something similar, occurred some time ago to Mr. Harrison, proprietor of the London Sea Coal Company, in Southampton-street, Holborn. Having a favourite pointer, an intimate friend borrowed it of him, to hunt with, for two or three days, who, on returning it, observed, the dog had been bitten by some other on the road, and recommended Mr. H. to tie him up, and have some advice. Some days after, as the dog seemed recovering, Mr. H. imprudently stooped down to stroke him, when the dog snapped at

him, and bit three holes in his cheek. Observing this to a person a little time after, he advised him to rub it well with salt just damped with water, which he instantly did, and, by taking an Ormskirk powder, never felt the least injury. But the dog, and the horse which his friend rode, and which had also been bitten upon the road, died raving mad in a week after.—It is to be hoped, however, that what is here said of the salt and water, and of the Ormskirk remedy, will induce no person who has the misfortune to be bitten by a rabid animal to rely for security on such very uncertain means of prevention; as nothing less than the excision of the part bitten, or the destruction of it by caustic immediately after the bite, can afford any reasonable hope of the patient's safety.

P. 1177. Mr. Forster's preferments should be thus stated: He was presented, 1766, to the lectureship of Wakefield, on the foundation of Lady Camden, in the gift of the Mercers Company; in 1772, to the united rectory of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Pountney, in the gift of Bene't College, Cambridge, to whom he suffered it to lapse, on being presented, by the late Lord Camelford's father, to the consolidated rectory of Beaconhoe and Broadoake, to that of Cherichayes St. Michael, St. Stephen, and St. Denys, and the vicarage of Cherichayes, all in the county of Cornwall.

P. 1179. Mr. Almon was author of "The History of the late Minority, exhibiting the Conduct, Principles, and Views of that Party, during the Years 1762, 1763, 1764, and 1765." Printed in 1765; and, with considerable Additions, in 1766, 8vo; a work which at the time engrossed much of the public attention, and of which more than 10,000 copies were sold.

P. 1181. The grandfather of the late Mr. Woodfall was a man of talent, which has proved hereditary. He was the author of the well-known old ballad, "Old Darby, with Joan by his side," which were real names, Mr. Darby having been a printer of eminence in Little Britain, with whom the young Bard was then an apprentice.—The late Mr. William Woodfall, whose very extraordinary abilities we have already duly noticed (vol. LXXIII. p. 799) was a younger brother of the last Henry.

P. 1182. The Hon. John Scott died at his house in Manchester-square. He was married, August 22, 1804, to the only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. (LXXIV. 784), by whom he has left a son, born in December 1805 (LXXV. 1169). He succeeded his father as representative for Boroughbridge on the latter being created a peer, and appointed lord

high chancellor. Having taken a house, for the summer season, on the edge of Chefhunt common, Herts, he had such a partiality for the place as to provide a place of sepulture for himself and family in the church-yard, where his remains were, on Dec. 31, deposited, attended by a number of relations and friends. The Lord Chancellor was the chief mourner, accompanied by Sir William Scott, William Surtees, esq. the Rev. Henry Ridley, Arthur Shakespeare, esq. Sir John Turner, E. Woodcock, esq. Joseph White, esq. — Smith, esq. Richard Wilson, esq. and many others. The pall was borne by the Master of the Rolls, the Accountant-general, the Attorney-general, Lord Folkstone, Hon. Mr. Windsor, Richard Richards, esq., J. Campbell, esq. and Snowden Barne, esq. The long procession, passing through Enfield, was turned into the turnpike-road before it reached Theobalds park, which, being private property, is always shut against funerals by the gates which succeed those originally fixed in the wall of the Royal mansion.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Dublin, by special licence, Robert Mitford, esq. of Dublin castle, eldest son of John M. esq. of Mitford, Northumberland, and cousin to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Mrs. Lawrence, relict of — L. esq. of Queen's County, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ledwich, the Antiquary.

At Killala, the Rev. H. Palmer, to Miss M. Stock, daugh. of the Bishop of Killala.

At Little Hempston, the Rev. Mr. Bruce, to the eldest daughter of the late Rear-admiral Epworth, of Totnes, Devon.

Rev. William Hayes, minor canon of St. Paul's, to Miss Saunders, of Mount-street, Berkeley-square.

Mr. David-William Garrow, only son of William G. esq. to Miss Charlotte C. Proby, one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. P. rector of Stratford, Essex.

Dec. 21. At Great Waltham, co. Essex, William Lawrence Young, esq. eldest son of Sir William Y. bart. to Louisa, second daughter of Wm. Tuffnell, esq. of Langleys, in the same county.

At Ilcworth, Middlesex, T. Park, esq. to the only daughter of J. Ibbotson, esq. of Vere-street, Cavendish-square.

At Sutton-Courtney, co. Berks, Henry-William Johnson, esq. to Miss Charlotte-Elizabeth Burne.

27. At Ashbourn, co. Derby, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. of Tiffington, in that county, to Miss Agnes Beresford, daughter of the late Rev. William B. rector of Sunning, Berks.

28. Rev. James-Thomas Hurlock, of Dedham, Essex, to the widow of Henry-

John Hichens, esq. sister to Sir Thomas Barnett Lennard, bart. of Bell-house, Essex.

30. At Drayton-Bassett, co. Stafford, the Rev. Wm. Cockburn, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and brother of Sir James C. bart. to Elizabeth, second dan. of Sir Rob. Peel, bart. M.P. for Tamworth.

DEATHS.

OC. **A**T St. Helena, on his return to . . . England for the benefit of his health, in his 20th year, Mr. Edw. Marriott, in the East India Company's service, on the Bombay Establishment, and fifth son of the late W. M. esq.

O^C. **G**. At Prestwold, his seat in Virginia, Sir Peyton Skipwith, bart. This ancient family, formerly of Prestwold, in Leicestershire, has been settled in Virginia since the time of Sir Grey S. the second baronet of that name, who, after the death of K. Charles I. went thither, with other Royalists, to avoid the usurper Cromwell.

31. At Antigua, of the yellow fever, Capt. Thomas-Henry Cray, of the 1st battalion of the 96th Foot.

Nov. 25. At New York, in North America, aged 88, Israel Wilkes, esq. F.R.S. brother to the late John W. esq. chamberlain of the city of London.

28. At Weymouth, aged 17, the Hon. Cornet William Poulett, of the 13th Light Dragoons, third son of Earl Poulett. On Thursday, Dec. 3, his remains were removed in a hearse, followed by a mourning-coach, to be interred in the family-vault at Hinton St. George; and, by desire of the Duke of Cumberland, escorted by a detachment of the 15th Light Dragoons to Charminster; thence, preceded by two mutes and the undertaker (Mr. Parry), they proceeded to the King's Arms, Maiden Newton, where they rested with the corpse that night. On the following day they were met, at Mitterton, by the Somerset Yeomanry, all of whom appeared in appropriate mourning, and a proportionate part of them preceded the hearse, with carbines reversed, the trumpets blowing a solemn march. The charger of the deceased followed, led by the recruit who first enlisted under him, in the 13th Light Dragoons; immediately after, the mourning-coach, with Mr. Beagley, his Lordship's steward, and two of the principal attendants of the family; then Capt. Courtney, of the 40th Regiment, as chief mourner, being the only officer of the line in that neighbourhood, mounted on a charger, dressed in full regimentals, crape, scarf, &c.; the remaining part of the Yeomanry followed. On reaching Crewkerne, the Volunteers having been previously drawn up in open order, the procession passed between the ranks, the band playing the Dead March

in Saul. The windows and streets were crowded with spectators, many of whom were deeply affected; and, on drawing nearer to Hinton, the roads were lined with increasing numbers. About three o'clock they reached Hinton, where every mark of respect was shewn, by the dissenting shops being shut, &c. The body was taken from the hearse, and the procession, considerably increased, attended by the minister, family physician, six clergymen, supporters of the pall, Mr. Feltham, his Lordship's land-steward, &c. &c. moved in solemn order to the church, and, after service was performed, proceeded to the family-vault, where the interment took place. The Yeomanry fired three volleys, and, after the usual ceremony, closed their ranks, and marched off to the end of the village, where they were dismissed.

Dec. . . . In Holles-street, Dublin, Mrs. Rofs, widow of D. Rofs, esq. and sister of Lord Hartland.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, aged 24, Mr. Rowe, assistant-surgeon to the Plymouth division of Royal Marines. He had served his King and Country on the medical staff, during the late war, in St. Domingo, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, Curacao, and Surinam, and had the yellow fever four times, which laid the foundation of a liver-complaint, that terminated his existence at an early period of life. He was brother to the late gallant Capt. Rowe, who was unfortunately blown up in the Trincomalee, of 18 guns, while engaging a French frigate of superior force in the East Indies. He is much and sincerely lamented by an afflicted widow and numerous friends and acquaintance.

Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Hillam, of Ayton, near Uppingham.

At Manchester, Mr. James Mason, a journeyman calico-printer, and a man of very uncommon character. Without any of the advantages of early education, he had contrived to acquire an extraordinary proficiency in literature and the fine arts. Notwithstanding the necessary devotion of a great proportion of his time to his mechanical profession, for subsistence, he had made great progress in studying the sciences.

Near Bath, Miss Anne Lee, the youngest of the celebrated authoresses of that name. A decline robbed the world of one of its brightest ornaments.

In Hoxton-square, the Rev. Charles Toulmin, late of Christ's college.

Dec. . . . At Christchurch, Hants, Mrs. Elizabeth Worley, fourth daughter of the late David W. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

9. Mrs. Lucas, wife of William L. esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

10. At Chertsey, Surrey, in his 81st year, Thomas Love, sen. master in the

Royal Navy, who lost his leg on-board his Majesty's ship *Prothée* (commanded by the present Admiral Buckner), in the vigorous action of the 12th of April, 1782, under Lord Rodney. He was the last of those officers who had received pensions for their services on that memorable day. He has left two sons in the Navy: Thomas Love, master, who was lately employed as agent to the commissioners of the Spanish detained ships in the Mediterranean; and Lieut. Love, secretary to the Hon. Admiral Berkeley, commander in chief of the Sea Fencibles in England, who was standing by the side of his father when he lost his leg.

11. At his house in Store-street, Bedford-square, Mr. King, the comedian. He was born in 1730. His father was a respectable tradesman in Westminster, who gave him a good education, but had intended to bring up his son to his own calling. Tom King, however, very early in life, displayed a spirit much above the drudgery of the shop; and, as there was no chance of his rising to distinction in real life, he directed his ambition towards elevation in the mimic world of a theatre. He joined some provincial company long before he had attained his twentieth year, and experienced all the vicissitudes that usually attend the life of a strolling actor. He once walked from Beaconsfield to London and back again the same day, for the purpose of raising a small sum to purchase what are technically called *properties*, essential to his appearance at night in the character of Richard the Third. The profit of his exertions in this arduous part was three pence halfpenny and some ends of candle. The latter he offered as a tribute of gallantry to some green-room goddess, of whom he was at that time enamoured. He continued to wear the sock and buckin as the necessities of the various companies to which he belonged for many years might require; and his attachment to tragic characters, for which he was wholly unfit, long prevented his talents from rising to that distinction which he afterwards acquired, and so deservedly continued to possess, on the London stage. He first, however, rose to fame in Dublin, where he had sense enough to discover the real bent of his genius; and, on his second engagement upon the London boards, appeared in characters calculated to give full scope to his merit. The churlish severity of Churchill could not deny that he distinguished himself in Brags, by which the Poet did not merely intend to particularize the part in "The Confederacy," but all parts that required an active intrepid spirit. In bucks, impudent servants, fops, and all brisk and airy characters, he was

long without any superior on the stage excepting Woodward, who drew more deeply from the stores of human nature, and was much superior in representing what Johnson calls "the surface of manners." The character, however, that confirmed the reputation of King was Lord Ogleby, which was chiefly instrumental in giving popularity to one of the best-written modern comedies of the English stage. Woodward ventured to try this character after him, but could not wrest the palm from King in the opinion of the publick, though many excellent judges of the time said that Woodward displayed more of the real *old nobleman* than his more popular predecessor. It is by no means necessary to enter into a detail of King's merits as an actor, since they are so well known to the world at large. It may, however, be said, that, in dry, sarcastic humour no man could do more justice to his author. He was acquainted with human life, and always founded his acting upon what he saw of original characters. When he had once determined upon the manner in which he should perform a part, he hardly ever deviated, in the slightest degree, from his original representation of it. Every look and every shrug were the fame; hence, though his judgment and precision were admired, a luxuriance and variety were wanting, which might have rendered inferior talents more pleasing. In private life he was intelligent, entertaining, and respectable. He had an inexhaustible store of anecdotes, not merely of the theatrical kind, and he was always willing to relate them, upon the slightest intimation, for the gratification of his friends, though he never vainly or importunately forced them into notice. He particularly excelled in story-telling, and gave a lively perception of every character he introduced by his powers of mimicry. His fate holds out a melancholy warning to all who engage in his precarious profession. The fair profits of his industry and talents, supported by very respectable and extensive connexions, would always have enabled him to maintain a good figure in life; but, unhappily, an unfortunate devotion to the gaming-table marred all his fair prospects. After a very successful night at play, he once hastily returned home, and in the most solemn manner expressed his determination never to plunge into the ruinous vortex of gaming any more. He kept his resolution for many years, and was able to support a house in town, another at Hampton, and to enjoy the convenience of a carriage, as well as the power of receiving a numerous train of friends with a liberal hospitality. But, alas! in a fatal moment he ventured to the gaming-table again, and in one night lost all that he

had been saving for many years, not, however, without a suspicion that his successful competitor had profited by other means as well as those of skill and the favour of fortune. From that period King's life has been clouded by embarrassments, and though age and infirmity induced him to quit the stage, his situation demanded a continuance of his professional labour. Mr. K. married, many years ago, a lady who belonged to Drury-lane theatre, and who has uniformly acted the part of an affectionate wife and a good woman.—At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th instant his remains were removed for interment in the vault of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, conveyed in a hearse with four horses, feathers, velvets, &c. and followed by five mourning-coaches and four, with the usual attendants. The mourners were, in the first coach, Messieurs King, Bliss, Dence, and Cobb; second, Moody, Packer, Wroughton, and Pope; third, Palmer, Barrymore, Dowton, and Whitfield; fourth, Powell, Dignum, Waldron, and Hewitzer; fifth, H. Siddons, William Powell, prompter, Holland, and Maddocks. The inscription on the coffin-plate was simply thus: "Thomas King, died the 11th December, 1805, aged 76 years." Let his survivors on the stage imitate his powers and his virtues! He was an admirable actor, and lived and died an honest man.

13. In an advanced age, Mr. Charles Day, formerly a carpenter and builder in Cambridge, and senior common councilman of that corporation.

Found drowned in a brook near Wrangle, co. Lincoln, Mr. Needham. He had been a short distance to pay his rent on the preceding day, and, in returning at night, is supposed to have missed his way. He has left a wife and six small children.

14. At Kildonan, in the parish of Lockbroom, Rosshire, aged 109, Mrs. M'Kenzie.

17. At Wareham, Dorset, in her 91st year, Mrs. Sarah Giles, widow of Humphry G. Esq. the particular friend of the late Mr. Hutchins, the historian of Dorset.

18. At Frederick-place, in the road to Hampstead, aged 71, Mr. Charles White.

At Cookham-house, Berks, Mrs. Leicester, widow of the Rev. Ralph L. and sister of the late Sir Walden Hammer, bart.

Mrs. Walker, relict of the late Capt. W. of Leicester.

Aged 75, Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Mr. C. the very eminent engraver.

19. Aged 82, Mr. Smith, of Waltham, co. Leicester, many years huntsman to the late Duke of Rutland.

At his seat, Launcells-house, near Stratton, advanced in age, and beloved and lamented by all who knew him, the Rev. Cadwallader Jones, vicar of St. Ives.

20. At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Mr. Joseph Borwell, grocer.

Aged 70, Mrs. Gardner, of Stamford.

21. In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, in his 74th year, Robert Lambert, esq. a commissioner of the Royal Navy.

At his house in York-place, Mary-Ja-Bonne, Thomas Knox, esq. late a lieutenant-colonel in the 1st Foot-guards.

22. At his house in Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 56, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Samuel Cleaver, esq.; who will be long deeply lamented by his numerous family and a large circle of friends, by whom he was sincerely beloved and esteemed for those friendly and honourable principles which he possessed in an eminent degree.

23. At Thirley, after a few hours illness, in the house of Sévage Bear, esq. whither he was conveyed, being taken ill on the road, Mr. Giles King Layford, sen. surgeon and apothecary, of Winchester; by whose death the publick have lost an excellent practitioner.

In a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. B. woollen-draper, Burton-upon-Trent.

Aged 75, Mrs. Crabtree, of Gainsborough, relict of Mr. C. worsted-manufact.

Aged 19, Miss Elizabeth Cooper, late of the Newark, Leicester.

At Camden-place, Robert Hoare, esq. of Factory-hill, Cork; whose goodness of heart and amiable disposition, through a long life, render him sincerely lamented by his numerous relatives and friends.

Aged 60, John Swete, esq. senior alderman of the city of Cork.

24. At his seat at Canwick, aged 80, Samuel Lyon, esq. many years town-clerk of Lincoln.

At Grestford, co. Lincoln, aged 41, Wm. Fector, esq. youngest son of Peter F. esq. of Dover, in Kent, and formerly well known by the performances at his private theatre.

At Beverley, in Yorkshire, aged 61 years and 9 months, Mrs. Courtney, wife of John C. esq. of Beverley, and daughter of the late William Smelt, esq. of Richmond, in the same county. Her last illness was occasioned by a cold, which producing a general inflammation on the chest, and difficulty of breathing, her naturally delicate frame, in less than ten days, sunk under the violence of the disorder. Possessing those qualities which are calculated to adorn a social intercourse with the world, she devoted her whole time, except such as was claimed by duties of a still higher and more sacred nature, to the good of her family. With the most anxious solicitude for their welfare, she seemed to have no pleasure but what centered in them, or originated in

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the more extended exercise of Christian benevolence. The value of such a life can only be truly known by the experience of her loss.

In Queen-street, May-fair, Mrs. Bridget Kelly, relict of the late Col. K. sister to the late Lord Borington, and first cousin to Earl Powlett.

25. At Leicester, Miss Blagbrough, milliner and dress-maker.

Mr. Miller, bolting-cloth-manufacturer, near Emanuel college, Cambridge.

At Harborne, near Birmingham, after a tedious illness, Edward Nicklin, esq. many years captain in the Warwickshire Regiment of Militia.

At Glasgow, Miss Grizel Dick, daughter of the late Robert D. professor of civil law at the University there.

26. At Swindon, Wilts, Miss Priscilla Goddard, youngest daughter of Ambrose G. esq. M. P. for Wiltshire.

At Clanville-lodge, Hants, in his 78th year, after a few days illness, General Matthew, colonel of the 62d Foot, many years governor of Grenada, and commander in chief in the West Indies.

At his house in College-green, Bristol, aged 73, James M'Taggart, esq.

At her house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, M. P. for Portsmouth. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Hampstead.

In his 21st year, deservedly regretted, Mr. G. Baldwin, son of Mr. B. of Child-Okeford, co. Dorset.

Aged 16, of a lingering consumption, Joshua, second son of Mr. Tho. Clarke, of Burbach, co. Leicester.

Mr. Francis Jarman, of Milford-street, Bath; a man of the strictest integrity and worth, and of the most unblemished character and reputation. He complained of a pain in his head about four in the morning, and expired in less than two hours afterwards, without a struggle or groan, leaving a numerous family to regret him.

27. At Lime-grove-house, Putney, Surrey, in childbirth, aged 37, Mrs. Kensington, wife of John Pooley K. esq. banker, of Lombard-street, and colonel of the 3d regiment of Loyal London Volunteers.

At Portsmouth, much regretted, Mrs. Jane Lenox, sister of Major J. B. Savage, of the Royal Marines.

At Bath, Sir John Brisco, bart. of Wimpole-street, so treated June 4, 1782.

At Highbury-house, Islington, aged 66, Miss Henrietta Aubert, a maiden lady, sister of the late Alex. A. esq. (see p. 982).

28. At her house in Bruton-street, Mrs. Heywood, relict of the late J. M. H. esq. of Mareton, co. Devon, sister to the late Countess Howe, and aunt to the present Marchioness of Sligo.

In Frederick-place, Hampstead road, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Perrott, widow of the Rev. John P. vicar of South Weald, Essex, and only surviving sister of the late Baron P.

F. Knowles, esq. of Ferne-hill, near Windsor, Berks.

At his seat at Muntham, Suffex, aged 84, William Frankland, esq. the only surviving brother of the late Admiral Sir Thomas F. bart. and uncle to the present Sir Thomas F. of Thirleby park, near Thirsk, co. York. The early part of his life was actively employed in the East Indies, and in travels through Arabia and the Holy Land; but, in his latter years, his habits were reclusive and studious, and his attention principally directed to improvements in science, and the application of mechanicks to manufacturing purposes.

At Totnes, Devon, Capt. R. Cuthbertson, of the Royal Marines.

Mr. H. Walker, of Beaumont-Leys, co. Leicester.

At Blankney heath, near Lincoln, in his 82d year, Mr. Charles Clarke, a respectable farmer and grazier. While near his dwelling-house, with a short gun, loaded with shot, and buttoned under his great coat, to keep it from wet, by some accident it went off, lodged the contents in his head, and killed him on the spot. He has left a wife and three small children.

After a few days illness, Mr. Vitty, father of Mr. V. attorney, of Cambridge.

29. At Kelston, in his 54th year, the Rev. Edward Hawkins, M. A. rector of that place, and vicar of Bisley, co. Glouc.

Mr. Bailey, of the Full Moon inn in North-street, Bristol.

At East Sutton place, near Maidstone, in Kent, aged 86, Sir Beverfish Filmer, bart. He was the fifth baronet of that family, which have been seated in Kent since the time of Edward III. Sir Edward, the third baronet, had 20 children, 11 sons and 9 daughters.

In his 78th year, Samuel Hawkins, esq. of Goodman's-fields, many years in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 62, David Badham, esq.

In Millom-street, Bath, much regretted, the Rev. Charles Barton, M. A. rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and chaplain to the Duke of York.—Mr. Perry, 45 years parish-clerk of the said parish, an eminent undertaker, and a man of very exemplary character, died the following day; and both were buried in St. Andrew's church.

30. Mrs. Mary Skene, wife of Mr. S. chief clerk of the Police-office in Queen-square, Westminster. On the 14th inst. she went to meet her daughter on her return from Scotland, and brought her to their house in Scotland-yard, Whitehall. They sat together till a late hour at night,

when the daughter retired to rest, but in a short time was awakened by the shrieks of her mother, whom she found in a blaze of fire. Miss S. did every thing in her power, by putting blankets over her, to extinguish the flames; but it was too late, the vital parts being affected, and Mrs. S. languished in great agony till the day, when she died, a mortification having taken place in her right arm.

In Robinson's-row, Hull, the daughter of Mr. Johnson, of Appleby, near Brigg, a fine girl, about 6 years old. While stirring the fire, the flames caught her muslin frock; and, no person being in the house except another young girl, she ran into the street for assistance, but, before it could be given her, was so shockingly burnt as to cause her death in a few hours.

At Thorpe Lee, near Egham, Surrey, aged 89, Dame Anne Blackett, relict of Sir Edward B. bart.

At East Retford, Notts, aged 77, Mr. Ginever, alderman of that corporation.

At Mr. D. Coates's, of Tilney, near Lynn, aged 23, Miss Lucy Townshend, daughter of the late Mr. T. attorney, of Downham, Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, in her 85th year, Lady Janet Dundas, relict of Thomas D. esq. of Fingask, and daughter of Charles Earl of Lauderdale.

31. Mr. Wild, baker, Bankside, Southwark. He called on his brother, at the Royal Tent, in Kent-street, about eight o'clock in the evening, in apparent good health; conversed a few minutes very socially, suddenly dropped down, and expired without a groan.

At his house in the Bridge-yard, Mr. Samuel Marriott, junior bridge-master of the city of London, formerly master of the Paul's Head tavern, Cateaton-street, and several years a member in the Common Council for the ward of Cheap.

Mr. Lewington, many years an eminent carpenter in the Strand.

In Brook-street, New Road, Paddington, in her 75th year, Mrs. Sarah Davis, a maiden lady. To a liberal and well-cultivated mind, to every excellent quality of the heart, she joined the most social and benevolent disposition. Her temper was cheerful, her manners easy and polite. In the profession of religion, by an attendance on public worship, she was constant and exemplary; but her religion was not of the gloomy or forbidding cast. Blessed with singular sensibility and feeling, whatever increased the happiness of others rejoiced her, and whatever deranged it deeply affected her. She had a manner of such exquisite grace, so soft, so refined a delicacy to the distresses of the unfortunate, that her kindness could never be encumbered with the yoke of an obligation.

ation; but, with a smile of ineffable
gnity and sweetness, she diffused joy,
red hope, and cheered the heavy
e. When in the decline of life, and
ced in circumstances by family mis-
unes, it was her peculiar happiness to
in, very deferredly, the good opinion
aluable and virtuous relatives, who
erfed the chilling breath of Poverty,
from whose kind advice and assistance
derived the most important benefits;
her respectful affection and heartfelt
itude were never diminished to the last
rs of life. Her many endearing qua-
s, which procured her the esteem and
ard of all who knew her while living,
now the excitements of an unfeigned
row for her death.

Mr. Richard Chatterton, a highly re-
stable and ingenious tradesman of Bath.
hile in the act of assisting to quench a
e at Mr. Marks's house in Bridge-street,
that city, on the evening of the 29th,
fell from a window at a considerable
ight, and was so severely injured, that,
er languishing in great pain till this
orning, he expired. Mr. C. was a most
eful member of society, and in his bu-
ness remarkably active and intelligent.
e possessed considerable mechanical ge-
us; and his superior knowledge and in-

genuity in hydraulicks were evinced by
several inventions of great utility, and by
his appointment to the superintendence of
the Bath water-works. He has left an
amiable wife and four children to deplore
their irretrievable loss; but they will have
this consoling reflection to mitigate their
sorrow, that he died in a cause the most
honourable, the most enviable, the cause
of humanity. He had before, in the fire
at Messieurs Williams's brewery (which
happened some years ago), exerted him-
self so strenuously that he was presented,
by the London Sun Fire-office, with a
piece of plate, as a testimony of the high
sense they entertained of his conduct. He
was in the prime of life, and excelled in
strength and agility.

At Louth, aged 86, Mr. Friskney Gun-
niss, formerly a reputable draper there.

At Berwick, aged 88, Mrs. Foreman.
She has bequeathed a legacy of 100l. to
the charity-school in Berwick; and vested
the sum of 400l. in trustees, the interest
whereof she has directed to be paid quar-
terly to five poor men and five poor wo-
men, inhabitants of that parish. She has
also left various other legacies to her ac-
quaintances; but no part of her property
to any of her own or her late husband's
relations.

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 11, 1804, to December 17, 1805.									
Christened	Males 10513	Females 9782	20295	Buried	Males 8874	Females 8691	17565	Increased in Burials this Year 527.	
Under 2 Years	520	420	940	60 & 70	1187	1000	2187	5	105
Between 2 and 5	2199	3040	5239	70 & 80	757	101	858	0	110
5 and 10	826	405	1231	80 & 90	390	103	493	0	115
10 and 20	534	50	584	90 and 100	82	104	186	0	120

DISEASES.									
Abortive & Stillborn	716	Dropsy	712	Measles	523	CASUALTIES.			
Bite of Insects	87	Eaten by Lice	1	Miscarriage	3	Broken Limbs	3		
aged	1452	Evil	7	Mortification	31	Broken Neck	2		
gue	3	All Fevers	1307	Palsy	136	Bruised	3		
Apoplexy & Sudden	421	Fistula	3	Palpitation of Heart	7	Burnt	23		
Asthma and Phthisis	471	Flux	4	Piles	2	Choked	1		
Bedridden	3	French Pox	49	Pleurisy	24	Drowned	115		
ble	1	Gout	124	Quinzy	4	Excessive Drinking	4		
Bleeding	23	Gravel, Stone, and	17	Rath	1	Executed	6		
Burthen and Rupture	16	Strangury	17	Rheumatism	10	Found dead	3		
Cancer	59	Griff	2	Scurvy	1	Fractured	3		
Chicken Pox	1	Headmould, hot, Hor-	1	Small Pox	108	Frozen	1		
Childbed	222	shoehead, and Water	1	Sore Throat	8	Killed by Falls, &c.	56		
Chin-Cough	1	in the Head	157	Sores and Ulcers	6	Killed by Fighting	1		
Colds	8	Jaundice	64	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Killed themselves	19		
Colic, Gripes, &c.	1	Jaw locked	2	Spasm	11	Murdered	4		
Consumption	332	Imposthume	1	Stomach	14	Overlaid	1		
Convulsions	3053	Inflammation	570	St. Vitus's Dance	1	Poisoned	2		
Cough, and Whooping-	703	Influenza	2	Surfeit	2	Scalded	10		
Cough	703	Inoculation	1	Sweating	0	Shot	2		
Cow Pox	1	Itch	1	Teeth	507	Smothered	1		
Cramp	1	Lethargy	1	Thrush	108	Starved	1		
Croup	29	Livergrown	10	Tumour in Womb	2	Strangled	1		
Diabetes	1	Lumbago	1	Vomiting & looseness	2	Suffocated	2		
		Lunatick	158	Worms	12	Total	264		

* There have been executed in London 9; of which number 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

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ACCIDENTS. 3 soldiers and 7 sailors drowned 672.
 Mr. Phelps and Mr. Jones drowned, Mr. Creedy killed, Mr. Spencer killed 681.
 W. Beridge drowned 683.
 Miss Carter and Mr. Morfon drowned 686. 2 men drowned 766. 2 men killed by lightning 766.
 boy killed by it 767. 2 men and a boy killed by it 767.
 infant of Mr. Tohelin drowned 768.
 Lieut. Payne drowned 773.
 W. Barnes drowned 774.
 T. Cooke drowned, J. Jameson killed, W. Garnet drowned, Major Perryn killed, G. Humphreys killed 776.
 Mr. Lilly and a poor man drowned, A. Thomson killed 778.
 Mr. Miller drowned 783, 873.
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 Capt. Clarke and Mr. Peters drowned, Mr. New killed 977.
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